



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

Detroit, Michigan  
March 17, 1964

Re: Assassination of President  
John Fitzgerald Kennedy,  
November 22, 1963,  
Dallas, Texas

On March 16, 1964, Mr. Sam Krone, owner, Sam's Drug Store, 1102 East Second Street, Monroe, Michigan, advised that about a week previous he had observed some photographs that belonged to Harry Schneider, 24532 West Mc Nichols, Detroit, Michigan, which had been taken in Dallas, Texas, at about the time of the assassination of President Kennedy.

Mr. Krone advised that one of the photographs was of the Texas School Book Depository Building and this photograph showed a window in the building on the second floor which was raised as was the window on the sixth floor from which the President was shot. Mr. Krone said that the fact that a window was raised on the second floor indicates the possibility that someone other than Lee Harvey Oswald may have been involved in the assassination. Mr. Krone said he did not know at what time the photograph of the building was taken and had no way of knowing if it was taken at about the time of the assassination or some hours, or even days later.

On March 16, 1964, Mr. Harry Schneider, business address 24532 West Mc Nichols, Detroit, residence 25150 Peekskil Road, Southfield, Michigan, exhibited photographs in color that had been sent to him by [his son-in-law, "Cort" Foley, 9755 Ash Creek, Dallas, Texas. Mr. Schneider advised that Foley had not provided him with any information as to where or when the photographs were taken and had placed them in an envelope with no explanation. He said it appears, however, that the photographs were taken in Dallas at about the time of or following the assassination. He said one of

COPIES DESTROYED

JUN 2 1973

Re: Assassination of President  
John Fitzgerald Kennedy,  
November 22, 1963,  
Dallas, Texas

the photographs showed the Texas School Book Depository Building and the window from which the shot which killed the President came. He said a window on the second floor of the building may have been open but because of the distance from which the picture was taken it cannot be definitely determined if the window was open. Mr. Schneider said he has absolutely no information concerning the time this photograph of the building was taken but he assumes from the absence of the crowds around the building that it was taken several hours or possibly days after the assassination.

Mr. Schneider said that the other photographs sent by [his son-in-law] appear to be of the assassination spot indicated by flowers, of President and Mrs. Kennedy arriving at an airport, and of the two of them riding in the Presidential car with Governor and Mrs. Connally of Texas.

Mr. Schneider said he assumes all of the photographs were taken in Dallas but inasmuch as [his son-in-law] did not provide him with any information concerning them, he does not know this to be so.



MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

**NOTE:**

By letter 3/6/64, President's Commission requested various photographs and other data concerning the bus and taxi cab utilized by Oswald, to aid in the interview of the bus and cab drivers. This information was furnished to the President's Commission on 3/12/64. By letter 3/4/64 the President's Commission requested numerous items concerning plats, the rifle, location of various items in the Texas School Book Depository Building. However, in connection with this there were no requests for additional interviews. However, it was noted this request was to be utilized by the Commission in connection with interrogation of Linnie Mae Randle and Buell Wesley Frazier. This matter was completed by letter to the Commission dated 3/16/64. Referenced airtel furnished by Dallas submitted FD-302s and there appears to be some confusion in this connection and we cannot identify these interviews with any Bureau request.

FBI

Date: 3/13/64

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_

(Type in plain text or code)

AIRTEL

AIR MAIL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN  
FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22,  
1963, DALLAS, TEXAS  
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING  
(OO: DL)

Re Bureau radiogram to Dallas, 3/9/64, requesting  
photographs of cab and bus used by OSWALD and other data;  
Dallas airtel to Bureau, 3/9/64; Dallas airtel to Bureau,  
3/11/64.

Enclosed herewith are five copies each of the  
following-described FD-302's reflecting results of investi-  
gation in connection with Bureau's requests:

LINNIE MAE RANDLE, 2439 West 5th Street,  
Irving, Texas

R. L. STUDEBAKER, Crime Scene Search Section,  
Identification Bureau, Dallas Police De-  
partment, Dallas, Texas

Mr. FRANKLIN KAISER, 5230 Ledbetter Drive,  
Dallas, Texas

Mrs. STELLA C. DENMEYER, Deputy County Clerk,  
Dallas County, Texas

Wick

For the Bureau's information, on March 11, 1964,  
Inspector LEO J. GAUTHIER personally took with him a Dallas

Enc. (20)  
RPG/ds  
(5)

REC-3

2643

17 MAR 17 1964

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_

Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_

DL 100-10461

Transit System map showing all bus routes on which there was marked Bus Route Number 30 (Munger Bus Run 1213) with the transfer points indicated thereon. The copy of this same map with the same markings was retained by the Dallas Office. Also taken personally by Inspector GAUTHIER was the original Dallas Transit Company transfer slip receipt for book of transfers numbered 004451 to 004500. A photograph of this transfer slip receipt was made by the Dallas Office.

By airtel dated March 11, 1964, the clip board referred to in the FD-302 of FRANKLIN KAISER, enclosed herewith, was transmitted to the Bureau.

The FD-302's enclosed herewith will be included in the next Dallas report in the OSWALD case.

LINNIE MAE RANDLE, 2439 West 5th Street, advised that on the early morning of November 22, 1963, when she observed LEE HARVEY OSWALD approaching her home, he was not walking east, but was walking fast in a northeasterly direction so that his path carried him close to her kitchen window, at which time she observed him carrying a long package in brown paper in his right hand. She stated that he went to the place where her brother's car was parked and that this car was parked headed west rather than east, as previously indicated. She identified her brother as BUELL WESLEY PRAZIER.

Mrs. RANDLE stated that she and her husband, WILLIAM E. RANDLE, live in the house at 2439 West 5th Street, Irving, Texas, but that the house is in the name of her father-in-law, ALFRED E. RANDLE, whose mailing address is Route 1, Box 343, Irving, Texas. She stated she and her husband make the payments on this house but the title is in the name of ALFRED E. RANDLE.

On 3/9/64 at Irving, Texas File # 100-10461  
by SA BARDWELL D. ODUM /eah Date dictated 3/10/64

1

R. L. STUDEBAKER, Crime Scene Search Section, Identification Bureau, Dallas Police Department, advised while making a crime scene search of the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository, 411 Elm Street, on November 22, 1963, he found what appeared to be brown wrapping paper and tape in which a rifle may have been wrapped for concealment. This wrapping paper had been made up in the form of a bag and was found in the southeast corner laying parallel to a brown cardboard box containing books and from which a patent palmprint had been obtained. The paper bag was lying in the 16" space between the cardboard box and the south wall, approximately 6" from the south wall. The bag was folded double with the open end on top, the open end facing the west and almost touching an iron pipe adjacent to the south wall.

According to STUDEBAKER, the paper bag was removed prior to taking photographs of the southeast corner; however, a closeup photograph taken of this corner is designated as Dallas Police Department Photograph No. 26.

On 3/10/64 at Dallas, Texas File # 100-10461  
by SA PAUL E. WULF/sah Date dictated 3/10/64

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE *62 10706-1 J*

Date 3/12/64

Mr. FRANKLIN KAISER advised he is an order clerk and truck driver, for the Texas School Book Depository, Inc. (TSBD) at 411 Elm Street in Dallas, Texas. He said he has been employed in that capacity for about one year. Mr. KAISER produced a "home-made" clip board which measures 9½" by 11½". It is constructed of corrugated cardboard covered with 3" Kraft paper shipping tape and has a 2" metal "LEB" binder clip. KAISER said that he gave this board to LEE HARVEY OSWALD so that OSWALD could clip his orders to it when he was filling the orders as an employee of TSBD. He said that he believed OSWALD used this board on November 22, 1963, prior to the assassination of President KENNEDY and he, KAISER, located the board on the sixth floor in the northwest corner of the TSBD building east of the stairwell wall between two rows of stacked boxed books a few days after the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY.

The clip board was identified by Special Agent ARTHUR E. CARTER writing "100-10461", "3/10/64" and the initials "AEC".

Mr. KAISER advised he resides in a trailer park located at 5230 Ledbetter Drive in Dallas, Texas.

COPIES

APR 10 1972

on 3/10/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461  
by Special Agent ARTHUR E. CARTER/36 Date dictated 3/11/64

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency. 100-104060-1

Date 3/10/641

Mrs. STELLA C. DERMEYER advised she is a Deputy County Clerk in Dallas County, Texas, and she reported that volume 5906, page 339, of the Deed Records of Dallas County, reflects that the property at 2439 W. 5th Street in Irving is recorded therein and it reflects a lien payable to First Federal Savings and Loan in Irving, Texas. The property is described as Lot 9, Block A, Second Installment, Western Hills No. 8, City of Irving, Texas, and is owned by ALFRED E. RANDLE.

She said the First Federal Savings and Loan at Irving would likely have a plot plan of the lot.

Mrs. DERMEYER advised that the property located at 2515 W. 5th in Irving is described as Lot 8, Block B, Second Installment, Western Hills No. 8, City of Irving, and it is owned by MICHAEL R. PAINE who owes a loan to the First Federal Savings and Loan at Irving and this institution would likely have a plot plan of that property.

on 3/6/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461  
by Special Agent ARTHUR E. CARTER:vm *62-107067-7* Date dictated 3/9/64  
*ASC*



FBI

Date: 3/12/64

*Unsent*

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_

(Type in plain text or code)

Via \_\_\_\_\_

AIRTEL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060) AND SAC, DALLAS (89-43)

FROM: SAC, DETROIT (62-3550) (RUC)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY,  
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

Re Detroit teletype to Bureau and Dallas, March 11, 1964.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 8 copies and for Dallas 2 copies of an LHM concerning captioned matter. In accordance with Bureau instructions, no property statement has been placed on this LHM.

- ③ - Bureau (Encls. 8) (AMSD, REGISTERED)  
2 - Dallas (Encls. 2) (AMSD, REGISTERED)  
1 - Detroit

LMC:JEP  
(6)

*1cc each retained ROR*

*2cc each to the Commission*

*Let to Rankin*

*IC C. Wick*

*3 encls. filed with copies*

*All memo copy to Belmont 3-25-64 ROR follow*

*EX-112*

62-109060-2844

MAR 14 1964

XEROX

MAR 23 1964

*WICK  
R.E. ROR  
J.W. HANES*

UNRECORDED COPY FILED

44-8-20-

94-344205-105-82555-

Approved: *[Signature]*  
Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

Detroit, Michigan  
March 12, 1964

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY  
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

✓ On March 11, 1964, Mr. Kenneth Murray, 1220 Free Press Building, Detroit, Michigan, advised that he serves as attorney for "The Detroit Free Press." *Detroit Mich.*

Mr. Murray advised that a photograph identical to the one published on the front cover of the February 21, 1964, issue of "Life" Magazine had been published by "The Detroit Free Press" on February 17, 1964. Mr. Murray said the photograph had been obtained by a reporter of "The Detroit Free Press," Gene Roberts, in Dallas, Texas, while Roberts was in Dallas covering the Jack Ruby murder trial there. He said he did not know the source from which Roberts obtained the photograph. *SCHOD (mu) (at)*

✓ LEE Mr. Murray advised that on February 17, 1964, after the publication of the photograph, he received a telephone call from an individual who said he was Tennyson Schaud, an attorney for Time, Inc., publishers of "Life." Mr. Schaud had asked him if "The Detroit Free Press" had published a picture of Lee Harvey Oswald that day. Mr. Schaud advised Mr. Murray that Time, Inc. owned the picture and that "The Detroit Free Press" may be in violation of Time's copyright. Mr. Murray said he advised Mr. Schaud that "The Detroit Free Press" had copyrighted the picture, and since the date of "The Detroit Free Press" publication was prior to the publication date of "Life," he was not concerned about a law suit. *NY*

✓ Mr. Murray advised he has heard nothing further from Time, Inc. and was not concerned about the possibility of a law suit by them.

Mr. Murray said he noted during the conversation he had with Schaud that Schaud was careful to say that Time, Inc. owned the picture and that "The Detroit Free Press" might be in violation of their copyright but did not say that Time, Inc. had a copyright for the photograph.

ORIGINAL  
HAS BEEN  
CORRECTED

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY,  
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

Mr. Murray stated that a day or two later he was telephonically contacted at his residence by an individual from Dallas, Texas, who identified himself only as Mr. Martin and said he represented Marina Oswald. Martin inquired where "The Detroit Free Press" had obtained the photograph of Oswald, and Mr. Murray did not provide him with any information concerning how it was obtained. Martin then told Mr. Murray that the photograph had been taken by Mrs. Oswald and was her property. Mr. Murray said he pointed out to Mr. Martin that there could possibly be some question as to who owned the photograph depending on who owned the camera it was taken with and who bought the film and that if this property had belonged to Lee Harvey Oswald and Martin had sold the photograph, he might have wrongfully disposed of the property that belonged to the estate of Lee Harvey Oswald. Mr. Murray said that Martin told him he had sold only the North American rights to the picture to Time, Inc., but that it had appeared in papers in Europe, papers not identified by Martin, and Martin implied he thought Time, Inc. had provided the photograph to the European papers. Mr. Murray said that to his knowledge, "The Detroit Free Press" had not sold the picture to any paper in Europe.

Mr. Murray advised that the person who would know if the photograph of Oswald obtained by Gene Roberts was still in existence would be Derick Daniels, Assistant Managing Editor of "The Detroit Free Press."

Mr. Derick Daniels advised on March 11, 1964, that he does not know the source from which Roberts obtained the photograph of Oswald and did not know if the photograph is still in existence. He advised that the common practice is to destroy a photograph after it has been engraved because of the large number of photographs received by the paper. He further advised it would require the expenditure of a considerable amount of effort to determine if the photograph is still available. He advised he did not desire to expend the effort necessary to locate the photograph unless he knew the reasons the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy desired the photograph since it is obvious to him the Commission should have a copy of the same photograph and the copy "The Detroit Free Press" had obtained, if still available, would have no evidentiary value to the Commission.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION  
ON THE  
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY  
200 Maryland Ave. NE.  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002

EARL WARREN,  
Chairman  
RICHARD B. RUSSELL  
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER  
HALE BOGGS  
GERALD R. FORD  
JOHN J. MCCLOY  
ALLEN W. DULLE

March 12, 1964

Mr. T.  
Mr. Belmont  
Mr. Mohr  
Mr. Casper  
Mr. Callahan  
Mr. Conrad  
Mr. DeLoach  
Mr. Evans  
Mr. Gale  
Mr. Rosen  
Mr. Sullivan  
Mr. Tavel  
Mr. Trotter  
Tele. Room  
Miss Holmes  
Miss Gandy

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover  
Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

During the week of April 6, the Commission will hear the testimony of several witnesses regarding the shooting of Officer J. D. Tippit. Commencing March 23 or shortly thereafter, it is currently planned that several other witnesses of the Tippit shooting will have depositions taken in Dallas. In connection with these matters, we would like to receive by April 1, if possible, the following exhibits:

1. A photograph, preferably taken from a helicopter, of the scene of the Tippit shooting and the immediate vicinity. At the time this photograph is taken, a police car should be parked in the same place and position as the police car of Officer Tippit at the time of the shooting. In addition, we would like to have another automobile, preferably a taxicab, parked at the intersection of Patton Street and East Tenth Street as nearly as possible in the same position as the taxicab of W. W. Scoggins. This photograph should not only be of the entire intersection of East Tenth and Patton Street but it should also show the house and lot at 400 East Tenth Street and the used car lot at 501 East Jefferson.

2. We would also like a plat of this entire area which would have superimposed on it the location of the car of Officer J. D. Tippit at the time of the shooting. The plat should show not only lot lines but also to the best extent,

MAR 13 1964

XEROX

REC 29

19 1964

2645  
MAR 18 1964

possible the location of the houses and with particular reference to the Davis residence at 400 East Tenth Street the location of the front door.

3. We would also like to have a photograph (not taken from a helicopter) from the relative position of witness Scoggins who states that he was in the front seat of his taxicab eating his lunch when he saw the shooting of Officer Tippit. The camera should be aimed from this point toward the direction where the police car is standing at the same spot where the vehicle of Officer Tippit was located. Also, we would like a photograph taken from the position of witness Helen Louise Markham who said that she was standing on the corner of East Tenth Street and Patton waiting for traffic to go by when she saw a squad car stop in front of 404 East Tenth Street (which she says was about 50 feet from where she was standing). She was walking south on Patton Street toward the Eat-Well Restaurant at 1404 Main Street in Dallas. Dallas  
7:00

In connection with the location of the taxicab of witness W. W. Scoggins, we call to your attention that in the November 30 report of SA Robert Gemberling, pages 74-76, Scoggins stated that he was parked on the east side of Patton at Tenth Street heading north on the right side of the street where a stop sign had been, but which had been removed.

It is also our understanding that there are photographs that have been taken of the police car which Officer Tippit was driving. We would like to know if these photographs accurately depict the condition of the car, including the windows of the car, in the same position and condition as existed at the time of the shooting.

Sincerely,

*J. Lee Rankin*

J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U.S.  
WASHINGTON, D.C.

March 15, 1964

Respectfully referred to

J. Edgar Hoover, Director  
Federal Bureau of Investi-  
gation

*No answer requested.*

*No ask re: our  
relations with Green  
not cordial.*

*See 62-64350. The  
U.S. Secret Service has  
already informed me  
the enclosed  
material.* *APP*

Very respectfully,

*CONFIDENTIAL*

Edith Green

M.C., 3rd District,  
Oregon

162-109060  
NOTED  
MAR 23

58 MAR 25 1964

*P18*



3220 S. E. 23rd  
Portland, Oregon  
August 12, 1963

(Written 3 months prior to the Dallas tragedy)

THE ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT OF THESE UNITED STATES

STUDY THE COPY OF MY LETTER TO THE FORMER SECRETARY OF NAVY, GOVERNOR JOHN CONNELLEY OF TEXAS. COULD I HAVE BEEN MORE EXPLICIT? WHAT STEPS SHOULD NAVAL INTELLIGENCE AND OTHER NAVAL OFFICIALS TAKEN AFTER THEY WERE INFORMED THAT THESE ACTS OF VIOLENCE WERE BEING PLANNED?

THE ASSASSIN.....A DISGRACED EX-SERVICEMAN  
THE WEAPON.....A HIGH POWERED RIFLE  
THE METHOD.....A SNIPERS BULLET AS YOU RIDE IN AN OPEN CAR  
THE LOCATION.....A PARADE IN DALLAS, TEXAS

(written 3 months prior to the Dallas tragedy)

Portland, Oregon  
August 12, 1963

Hon. John Tower  
Gov. State of Texas  
Austin, Texas

Dear Governor:

A plot is under way to assassinate you. As a former Secretary of Navy you are aware of the Submarine Thresher disaster and how the Bendix Corp. used FRAUDULENT PRESSURE/DEPTH CURVES on equipment designed and built by Bendix for submarines of the Thresher class.

An organization known as THE JUSTICE FOR THE CREW OF THE THERESHER is being formed. Former servicemen, with a grudge against the military are being recruited. There are 2 groups of this organization, one in Dallas, Texas and the other in Columbus Ohio.

SIR, I BEG OF YOU, if you do visit Dallas and ride in an open car, PLEASE do not allow any of your loved ones to ride in an open car with you. If a snipers bullet meant for you, was fired from a high power rifle by one of these disgruntled ex-servicemen struck one of your loved ones, instead of you, STOP AND ASK YOURSELF THIS QUESTION, WOULD I BE ABLE TO CARRY THIS TRAGEDY WITH ME THE BALANCE OF MY LIFE?

Respectfully yours,

*Edward F. Bray*

Edward F. Bray EE

Copy to  
Hon. John Tower  
U. S. Senator.

Field Eng. in Chg. Navy MK46 Sea Accep. Tests.  
Naval Torpedo Test Station, Keyport, Wash.

(A copy of this letter was witnessed by (V.W.) before a Notary Public on AUGUST 12, 1963)

On March 2, 1963 I wrote Secretary of Navy Fred Korth a letter (Certified mail return receipt # 684078). In this letter I informed the Sec. that the Bendix Corp was using FRAUDULENT METHODS on the Navy MK46 project. I enclosed Navy/Bendix blueprints (NSA7083153) and other documents. I asked the Sec. of Navy to investigate this project before it became necessary for him to send telegrams to the next of kin, "We regret to inform you that your son is missing on the Submarine .....". On April 10, 1963, W. T. Hines, Rear Admiral, USN, Deputy Chief, Bureau of Naval Weapons was writing a reply to my letter to the Secretary. Admiral Hines was writing this letter at THE VERY TIME THAT THE THERESHER WAS MAKING HER LAST DIVE.

The President of these United States and 129 other young AMERICANS have met violent deaths. High NAVAL OFFICIALS, NAVAL INTELLIGENCE and other OFFICIALS were told that these tragedies might happen. OUT THE TAXPAYERS MONEY THAT CONGRESS APPROPRIATES EACH YEAR, THE WHOLEY TRAIL OF THESE FUNDS BY THE BENDIX CORPORATION IS AROUND \$500 MILLIONS OF DOLLARS. I HAVE AUTHENTIC NAVY/SEA ARMY DOCUMENTS THAT PROVE THAT THE BENDIX CORP. OBTAINED MANY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS BY FRAUDULENT METHODS ON THE NAVY MK46 PROJECT.

NAVE CONTRACT NORD #13326. Bendix Job # 7251250  
Project Eng., Navy WOTS. 3202 E. Foothill Blvd.  
Pasadena Annex, Pasadena, Calif.

THE FRAUDULENT *27/63*

62-109060-



Harry Connally  
The Editor  
Dallas, Texas

Portland, Oregon  
Feb. 12, 1964

Dear Mr. Connally:  
Thank you very much for your letter....Enclosed is a signed statement regarding the letter written by Harry & Bray to John Connally. That letter was dropped in an envelope and was cheerily after 8pm on August 12, 1963. It would have been picked up by 11pm on Aug. 13. It was sent regular mail, no return address on the envelope. It should have reached Austin by the 16th.

If you will check the photostat for the month of August which we sent you under the 33rd you will see this note "Horner & Inapt.". Mr. Louis B. Horner, Naval Intelligence Officer (Office 511 N.W. Broadway) and a U.S. Postal Inspector came to our house. Mr. Bray spread various photostats on the table and again Mr. Horner refused to discuss them with Mr. Bray.

Mr. Horner talked to Mr. Bray about various groups of "isn" people who had contacted Mr. Bray. An organization in Texas and Ohio was discussed. Mr. Bray told the Postal Inspector "There are copies of various letters written by me; also replies from high Navy and Govt. Officials." I heard my husband tell the Postal Inspector "I have never sent anything through the mails without my signature and address on it. I have documentary proof to back up anything I sent through the mails." The Postal Inspector looked over various documents and photostats and the two men left our house.

On Aug. 27 you will see this note "Horner Called". Mr. Horner and Mr. Bray discussed at great length the above mentioned organizations. Under Aug. 28 is the note "No. 1st Ann Sullivan". Ann Sullivan is an AP reporter here in Portland. Mr. Bray had informed her office that he had some information that he felt should be made public. Mr. Horner knew all about Ann Sullivan. He told Mr. Bray "The Navy OR THE ARMY ARE DEAD. Photostats of some of the letters written by NAVAL OFFICIALS and YOU have fallen into the hands of the most of him. It is causing them untold grief." He asked Mr. Bray if he had taken part in any of these "isn" groups and Mr. Bray told him "No". When Mr. Horner asked him to refrain from any participation in any organization that might be trying to cause the Navy trouble. Mr. Bray voluntarily agreed to not furnish anyone with photostats, but would wait a reasonable length of time to allow Navy to make a full investigation.

Nov. 21 (Monday). Mr. Horner came to our house and Mr. Bray had a lengthy discussion. Nov. 28, Mr. Horner of the 1st office of the FBI called. He stated, "We are officials in Texas who are investigating the case came across your letter to Mr. Connally they will contact us to that. We don't want to look like fools up here, Bray did you write the letter?" Mr. Bray answered "Yes". In answer to your question "Was it received by the Governor?" I have no way of knowing; if the letter was received or not, however, isn't it reasonable to assume that the letter was received by the Governor?

Sincerely, Z. F.

(Signed) Harry Bray

We use a large "Date Calendar" to make notes on of tele calls, milk deliveries, appointments, callers, etc. The photostat referred to in the above letter was made from the month of AUGUST, 1963 of this calendar.

62-106106-1

On August 12, 1963 I wrote a letter to Governor John Connally of Texas. I quote from this letter " A plot is under way to assassinate you. As former Secretary of Navy you are aware of the Submarine Thresher disaster and how the Bendix Corp. used FRAUDULENT PRESSURE/DEPTH curves on equipment.....SIR, I BEG OF YOU, if you do visit Dallas and ride in an open car, please do not allow any of your loved ones to ride with you."

A copy of this letter was witnessed by (V.W.) on AUGUST 12, 1963, before a NOTARY PUBLIC. It was mailed via regular mail at 6pm the same day.

From remarks made to me by NAVAL INTELLIGENCE and the FBI, both prior to and after the Dallas tragedy, I feel sure the letter was received in Gov. Connally's office during the week of August 17, 1963.

As Field Engineer in charge of the Navy EX46 Sea Acceptance tests I was cleared by the Navy, FBI and the Bendix Corporation for TOP LEVEL SECRET CLEARANCE. Prior to writing the letter to Gov. Connally I well knew that government officials would be notified of the receipt of this letter and that it would be kept on file.

After the Submarine Thresher tragedy I was contacted numerous times by members of various "ism" groups. Government Officials are aware of these contacts and I have co-operated with Government Officials by telling them of these contacts.

I am not now, and at no time in my life have I ever been a member of any "ism" group or any form of "hate" group.

The Dallas News may use this statement in any way to further the cause of justice.

*Edward F. Bray*

Edward F. Bray

62-109060 -

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
Malone \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

TO : MR. CALLAHAN

DATE: 3-16-64

FROM : L. J. GAUTHIER

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF  
PRESIDENT KENNEDY  
VISUAL AIDS

*John F.*

Re memo Rosen to Belmont 3-13-64 concerning the request of the President's Commission for aerial photographs, plat maps and street diagrams by April 1, 1964, of the immediate area where Dallas Police Officer J. D. Tippit was killed. In accordance with the Director's approval arrangements were made with SAC Shanklin to have a helicopter available on 3-17-64, weather permitting, to take necessary aerial photographs of the area in question at a time (about noon) when shadow angles are at a minimum.

Dallas Agents familiar with information initially furnished by eyewitnesses W. W. Scoggins and Helen Louise Markham will be present to assist in providing a re-enactment of the happenings surrounding the killing of Officer Tippit.

SAC Dallas has been advised that I will arrive in Dallas at 11:15 a.m., 3-16-64, on American Air Lines, Flight 121.

## RECOMMENDATION:

None; for information only.

LJG:bod  
(5)

- 1 - Mr. Belmont (Sent Direct)
- 1 - Mr. Rosen (Mr. Malley) (Sent Direct)
- 1 - Mr. Conrad (Sent Direct)

REC 29

EX-103

8 MAR 18 1964

57 MAR 23 1964

2646

## Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: March 13, 1964

FROM : A. Rosen *Rosen*

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN F. KENNEDY  
NOVEMBER 22, 1963  
DALLAS, TEXAS

Tolson ☒  
Belmont ☒  
Mohr ☒  
Casper ☒  
Callahan ☒  
Conrad ☒  
DeLoach ☒  
Felt ☒  
Gale ☒  
Rosen ☒  
Sullivan ☒  
Tavel ☒  
Trotter ☒  
Tele. Room ☒  
Holmes ☒  
Gandy ☒

By letter dated March 12, 1964, Mr. J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel of the President's Commission, advised that during the week of April 6 the Commission will hear testimony of several witnesses regarding the shooting of Officer J. D. Tippit, Dallas Police Department.

In connection with this testimony, the Commission has requested various photographs, preferably taken from a helicopter, of the scene of the Tippit shooting, location of a police car placed in the same position as the police car of Officer Tippit at the time of the shooting and a taxicab parked in location specified.

The Commission also requested a plat of the entire area which would reveal the area locating houses and pertinent areas surrounding the shooting scene.

The Commission has advised that they would like to receive this material by April 1.

RECOMMENDATION

In order to comply with the requests of the Commission and to enable these requests to be handled expeditiously, if approved it is recommended that Mr. Gauthier immediately proceed to Dallas, and take with him whatever help he needs in carrying out the requests of Mr. Rankin.

- 1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. J. P. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. L. J. Gauthier
- 1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan

KMR:bhg  
(11)

EX-108

8 MAR 18 1964

57 MAR 23 1964

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 7 1964

TELETYPE

P

FBI WASH DC

FBI DALLAS

2-36PM CST URGENT 3-7-64 DRL

TO DIRECTOR /105-82555/

FROM DALLAS /100-10461/ 2P

<sup>ALSO KNOWN AS</sup> INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA. IS -R-CUBA.

Dallas Texas

D.C.

RE DALLAS TEL MARCH SIX LAST REGARDING NEWSPAPER PUBLICITY

ON THE SLATED TESTIMONY OF JAMES RICHARD WORRELL BEFORE THE  
COMMISSION.

AFTER READING THE ARTICLE IN THE DALLAS TIMES HERALD, JAMES  
ELBERT ROMACK, DALLAS, CALLED THE DALLAS OFFICE ON THE NIGHT OF  
MARCH SIX LAST STATING HE WAS IN THE AREA OF THE TEXAS SCHOOL  
BOOK DEPOSITORY (TSBD) BUILDING ON NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO LAST AND  
BELIEVES IF ANYONE CAME OUT THE BACK DOOR OF THE TSBD BUILDING HE  
WOULD HAVE SEEN SUCH A PERSON. HE THEREFORE IS OF THE OPINION THAT  
THE STORY ATTRIBUTED TO WORRELL IN THE NEWSPAPER ARTICLE TO THE  
EFFECT THAT WORRELL SAW A MAN RUNNING FROM THE BACK DOOR OF THE TSBD  
BUILDING IS NOT FACTUAL.

ROMACK INTERVIEWED IN DETAIL MARCH SEVEN INSTANT AND STATED

HE WAS APPROXIMATELY ONE HUNDRED TEN FEET DUE NORTH OF THE NORTH-  
EAST CORNER OF TSBD BUILDING AT THE TIME RIFLE SHOTS WERE FIRED  
AND WAS IN POSITION TO OBSERVE BACK DOOR OF BUILDING AND SAW NO ONE

END PAGE ONE

SOVIET SECTION

PAGE TWO

LEAVE THE BUILDING BY THE BACK DOOR AFTER THE RIFLE SHOTS WERE FIRED. HE REMAINED IN THE IMMEDIATE AREA AN ESTIMATED THIRTY TO FORTYFIVE MINUTES AND IS SURE THAT IF ANYONE RAN FROM THE BACK DOOR OF THE BUILDING HE WOULD HAVE SEEN THEM. HE DOES NOT RECALL HAVING SEEN WORRELL IN THE AREA ON NOVEMBER<sup>R</sup> TWENTYTWO LAST.

ROMACK, EMPLOYEE OF A NEARBY FREIGHT LINE, WAS TALKING TO A FELLOW EMPLOYEE, ~~POP~~<sup>Dallas, Texas,</sup> RACKLEY, AT THE TIME RIFLE SHOTS WERE FIRED AND RECALLS THAT WITHIN AN ESTIMATED THREE MINUTES AFTER RIFLE SHOTS WERE FIRED RADIO STATION KBOX EMPLOYEE ~~SAM~~<sup>Dallas, Texas,</sup> PATE, DROVE UP TO A POINT FIFTY OR SIXTY FEET FROM THE BACK DOOR OF THE TSBD BUILDING. ROMACK AND PATE REMAINED AT THIS POINT UNTIL THEY LEARNED OF THE SHOOTING OF OFFICER J. D. TIPPIT, WHICH ROMACK ESTIMATED WAS THIRTY TO FORTYFIVE MINUTES LATER. STATES THAT NEITHER HE, RACKLEY, NOR PATE SAW ANYONE COME OUT THE BACK DOOR OF THE TSBD BUILDING. PATE AND RACKLEY BEING INTERVIEWED.

END

NHH

CC-MR. SULLIVAN

FBI WASH DC

TU C

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Malley
- 1 - Mr. Shroger
- 1 - Mr. Rogge
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan

REC-26  
62-109060-2648

March 10, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel  
The President's Commission  
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast  
Washington, D. C.

*assassination of President John F. Kennedy*

REC'D-READING ROOM  
MAR 10 1 04 PM '64

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Recent information in the press indicates Mr. James Richard Worrell will testify before the President's Commission at an early date.

As a result of this publicity, our Dallas Office received a telephone call on the evening of March 6, 1964, from Mr. James Elbert Romack. Mr. Romack stated on November 22, 1963, at the time President Kennedy was assassinated, he was in the immediate area to the rear of the Texas School Book Depository Building and saw no one leave the building. He therefore feels the story attributed to Mr. Worrell regarding his observing a man running from the rear of the above building is not factual.

On March 7, 1964, Mr. Romack was interviewed in detail concerning the above and he furnished substantially the same information. In addition, Mr. Romack stated he was with Sam Pate and "Pop" Rackley who allegedly can substantiate his statements. They are being interviewed by our Dallas Office. The results of these interviews, when available, will be promptly furnished to you.

In view of the contemplated appearance of Mr. Worrell before the Commission, it is felt you should be aware of the above information.

Sincerely yours,

J. EDGAR HOOVER

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

MAR 23 1964

EX-100

TELETYPE UNIT

62-109060-27

NOTE: Worrell, age 20, is quoted in the press as stating he was standing directly under windows from which the shots were fired at President Kennedy. He states he observed the rifle and at the third shot he commenced running from the area at which time he distinctly heard a "fourth shot." Worrell stated as he turned the corner where the Texas School Book Depository Building stands, he saw a man "dart" out the back door. Our investigation indicates three such shots were fired. We have not been previously advised of the appearance of Worrell before the President's Commission. When the necessary information is obtained, it will be furnished to the Commission.



FBI

Date 3/13/64

Transmit the following in

(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) P

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD  
KENNEDY, 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS  
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

ReBured to Dallas 3/10/64 requesting that immediately upon completion of interviews of SAM PATE and "POP" RACKLEY, the results of these interviews including that of JAMES ELBERT ROMACK be submitted in a letterhead memorandum. Enclosed herewith are 10 copies of a letterhead memorandum reflecting such interviews.

The results of these interviews will be set forth in a subsequent Dallas report.

Interview with JAMES ELBERT ROMACK on 3/7/64 was conducted by SA BARDWELL D. ODUM.

The interviews with GEORGE W. RACKLEY, SR. and ROMACK on March 9, 1964, were conducted by SAs IVAN D. LEE & ROBERT M. BARRETT.

The interview of SAMUEL MACK PATE was conducted 3/10/64 by SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING.

3 - Bureau (Enc 10) (RM)  
2 - Dallas  
RPG:les  
(5)

17 MAR 18 1964

C C Wick

Approved:

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

M

Per



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

Dallas, Texas  
March 13, 1964

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,  
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, *James*  
TEXAS

*Romack  
solo*

*Tel* On March 7, 1964, James Elbert Romack, 10825 Benbrook Drive, Dallas, Texas, Telephone BR 9-2831, advised a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation that on March 6, 1964, he read an article on the front page of the "Dallas Times Herald" for that date regarding James Richard Worrell in which Worrell is quoted as saying that he observed a man run from the back door of the Texas School Book Depository (TSBD) Building immediately after the assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy on November 22, 1963. Mr. Romack stated that since he was observing this back door of the TSBD Building immediately after the assassination and since he did not see anyone come out this back door, he called the Dallas Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on the night of March 6, 1964, to make his observations known and to point out that because of his own observation of the back door and because he saw no one leave immediately after the assassination he believes the story actually attributed to Worrell is not factual. He stated since he actually saw nothing he had never contacted the Federal Bureau of Investigation previously, but felt that in view of the statement in the newspaper article that Worrell would testify before the President's Commission investigating the assassination of President Kennedy, November 22, 1963, that he should make his observations available to officials.

Romack stated he is employed by the Coordinated Transportation Company (CTC), a division of the Missouri-Kansas-Texas (MKT) Railroad Company, with offices at 301 North Record Street, Dallas, Texas.

COPIES DESTROYED

4 DEC 29 1972

## ASSASSINATION OF JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

On November 22, 1963, at about lunch time, he was not otherwise occupied and was standing at a point approximately 110 feet north of the northeast corner of the TSBD Building talking to Pop Rackley of Ennis, Texas, who, at that time, was also employed by CTC. While they were talking, he heard three distinct rifle shots which, by their sound, were somewhere in his vicinity. He stated he immediately knew these were rifle shots since he has a 30.06 rifle and had recently returned from an elk hunt in Colorado with the recollection of the sound of rifle shots fresh in his memory. He stated he was immediately alerted because of hearing rifle shots in the downtown area of Dallas and within a minute he saw a uniformed police officer run alongside the east wall of the TSBD Building coming from the southeast corner toward the northeast corner. He stated the officer, on reaching a point where he could see behind the TSBD Building, immediately ran back around in front of or on the south side of the building.

Mr. Romack stated that from the time he heard the shots he had looked toward the TSBD Building and had under his immediate observation the loading dock and the back door which are on an inset from what would be the northeast corner of the building. He stated he is positive that no one came out of this door or out of the loading dock doors which are immediately adjacent before the policeman ran along the side of the building, and he pointed out that after the policeman went back to the front of the building he, Romack, kept the door and dock under particular scrutiny since he realized from the actions of the policeman that someone might come out of the back of the building. At that time, Romack was standing, according to his estimate, about 110 feet north of the nearest or northeast corner of the TSBD Building, and was in a direct line straight north of the east wall of the building so that if the officer had continued running north he would have come directly to Romack.

Romack stated that neither he nor Rackley saw anyone come out of the building. Within three minutes after the shots were fired, Sam Pate appeared in Radio Station KBOX's red station wagon coming from behind Romack. Romack took down a barricade which was across the street, under construction at that time, and allowed Pate to cross the barricade area and stop his station wagon about 50 or 60 feet from the northeast corner of the TSBD Building. Romack stated

## ASSASSINATION OF JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

he walked over to the station wagon and talked to Pate for some 25 or 30 minutes, during which time he could see the loading dock and back door of the TSBD Building. He stated neither he nor Pate nor Rackley saw anyone come out of this back door. He stated he remained at this point until he heard that Officer J. D. Tippit had been shot and estimated that this was 30 or 45 minutes after the rifle shots.

Romack stated he does not believe it is possible that anyone came out of the back door of the TSBD Building within the first few minutes after the rifle shots were fired, particularly anyone running, without ~~him~~ (Romack) seeing this person.

Romack also stated he has looked at the photograph of James Richard Worrell which appeared on Page 1 of the "Dallas Times Herald", March 6, 1964, and does not recall seeing this individual in the area near the back door of the TSBD Building on November 22, 1963. He pointed out, of course, that after the first five or ten minutes there were numerous persons in the entire area, most of whom were officers, either uniformed or plain clothes, looking for the assassin.

James Richard Worrell has previously been interviewed by an Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in connection with this investigation which interview is reflected on Page 19 of the report of Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling dated November 30, 1963, at Dallas, Texas.

On March 9, 1964, George W. Rackley, Sr., <sup>"Pop"</sup> P. O. Box 573, Ferris, Texas, Telephone 544-3827, who is employed at the Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railroad Freight Depot, Dallas, Texas, advised that at about 12:30 PM on November 22, 1963 he and fellow worker James Romack left the freight depot and went to MKT Trailer Lot located just west of the freight depot and about a block or a block and a half north of the intersection of Houston and Elm Streets. They had gone there in the hope that they could see some of the Presidential Parade as it passed this intersection. They were standing at a point approximately 300 feet due north of the northeast corner of the Texas School Book Depository Building. Romack walked towards the building and was about 125 feet south of Rackley and was talking to four men who Rackley believed were welders. Rackley did not hear any shots,

## ASSASSINATION OF JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

but did see a large flock of pigeons take off from the roof of the Texas School Book Depository Building. He stayed in the area looking south towards this building for about five minutes. From where he was standing he could see the rear entrance to this building which is located in an inset off Houston Street at the northeast corner of the building. He did observe many people running across Houston Street at the Elm Street intersection headed in a westerly direction. During this period of time, he saw no one leave the Texas School Book Depository Building by way of the rear exit. He did not see anyone resembling Lee Harvey Oswald in the area at any time. He does not recall what happened to Romack after Romack left Rackley and walked south. He did not observe any news car for KBOX Station. He did observe a large number of police officers move into the area around the building and did see two police cars drive north through the railroad trailer lot.

Rackley went to the company office where he stayed for about two or three minutes and told his supervisor, Gale George, that there had been some shooting. He then returned to the area where he had originally been standing where he stood for 15 or 20 minutes. During this second period, he saw no one leave the Texas School Depository Building by way of the rear entrance (northeast corner). He stated there were many people in the area at this time and he was continually looking south towards the building.

Rackley stated he was not sure if he and Romack were together at the time the flock of pigeons flew off the roof nor does he know where he got the idea or the information that there had been a shooting which he had related to Mr. George. He stated he was quite positive that the shooting probably took place when the pigeons flew off the roof, but reiterated that he did not hear any shots. Aside from Romack and the four men he thought to be welders, Rackley observed no one else in the immediate area north of the Texas School Book Depository Building.

On March 9, 1964, James Elbert Romack was interviewed and furnished the following information:

## ASSASSINATION OF JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

Romack and fellow employee, Pop Rackley, had walked from the Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railroad Freight Depot into the trailer lot area at about 12:30 PM, on November 22, 1963. Romack had walked ahead of Rackley, about 20 feet, and both of them were in an area approximately 200 feet north of the Texas School Book Depository Building. Romack stated he was just killing time as he had some time left in his lunch period and had observed a crowd of people at the corner of Elm and Houston Streets. This reminded him that the Presidential motorcade was due to come by; however, he was unable to see or hear anything in connection with this motorcade because of the crowd of people. He also observed that there were five or six welders working in the trailer lot north of the TSBD Building, but Romack stated he did not talk to any of these people and does not know the identity of any of them.

After hearing the three shots, he walked south towards the TSBD Building to a point where he was about 75 feet north of the northeast corner of the building and in an area to observe the rear exit to this building, which is located at the northeast corner of the building. At about this time, the radio news car of Radio Station KBOX, with Sam Pate driving, appeared on the scene and Romack removed a barricade from the street so Pate could get through and park in an area about 75 feet north of the rear exit of the building. He stayed in the area for approximately five to eight minutes until the police took over the area. During this time, he watched the rear door continuously and stated definitely that no one came out of this building through this door.

Romack advised he saw no one who resembled Lee Harvey Oswald in the area, either before or after the shots were fired, and observed no one running from the area of the TSBD Building during the time he was watching the building.

On March 10, 1964, Mr. Samuel Mack Pate, commonly known as Sam Pate, 310 Beautycrest Drive, Dallas, Texas, Telephone AT 6-2460, who is employed by Jay's Home Furnishings, 2717 Commerce Street, Dallas, Texas, Telephone RI 2-8866, advised that on November 22, 1963, he was employed as a newsman for Radio Station KBOX and, as such, was in a mobile news unit, red in color, 1963 Pontiac Catalina Station Wagon.

## ASSASSINATION OF JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

While parked in this mobile news unit, accompanied by a friend, Josh Dowdell, Jr., residence address unknown, Telephone No. LA 1-9117, at the Trade Mart exit of the north bound Stemmons Freeway in Dallas, Texas, Pate heard of a shooting over his police radio, which was on Channel 2.

He did not, at the time, know that the shooting involved the President, but immediately made a U-turn and proceeded south in the north bound lane of Stemmons Freeway. At about the Continental Street Exit, he met the President's car and the follow-up car, together with its motorcycle escort, proceeding at a rapid rate of speed north on Stemmons Freeway. Mr. Pate stated he did not realize, at this time, that the President was the person who had been shot. Mr. Pate advised he exited from the Stemmons Freeway on the Continental Exit north bound by making a partial U-turn. He then proceeded on Continental Street to Lamar Street, turned right on Lamar Street, and proceeded to the first street, name unknown, before Pacific, where he turned right and drove on a street that was under construction, which curved to the left into what would be Houston Street at Pacific, if Houston Street continued as a through street. There was a barricade due to construction immediately after he crossed some railroad tracks and some unknown man moved this barricade and Mr. Pate then parked his mobile news unit, accompanied by Mr. Dowdell, approximately forty to fifty feet north from the northeast corner of the Texas School Book Depository Building.

Mr. Pate estimated that within approximately four minutes after he first heard of a shooting, he was at the rear of the TSBD. He stated there were policemen entering the rear door of the TSBD and that he noticed some police were already in the building. He saw no one other than policemen come out of this door. He stated he was at this location for more than one hour because he was still there when he learned over his radio that Dallas Police Officer J. D. Tippit and the President were both dead.

Mr. Pate stated that within five to ten minutes after his arrival at the rear of the TSBD, he noticed a white male individual, in his late teens or early 20s, approximately 5'9", weighing approximately 160 pounds, with brown, thick hair, running north on Houston Street coming towards him and that this

## ASSASSINATION OF JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

... individual crossed Houston Street to the side opposite of the TSBD when he got about even with the northeast corner of the TSBD. He stated this individual continued across Houston Street and proceeded east along the railroad tracks next to the building directly across Houston Street from the TSBD.

Mr. Pate stated this individual, to his knowledge, did not stop or look back. He stated this individual was definitely not Lee Harvey Oswald because he saw Oswald at the Dallas Police Station that night.

Mr. Pate was exhibited the March 6, 1964, edition of the "Dallas Times Herald" newspaper where on Page 1 there appears a photograph of James Richard Worrell. Mr. Pate stated he could not say whether the individual he saw running was Worrell, but was positive it was not Oswald.

Mr. Pate stated he talked with numerous people in the area about what happened, but does not recall the identities of any of them as there was considerable commotion. Mr. Pate stated, however, he feels positive no one came out of the rear door of the TSBD. He stated he had a conversation on the night of March 9, 1963, with Josh Dowdell, Jr. who was with him at the TSBD on November 22, 1963, and that Dowdell told him he could not recall the individual that was seen running across the street and did not even know what he looked like.

Mr. Pate stated he was dismissed from his employment by KBOX Radio Station on November 23, 1963, due to a cut in personnel. He stated that there is a 33 1/3 rpm long-play record album entitled, "Four Days That Shock The World", which has been put on the market by UPI and Colpix Records, which allegedly contains the actual news tape coverage by Mr. Pate, as well as other newsmen on the day of November 22, 1963. Mr. Pate stated he wished to make it known that the majority of his portion on this tape is not an authentic one, but was a tape that he was asked to make several days after he was dismissed from KBOX Radio Station.



- 1 - Mr. Belk
- 1 - Mr. Rose
- 1 - Mr. Mall
- 1 - Mr. Shro
- 1 - Mr. Rogg

RE-53  
62-109060-2649

March 18, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel  
The President's Commission  
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to my letter dated March 10, 1964, relating to information in the press indicating Mr. James Richard Worrell would testify before the President's Commission. In this letter you were advised that as a result of this publicity Mr. James Elbert Romack contacted our Dallas Office and took exception to the statements attributed to Mr. Worrell in the press. Referenced letter advised when the results of interviews with Mr. Romack and two other individuals were received you would be furnished the details.

Enclosed for your assistance are two copies of a self-explanatory communication from our Dallas Office dated March 13, 1964, incorporating the results of interviews with Mr. Romack, Mr. George W. Rackley, Sr., and Mr. Samuel Mack Pate.

No further action is being taken in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

62-109060

- 1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
- 1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan

Enclosures (2)

ERDR:vhm  
(10)

Re Po  
Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

9 MAR 20 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

REC-18  
MAR 18 15 PM '64  
READING ROOM

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.  
RECEIVED-DIRECTOR

NOTE:

Worrell, age 20, was quoted in the press as stating he heard "four" shots and while running from the assassination scene observed a man "dart" out the back doorway of the Texas School Book Depository Building. Worrell subsequently furnished testimony to this effect before the Commission according to the press. It is to be noted the Commission did not advise us of the contemplated testimony or the actual testimony of Worrell. Bulet 3/10/64 advised the Commission Dallas had received information from Romack that he and two others were at the rear of the above building and saw no one leave. Commission was advised when Romack and the two other individuals were thoroughly interviewed the results would be furnished. Enclosed letterhead memorandum reiterates statements made by Romack and he is substantially corroborated by the two other men. Our investigation has established only three shots were fired. The furnishing of this information to the Commission completes our commitment in this particular matter. Worrell has been previously interviewed by the Bureau and furnished the same information as set out above. This information has been previously furnished to the Commission.

1 - Mr. Belmont  
1 - Mr. Rosen  
1 - Mr. Malley  
1 - Mr. Shroder  
1 - Mr. Rogge

March 18, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel  
The President's Commission  
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated March 3, 1964, requesting a transcript of all radio transmissions from local and state police capable of being received in Dallas, Texas, from November 22, 1963, to November 24, 1963.

For your information our Dallas Office has advised the Texas State Police transcript has been obtained. The Dallas Police Department is in the process of compiling the desired information and contemplates having this material completed by March 19, 1964. The Dallas County Sheriff's Office will be unable to commence this project until March 19, 1964, in view of the recent trial of Jack L. Ruby, but expects to have the desired information available by March 25, 1964.

This matter is being followed on a daily basis by our Dallas Office and when all of the desired material is obtained, it will be promptly furnished to you.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

62-109060

1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)  
1 - 105-82555 (Lee Harvey Oswald)

1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan

NOTE: This is being closely followed by the Bureau and when the material is obtained it will be promptly furnished to the Commission as indicated.

RDR:vhn  
(10)

79 MAR 20 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

EX COURIER SVC.  
43 MAR 1  
COMM-FBI

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

62-109060-29

REC'D  
MAR 18 3 55 PM '64  
FBI - 100

REC-25 62-109060-2550  
MAR 19 1964

FBI

Date: 3/9/64

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_

(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL

AIRMAIL

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DENVER (89-41) (P)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN  
F. KENNEDY; DALLAS, TEXAS

11/22/63

AFO

OO: Dallas

RE: Complaint of GEORGE HENRY DAVIS,  
Pueblo Army Depot, Pueblo, Colorado,  
concerning alleged confederate connections  
between [MICHAEL JOHN BEZEK, SR.] Pueblo  
Army Depot employee, Pueblo, Colorado, and  
LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Enclosed to the Bureau are original plus five  
carbon copies of letterhead memo (a) setting forth data  
volunteered to SA ALVIN D. HEWITT on the late afternoon  
of 3/5/64 by GEORGE HENRY DAVIS, 415 Broadway, employee,  
Pueblo Army Depot, Pueblo, Colorado, alleging [MICHAEL J.  
BEZEK, SR., of 1326 Constitution Road] employee, Pueblo  
Army Depot, Pueblo, Colorado, to have been an admitted  
confederate of LEE HARVEY OSWALD in the assassination of  
President KENNEDY, plus (b) denials of such allegations  
by [MICHAEL JOHN BEZEK, SR.] on 3/6/64 to SA E. WILLIAM  
TRAINOR and SA ALVIN D. HEWITT, plus (c) Pueblo Army  
Depot personnel file data regarding DAVIS, and (d) Pueblo  
Army Depot personnel file data regarding BEZEK.

One copy of such letterhead memo is enclosed to  
the Dallas Division, along with 25 copies each of FD-302's  
covering interviews of (a) DAVIS, (b) [BEZEK], (c) DAVIS's  
personnel file data, and (d) BEZEK's personnel file data.

- 3 - Bureau (105-82555), (Enc. 25) (AM)  
2 - Dallas (89-43) Enc.  
2 - Denver (89-41)  
ADH/P&J

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_

Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_

M

Per \_\_\_\_\_

Attention of the Bureau is directed to the fact that DAVIS stated he was delinquent in contacting the FBI, Pueblo, Colorado, for the reason he had promptly reported identical allegations regarding [BEZEK] in separate letters addressed to Attorney General ROBERT KENNEDY, Governor JOHN CONNALLY of Texas, and to J. EDGAR HOOVER, Director, FBI, Washington, D. C., and had not received acknowledgements for any such letters.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Denver, Colorado

March 7, 1964

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

GEORGE HENRY DAVIS

REC-54-01 5512  
JAN OR JUL 1  
127 1963  
Rugby

On the late afternoon of March 5, 1964, George Henry Davis, 415 Broadway, telephone 544-8473, Pueblo, Colorado, advised that he desired to provide information concerning confederate connections between [Michael J. Bezek] Pueblo Army Depot employee, Pueblo, Colorado, a resident of [1326 Constitution Road] Pueblo, Colorado, and Lee Harvey Oswald concerning the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

Davis described himself as being an employee of the Pueblo Army Depot for the past 17 years and as being presently assigned to the Maintenance Division, Tank Section, Building 547, Pueblo, Colorado.

Davis related that he was delinquent in reporting this matter to the Denver Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation for the reason that he had promptly reported identical allegations by letters directed to Attorney General Robert Kennedy, Governor John Connally of Texas, and J. Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D. C. He stated that he was presently repeating such allegations as he had not received acknowledgements to any such letters.

Davis continued that on November 26, 1964, he was in the PX at the Pueblo Army Depot and overheard a conversation between [Michael J. Bezek] and a fellow employee unknown to him wherein [Bezek] made the following statements:

"What do you think of President Kennedy now? I had a good talk with Lee Oswald on November 17, 1963. Oswald asked me if I wanted to take on the job with him. I said I did. There was nothing to the job. It went over smooth."

Davis continued that inasmuch as he had occasion to see [Bezek] in the Machine Shop, Building 522, on the Depot that he had placed significance in the remarks of [BEZEK] inasmuch as he recalled that "Bezek" took sick leave on November 20, 21, and 22, 1963" and did not return to work until Tuesday, November 26, 1963.

COPIES DESTROYED

44 DEC 29 1972

Davis related that he had not previously known [Bezek] very well and had never had any difficulties with him. He stated that he was reporting the matter since "I still have pictures of President Kennedy and his little boy, and I look at them daily and am still all broken up over his murder. I loved him and would do anything to avenge his murder." Davis explained that he had served as a Military Policeman in the United States Army under Army serial number 17091501 in 1942 and 1943 and had thereafter served as a guard at the Colorado State Penitentiary in 1944 to 1947 prior to becoming employed at the Pueblo Army Depot.

Davis then continued that he has been on sick leave since February 10, 1964, and has been attended by Doctor J. H. Hite for internal medicine problems ever since. He stated he felt that some of his medical problems were brought on by worry inasmuch as on several occasions prior to his having taken sick leave, he noted [Bezek] looking at him "with his eyes being like balls of fire" and had heard a rumor that [Bezek] did not like him and felt that [Bezek] would like to attack him. He stated that he felt [Bezek] might be a Communist and that there might be a "whole bunch of Communists at the Depot." He stated he could not identify any specific persons other than [Bezek] who he felt might be Communists and could not explain his basis for believing that "[Bezek] and the whole bunch" might be Communists apart from "feeling they are."

Davis then displayed a .38 caliber revolver which he was wearing in a holster under his coat and stated he had a Deputy Sheriff's commission to carry such gun, and that he was carrying it for his protection.

Davis described himself as being born July 27, 1903 at Rugby, Colorado.

Davis described Bezek as follows:

Race	White
Sex	Male
Nationality	American
Age	30 to 40 years
Height	5 feet 7 inches
Weight	185 pounds
Eyes	Dark
Hair	Black



Davis further described [Bezek] as a machinist, as being from New Jersey, wearing shell rimmed glasses, and as having the general appearance and "looking like a Russian."

Davis described the unknown fellow employee to whom [Bezek] had addressed his remarks as follows:

Race	White
Sex	Male
Nationality	American
Age	Approximately 28 to 29 years
Height	5 feet 5 inches
Weight	170 pounds
Eyes	Dark
Hair	Dark brown
Employment	Has been employed at the Pueblo Army Depot for some time

Davis concluded that he was reporting the above information as a matter of patriotic duty. [Michael John Bezek]

On March 6, 1964, [Michael John Bezek, Sr., of 1326 Constitution Road, Pueblo, Colorado, advised that he had been employed by the Pueblo Army Depot, Pueblo, Colorado, since July 30, 1962, and had previously worked continuously for the Government at Belle Mead, New Jersey, and other installations since 1949. He stated that he had served in the United States Navy Reserve under serial number 811-23-01 from 1943 through 1946.

SOC SEC

153-18-0568

B 11-1-1921 Duwelle, N.J.

[Bezek] related that he was on sick leave on November 20, 21, and 22, 1963 and as a matter of fact, was at the office of Doctor Robert Redwine of Pueblo, Colorado, being treated for a virus infection about noon of November 22, 1963, when the nurse came in and said that President Kennedy had been shot. [Bezek] stated that he was deeply shocked and listened to the subsequent events on his car radio while en route home and after arriving home, first learned that President Kennedy had died. He stated that during the remainder of that day, and Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, which was a holiday, that he followed all of the nationally televised events concerning President Kennedy's assassination and burial.

[Bezek] specifically denied that he had any knowledge of Oswald apart from that gained through television and press services, stated that he had never been in contact with Oswald and had no indirect contacts. He stated he had never been in Fort Worth or Dallas, Texas, but had once visited New Orleans, Louisiana.



[Bezek] specifically denied that he had ever stated that he had talked to Oswald on November 17, 1963 or any other time, or that he had ever commented regarding the assassination events. He stated that he considered President Kennedy to have been on a par with President Roosevelt and as being one of the great presidents and regards his assassination as a real tragedy.

He advised that he had made expressions that he considered "It was a shame that Ruby shot Oswald and closed his mouth so that the real story would never be known from Oswald." [Bezek] stated he was deeply religious and had no recollection as to his specific activities on Sunday, November 17, 1963, although in following normal procedures, that he would have attended church on Sunday morning and spent the remainder of the day at his residence.

On March 6, 1964, [James W. Sands] Personnel Officer, Pueblo Army Depot, advised that personnel data reflects the following data for [Michael John Bezek, Sr.]:

Current address	1326 Constitution Road Pueblo, Colorado
Payroll number	12486
Social Security No.	153-18-0568
Birth date	November 1, 1921 <sub>s</sub>
Birth place	Dunellen, New Jersey
Race	White
Sex	Male
Nationality	American
Height	5 feet 10 inches
Weight	205 pounds
Eyes	Hazel
Hair	Black, graying
Military service	United States Navy, serial number 81123-01 June 29, 1943 - April 18, 1946
Veterans Administration number	C-10996-095
Wife	Mary Ann Connacchione Born August 30, 1921 Bound Brook, New Jersey

[Bezek] was appointed August 8, 1949 to Federal assignment at Belle Mead, New Jersey, subsequently transferred to Camp Kilmer, New Brunswick, New Jersey, to Raritan Arsenal, New Jersey, and transferred from there to Pueblo Army Depot, July 30, 1962. His current rating is machinist, W-11.

He was previously employed by Ford Motor Company, GMC, Western Electric, and Bound Brook Oil Company.

[Mr. Sands] related that [Bezek] is reflected as having taken one day annual leave on November 8, 1963, and as having been absent on sick leave on November 20, 21, and 22, 1963.

[Mr. Sands] stated that [Bezek's] personnel file contains no adverse, derogatory, or disloyal data.

On March 6, 1964, [James W. Sands] Personnel Officer, Pueblo Army Depot, advised that personnel files contain the following data for George H. Davis:

Payroll number	6939
Social Security No.	534-09-5552
Residence	415 Broadway Pueblo, Colorado
Birth date	January 27, 1903
Birth place	Rugby, Colorado
Race	White
Sex	Male
Nationality	American
Eyes	Blue
Hair	Black
Military Service	United States Army as Military Policeman, serial number 17091501 1942 - 1943

Davis was employed as a guard at the Colorado State Penitentiary October, 1944 to January, 1947. He was appointed as Federal employee, Pueblo Army Depot, August 19, 1947. His current rating is Grade WB08, Step 3, assigned to Depot mainten

[Sands] stated that no adverse, derogatory, or disloyal data appeared regarding Davis.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

March 18, 1964

Airtel

To: SAC, Denver (89-41)

From: Director, FBI (62-109060) — 2651

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT

JOHN F. KENNEDY

NOVEMBER 22, 1963

DALLAS, TEXAS

Re your airtel dated 3/9/64 concerning complaint of George Henry Davis, Pueblo Army Depot, Pueblo, Colorado.

Concerning the referenced airtel with accompanying letterhead memorandum, for your information, the Bureau did not receive a letter from Davis. However, Bureau files reveal that a letter was written by Davis addressed to the Attorney General dated January 13, 1964, which was forwarded to the Bureau by the Criminal Division of the Department. A copy of this letter and envelope are enclosed.

In addition to this letter, Bureau files also reveal an additional letter from Davis dated March 3, 1948, the substance of which requested the Director to come see him personally regarding Davis' knowledge of a gang of murderers. Davis indicated his stepson was one of the murderers and his stepson had killed a girl. Davis claimed he had been calling the Sheriff's Office in Colorado Springs regarding this matter and he received no help. Davis also claimed, "I also took it up with some of your men in Pueblo, Colorado." Due to the nature of the 1948 communication no action or acknowledgment was rendered. In connection with the letter to the Attorney General, he specifically requested "please don't write me because someone watches me. We must be very careful."

In connection with the additional information contained in your letterhead memorandum, you are instructed to conduct the following investigation:

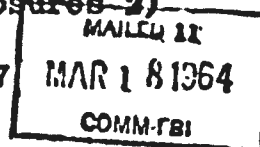
Enclosures (2)

1 - Dallas (89-43) (Enclosures 2)

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Bishop \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
Felt \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

1 - Bufile 62-86787

79 MAR 20 1964 7



See Note Page Three.

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Airtel to Denver

Re: Assassination of President  
John F. Kennedy

Ascertain through your source whether [Michael J. Bezek] made any long-distance toll calls to Dallas during the period preceding the assassination through November 26. Also verify if [Bezek] was at the doctor's office on November 22, 1963, being treated as claimed,

You are instructed to conduct additional investigation through reliable sources and obtain any data which would reflect on Davis' reliability or mental stability. Your indices should be reviewed, noting Davis' comment regarding furnishing information to "some of your men in Pueblo, Colorado."

Submit a revised letterhead memorandum incorporating the requested additional investigation and also include transcription of the enclosed letter which was addressed to the Attorney General. When reporting results of telephone inquiries, utilize appropriate phraseology to protect source. If your indices reveal additional data concerning Davis, which would be pertinent, revealing any possible instability, this should also be incorporated.

If your inquiries establish any information concerning mental instability concerning Davis, disseminate only this information to the Sheriff's Office as it is noted in your letterhead memorandum Davis displayed a .38 caliber revolver he was wearing and stated he had a Deputy Sheriff's commission to carry this weapon.

For your additional information, when submitting letterhead memoranda to the Bureau concerning the assassination of President Kennedy, delete the property stamp. Prepare 25 copies of a revised insert and furnish to Dallas. Your transmittal communication should carry the above caption and Bureau file number.

Denver is instructed to act promptly concerning this matter.

NOTE:

Denver airtel contained letterhead memoranda in which Davis related he was delinquent in reporting this matter to the Denver Office but he had furnished identical allegations by letters directed to the Attorney General, Governor John Connally of Texas and the Director. He was repeating such allegations as he had not received acknowledgements to these letters. Bureau files do not reveal the receipt of a letter from Davis but one forwarded to us from the Department. It appears Davis' mental stability is questionable. Due to the nature of his letter he specifically requested no acknowledgement.

Denver has been requested to conduct additional investigation and submit supplemental letterhead memorandum and appropriate inserts to Dallas to resolve allegations. This supplemental memorandum will subsequently be furnished to the President's Commission.

San a - Elk. <sup>7th St</sup> Pueblo Colo  
Jan 13. 1964

Dear Bro Robert Kennedy

Bro Kennedy here something you  
know. I am writing you to let you  
know about the killer of your Bro  
on Nov 22. Oswald was not the  
only killer. He is most alive today  
here in Colorado. I no where is  
working at the Pueblo Army Depot  
"Robert please dont trust no one  
out there is not any one out there  
just have your officers or FBI men  
me only just call for my pay roll  
6939 at the bank. Shop because  
my life is in danger. They are  
keeping a eye on me every day  
the killer has a body guard  
with him there armed all times  
if they get wind of it that I  
am reporting this they would  
kill me right now so

62-109060 - 245

ENCLOSURE

We must be very careful about this whole thing so act at once I'll tell all I heard the killer say. I am in danger from my wife life. I would like to get away from Colorado after this is taken care of also I hope help our Country by getting the killer just at the Pueblo Army Depot for my pay number 6939. They find me there anytime please don't write me because someone catch of on. We must be very careful on this.

Geo H Davis

6939

Pueblo Army Depot  
Wash D.C. Bless you  
all

H. H. Davis  
415 Broadway  
Pueblo Colo



U.S. Atty Gen Robert F Kennedy  
Washington D. C.



PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION  
ON THE  
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. NE.  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002

EARL WARREN,  
Chairman  
RICHARD B. RUSSELL  
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER  
HALE BOOGS  
GERALD R. FORD  
JOHN J. MCCLOY  
ALLEN W. DULLES

MAR 6 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover  
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C. 20530

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Reference is made to our previous letter dated February 21, 1964, requesting investigation of the publication by Life Magazine and various newspapers of a picture of Lee Harvey Oswald shown with a rifle and revolver.

During his appearance before the Commission on Thursday, February 27, 1964, Mr. James H. Martin was questioned regarding this matter. Among other things, Mr. Martin stated as follows:

"Mr. Martin. Life Magazine purchased the rights, North American rights on a photograph of Lee Harvey Oswald with a rifle and pistol, primarily for their use on a cover issue.

"Mr. Dulles. That is what appeared on the recent cover issue, I guess, it was two weeks ago.

"Mr. Martin. Yes, sir.

"Now, that \$5,000 has been paid. We have the \$5,000 in an escrow account.

"Mr. Redlich. Did you actually have in your possession the photograph, a copy of which appeared on the cover of Life Magazine?

"Mr. Martin. No.

"Mr. Redlich. Could you tell us how this contract was consummated, in view of the fact that Life Magazine apparently printed on its cover a photograph which you never possessed?

36 MAR 9 1964 UNRECORDED

REC-16

2652

EX 104

MAR 19 1964

"Mr. Martin. They knew the photographs belonged to Marina. They have a common law copyright, and the only way they could legally use the film is to purchase the rights from Marina.

"Mr. Redlich. Did Life Magazine indicate to you where they obtained the photograph?

"Mr. Martin. No.

"Mr. Redlich. Have you had conversations with other publications concerning that photograph?

"Mr. Martin. Yes. I made the contact with the London Daily Mirror for the purchase of the British Commonwealth rights on that same photograph, and they guaranteed \$2200 plus 50-50 split on what they sold in the Commonwealth. It was restricted to the Commonwealth only.

"However, the London Daily Mail came out with the photograph prior to the Mirror, and I was informed by Mr. Weggand of the London Daily Express that the Detroit Free Press had sold this photograph to the London Daily Mail for \$500.

"Mr. Redlich. Do you have any idea how the Detroit Free Press obtained this photograph?

"Mr. Martin. No. I talked to Ken Murray, who I was informed was the attorney for the Detroit Free Press.

"Mr. Redlich. Where did you talk to him?

"Mr. Martin. At his home in Detroit.

"Mr. Redlich. By phone?

"Mr. Martin. By telephone. And he stated that the photograph was public property, and not covered under common law copyright. I asked him where he got the photo, and he said he got it at the same place as Life did, through a leak in the Commission. I talked to Life Magazine attorney -- I can't remember his name. It is a very odd name. It begins with an 'S'. Now, Murray said that Life had informed him that they had gotten it from a leak through the Commission, and I contacted Life and he denied saying anything of the sort to Murray.

"However, Murray insisted that that is where he got that and he figured it was public domain."

I would appreciate your interviewing Mr. Murray regarding this matter and conducting any further investigation you consider appropriate.

Sincerely,

*J. Lee Rankin*

J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel

FBI

Date: 3/23/64

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_

(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL

AIRMAIL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO DIRECTOR FBI (62-109060)  
Attention: INSPECTOR JAMES R. MALLEY  
FROM SAC DALLAS (100-10461)  
SUBJECT ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,  
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS  
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re Bureau telephone call from Inspector JAMES R. MALLEY 3/23/64 requesting Bureau be advised of identities of individuals interviewed who were on the triple overpass on the date of the assassination.

There are enclosed herewith five copies each of the following-described documents bearing on the above request:

Insert on interview with JAMES L. SIMMONS;  
FD-302 of JAMES L. SIMMONS; -  
FD-302 of WALTER LUKE WINBORN;  
FD-302 of NOLAN H. POTTER;  
FD-302 of CURTIS FREEMAN BISHOP;  
FD-302 of RICHARD CALVIN DODD;  
FD-302 of THOMAS J. MURPHY;  
FD-302 of STERLING MAYFIELD HOLLAND; -  
FD-302 of CLEMON EARL JOHNSON;  
FD-302 of EWELL WILLIAM CONCERT,  
FD-302 of GEORGE A. DAVIS.

ENCLOSURE

The results of the above-described interviews will be reflected in the next report submitted in the OSWALD-captioned case.

ENCLOSURE

3 - Bureau (Enc. 55)  
2 - Dallas

RPG:vm  
(5)

25 APR 2 1964

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_

Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_

Special Agent in Charge

DL 100-10461

The following is a listing of interviews previously reported with respect to individuals on or near the triple underpass on the date of the assassination:

November 30, 1963, Report of  
SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING at Dallas

PAGE NO.

NAME

43 ✓

LEE E. BOWERS, Jr.

48 ✓

~~CHARLES HESTER~~

49 and 50 ✓

S. M. HOLLAND (Same as ~~STERLING~~  
~~MAYFIELD-HOLLAND~~ listed-above)

52 ✓

OSCAR McVEY

53 ✓

FRANCES GAYLE NEWMAN

54 and 55 ✓

WILLIAM EUGENE NEWMAN

56 and 57 ✓

JEAN (MRS. PURSER EDWARD) NEWMAN

65 ✓

JESSE C. PRICE

December 10, 1963, Report of  
SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING at Dallas

PAGE NO.

NAME

30 ✓

Mrs. CHARLES HESTER

December 23, 1963, Report of  
SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING at Dallas

26 ✓

ROYCE GLENN SKELTON

27 and 28 ✓

AUSTEN LAWRENCE MILLER

DL 100-10461

December 23, 1963, Report of  
SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING at Dallas

PAGE NO.

NAME

29 -	FRANK E. REILLY
31	JIM TAGUE
32 and 33	JOHN F. DOLAN
38	JOHN ARTHUR CHISM
39	Patrolman JOSEPH M. SMITH
39 and 40	Patrolman E. V. BROWN ( <del>on-duty</del> <del>on-overpass</del> )
41	Patrolman JOE MURPHY ( <del>on-duty</del> <del>on-overpass</del> )

With respect to the foregoing, all persons interviewed were pressed for the identification of any other individuals who may have observed anything pertinent; however, this specific question or statement may not be reflected in the results set out.

DL 100-10461/sah

On March 14, 1964, JAMES L. SIMMONS, 1325 Rosemont Street, Mesquite, Texas, telephonically advised SA ROBERT J. BUTLER that he is one of ten witnesses who, while standing on the Commerce Street viaduct, observed the assassination of President KENNEDY on November 22, 1963.

SIMMONS advised that he furnished his name as did the other people on the viaduct to an unknown man who he thought to be a reporter. He stated that none of the ten persons in the group has been interviewed concerning the assassination to his knowledge. SIMMONS stated that he and his friends are all employees of the Union Terminal Company, 500 South Houston Street, Dallas, with the exception of a Dallas police officer who was standing with his group on the viaduct.

He stated that he and his friends have not come forward since they were on duty at the time of the assassination and were not authorized to leave their jobs to observe the parade. SIMMONS requested that his name not be mentioned to the other witnesses or to his employer in connection with this call. Following is the list of names as furnished by SIMMONS:

"LUKE" WINEBORN - Switchman

(FNU) POTTER - Hostler Helper

(FNU) BISHOP - Hostler

RICHARD DODD - Track Maintenance Foreman

(FNU) MURPHY - Mail foreman at Terminal Annex

(FNU) HOLLAND - Signal Department Foreman

C. E. JOHNSON - Machinist

EUEL (phonetic) COWSART - Switchman

(FNU) FOSTER - Patrolman, Dallas Police Department

ENCLOSURE

62-101000 -

Date 3/18/64

1

Mr. GEORGE A. DAVIS, 1443 North Bookley Street, Dallas, Texas, was interviewed at 500 South Houston Street, and furnished the following information:

Mr. DAVIS stated he was a signalman for the Union Terminal Company, 500 South Houston Street, Dallas, and was so employed on November 22, 1963. On this date, he took up a position on the Elm Street viaduct overlooking the route taken by the Presidential motorcade. Shortly after the motorcycle escort and the Presidential car came into view and was at a point just east of the viaduct, Mr. DAVIS heard a sound which he described as similar to firecrackers exploding. He stated they did not sound like rifle fire because they were not loud enough. All shots were very close together and he stated it was impossible for him to determine the number of shots. He stated his first impression was that someone had played a prank, but then he saw guns in the hands of the Secret Service Agents with President KENNEDY, saw President KENNEDY slumped forward, and the police motorcycle escort maneuver swiftly about the area and he realized it was not a prank.

Mr. DAVIS stated his attention was directed to the motorcycle escort and the car in which President KENNEDY was riding, and he saw very little, if any, other activity in the area at that time.

Mr. DAVIS stated he returned to the same spot he had occupied on November 22, 1963, at a later date and from this spot attempted to observe the Texas School Book Depository window from which the rifle shot was reported to have been fired. He stated he was unable to see this window from the position he had occupied on November 22, 1963, because the branch of a tree obscured the vision from this point.

Mr. DAVIS stated he did not know JACK RUBY and had never met or seen LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

On 3/17/64 at Dallas, Texas File # 102-10461  
by SA'S THOMAS T. TRETTIS & E. J. ROBERTSON/eah Date dictated 3/17/64

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

2-109060



1Date 3/19/64

EWELL WILLIAM COWSERT, 1217 Arawe Circle, Irving, Texas, was interviewed at the Union Terminal Company, 500 South Houston Street, Dallas, Texas. COWSERT advised that he is a switchman for the Union Terminal Company and on November 22, 1963, he was standing on the Elm Street viaduct with a group of fellow employees watching the motorcade with President JOHN F. KENNEDY. COWSERT advised that just as President KENNEDY's car passed the Texas School Book Depository Building he heard two or three shots ring out and saw President KENNEDY slump forward in his seat. COWSERT said he has no idea where the shots came from and as the area near the Texas School Book Depository Building was a scene of extreme confusion he could not recall having noticed any one person. He stated he does recall seeing several people and a motorcycle policeman run up the grassy area near the Texas School Book Depository Building.

on 3/17/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461  
by Special Agent THOMAS T. TRETTIS, JR. and  
E. J. ROBERTSON/ds Date dictated 3/17/64

Date 3/18/641

Mr. CLEMON EARL JOHNSON, Box 211 (Belt Line Road), Kleberg, Texas, was interviewed at 500 South Houston Street, Dallas, Texas, and furnished the following information:

Mr. JOHNSON stated he was employed as a machinist for Union Terminal Company, 500 South Houston Street, Dallas, and was so employed on November 22, 1963. On this date, he took up a position on the Elm Street viaduct overlooking the route taken by the Presidential motorcade on that date. Mr. JOHNSON stated his attention was attracted to the motorcycle escort and the automobile carrying President KENNEDY as this section of the motorcade came into his view. He stated he first realized something was wrong when the motorcycles began moving from their regular course and at or just before this he heard sounds that could have been shots. Mr. JOHNSON stated at that time he did not know that it was shots and he could not say how many shots he heard. His attention remained on the vehicle carrying President KENNEDY and he observed this car until it sped away. Mr. JOHNSON stated that white smoke was observed near the pavillion, but he felt that this smoke came from a motorcycle abandoned near the spot by a Dallas policeman.

Mr. JOHNSON stated he did not know LEE HARVEY OSWALD and had never met or seen JACK RUBY.

On 3/17/64 at Dallas, Texas File # 100-10461

by SA'S THOMAS T. TRETTIS & E. J. ROBERTSON/eah Date dictated 3/17/64

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

62-104060 -

1Date 3/20/64

Mr. STERLING MAYFIELD HOLLAND, who resides at 1119 Lucille Street, Irving, Texas, was interviewed at the Union Terminal Company, 500 South Houston Street, Dallas, and advised that he did not recall any information not furnished to Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation previously.

on 3/17/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461  
by Special Agent THOMAS T. TRETTIS, JR. and  
E. J. ROBERTSON/cms Date dictated 3/20/64

1Date 3/20/64

THOMAS J. MURPHY, 8615 San Benito Way, Dallas, Texas, advised he is employed as a mail foreman, Union Terminal Company, 500 South Houston Street, Dallas. MURPHY said he was so employed on the morning of November 22, 1963 when he and some of his co-workers stood on the Elm Street overpass to watch President JOHN F. KENNEDY's Motorcade drive by. MURPHY said that they watched President KENNEDY's limousine turn down Elm Street past the Texas School Book Depository building and start towards them. He stated he then heard what sounded like two shots and he saw President KENNEDY and Governor CONNALLY slump in their seats. MURPHY said in his opinion these shots came from a spot just west of the Texas School Book Depository Building. He said there was very much confusion in the area after the shots were fired and he saw many people running towards the parking lot west of the Texas School Book Depository Building. MURPHY said he could not recall seeing any unusual activity near the Texas School Book Depository Building itself. MURPHY stated he does not know LEE HARVEY OSWALD and to the best of his knowledge he has never seen him before. He had no further information of value.

on 3/17/64 at Dallas, Texas ENCLOSURE File # DL 100-10461  
by Special Agent THOMAS T. TRETTIS, JR. /cms Date dictated 3/20/64

Date 3/18/64

1

Mr. RICHARD CALVIN DODD, 1216 South Tyler, Dallas, Texas, was interviewed at Lamar and Henning Street in Dallas, and furnished the following information:

Mr. DODD stated he is employed as a track supervisor for the Union Terminal Company, 500 South Houston Street, Dallas, and was so employed on November 22, 1963. On this date, he took up a position on the Elm Street railroad viaduct overlooking the route used by the Presidential motorcade on this date. Mr. DODD stated that when the motorcycle escort and the automobile carrying President KENNEDY approached the area where he was standing his attention was directed on President KENNEDY. He stated he first realized something was wrong when he saw President KENNEDY slump forward and simultaneously heard shots ring out. He stated he did not know how many shots were fired, but that the sounds were very close together. Mr. DODD advised that his attention remained on President KENNEDY; he did not look up and did not know where the shots came from.

Mr. DODD stated he did not know LEE HARVEY OSWALD and had never met or seen JACK RUBY.

On 3/17/64 at Dallas, Texas File # 100-10461  
by SA'S THOMAS T. TRETTIS & E. J. ROBERTSON/eah Date dictated 3/17/64

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE

62-109060 -

1Date 3/19/64

CURTIS FREEMAN BISHOP, 8623 Danville Drive, Dallas, Texas, was interviewed at the Union Terminal Company, 500 South Houston Street, Dallas.

BISHOP advised that he is employed as a hostler with the Union Terminal Company, and on November 22, 1963, he was standing on the Elm Street viaduct with some fellow employees awaiting President JOHN F. KENNEDY's motorcade. BISHOP stated that when President KENNEDY's car came into view he started down Elm Street past the Texas School Book Depository Building. He heard three shots ring out. He then saw President KENNEDY slump over as if he had been hit. BISHOP recalls seeing a motorcycle policeman drive up the grassy slope near the Texas School Book Depository Building and noticed that people were running in every direction. BISHOP stated that President KENNEDY's car then picked up speed and drove down Elm Street.

BISHOP could not offer any other information of value.

on 3/17/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461  
by Special Agent THOMAS T. TRETTIS, JR. and  
E. J. ROBERTSON/ds Date dictated 3/17/64

ENCLOSURE

1Date 3/19/64

NOLAN H. POTTER, 7114 Red Bud Drive, Dallas, Texas, telephone number EV 1-4334, was interviewed at his place of employment, the Union Terminal Company, 500 South Houston Street, Dallas.

POTTER advised that he is a hostler helper for the Union Terminal Company, and, on November 22, 1963, he was standing on the Elm Street viaduct with some fellow employees awaiting the motorcade with President JOHN F. KENNEDY. POTTER stated that when the President's car had turned west on Elm Street and had driven past the Texas School Book Depository Building, he heard three loud reports which sounded like firecrackers. He then saw President KENNEDY slump over in his car and the Presidential car drive through the underpass. POTTER said he recalls seeing smoke in front of the Texas School Book Depository Building rising above the trees. POTTER said there were people running in every direction and he noticed a policeman drive his motorcycle up the slope towards the Texas School Book Depository Building. POTTER said he could not determine from which direction the shots were fired.

He had no further information of any value.

on 3/17/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461  
by Special Agent THOMAS T. TRETTIS, JR. and  
E. J. ROBERTSON/ds Date dictated 3/17/64

Date 3/18/64

Mr. WALTER LUKE WINBORN, 2823 Maple Springs, Dallas, Texas, was interviewed at 500 South Houston Street, Dallas, and furnished the following information:

Mr. WINBORN stated he was presently employed as a switchman for Union Terminal Company, 500 South Houston Street, Dallas, and was so employed on November 22, 1963. On this date, Mr. WINBORN took a position on the Elm Street railroad viaduct so that he could observe the Presidential motorcade and President KENNEDY. As the motorcycle escort and the vehicle carrying the President approached the viaduct, Mr. WINBORN heard three distinct shots ring out. Mr. WINBORN stated he was not able to ascertain exactly where the shots were fired from and his attention remained on President KENNEDY and the motorcycle escort. He stated, however, that the shots sounded as if they all came from the same area.

Mr. WINBORN stated that very shortly thereafter the motorcycle escort dispersed and one motorcycle was abandoned by the police officer riding it on the grassy slope on the north side of Elm Street and this officer rushed up the steps leading to the pavillion and was lost from sight. The vehicle carrying the President immediately left the area at a high rate of speed. Mr. WINBORN then moved away from the east edge of the viaduct, where he could get a clear view of the area to the west of the Texas School Book Depository Building (TSBD). He remained at this spot and observed the approach to the railroad tracks for a few minutes, but failed to see anyone moving toward the railroad tracks.

Mr. WINBORN stated he then returned to his work and had no further personal knowledge concerning the activities in this area.

Mr. WINBORN stated he did not know LEE HARVEY OSWALD and had never met JACK RUBY.

On 3/17/64 at Dallas, Texas File # 100-10461  
by SA'S THOMAS T. TRETTIS & E. J. ROBERTSON/eah Date dictated 3/17/64

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

62-109060-



1Date 3/19/64

JAMES L. SIMMONS, 1325 Rosemont Street, Mesquite, Texas, was interviewed at the Union Terminal Company, 500 South Houston Street, Dallas, Texas. SIMMONS advised that he is a car inspector and on November 22, 1963, he was standing on the Elm Street viaduct with some fellow employees waiting for President JOHN F. KENNEDY's motorcade to come into view. SIMMONS stated when the President's car started down Elm Street he heard three shots ring out. President KENNEDY slumped forward in his seat and appeared to have been hit by a bullet.

SIMMONS said he recalled that a motorcycle policeman drove up the grassy slope toward the Texas School Book Depository Building, jumped off his motorcycle and then ran up the hill toward the Memorial Arches. SIMMONS said he thought he saw exhaust fumes of smoke near the embankment in front of the Texas School Book Depository Building. SIMMONS then ran toward the Texas School Book Depository Building with a policeman. He stopped at a fence near the Memorial Arches and could not find anyone.

SIMMONS advised that it was his opinion the shots came from the direction of the Texas School Book Depository Building. He stated that immediately after the shots were fired, people were running in every direction through the whole area and there was a scene of mass confusion.

on 3/17/64 at Dallas, Texas

File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent THOMAS T. TRETTIS, JR. and  
E. J. ROBERTSON/ds

Date dictated 3/17/64

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION  
ON THE  
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

201 Maryland Ave. NE.  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002

EARL WARREN,  
Chairman  
RICHARD B. RUSSELL  
KIRK BISHOP  
HALL BOGGS  
GERALD R. FORD  
JOHN J. MCCLOY  
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE R.

MAR 12

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover  
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C. 20530

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Reference is made to our prior letters dated February 21 and March 6, 1964, requesting investigation of the publication by Life Magazine and various newspapers of a picture of Lee Harvey Oswald shown with a rifle and revolver. As part of your investigation of this matter, we would like the Bureau to contact representatives of the Detroit Free Press and Life Magazine and secure for the Commission a copy of the actual photograph used by each of these publications in the preparation of the published photograph.

The foregoing confirms the request made of Mr. Malley of your office on March 11, 1964.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel

REC-19

10 MAR 18 1964

SOVIET

MAR 19 1964

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Malley
- 1 - Mr. Shroder
- 1 - Mr. Rogge

March 26, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel  
The President's Commission  
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letters dated February 21, 1964, March 6, 1964, and March 12, 1964, and our letter dated March 12, 1964, relating to the circumstances under which the photograph of Lee Harvey Oswald carrying the rifle and wearing the pistol was released to the press.

Enclosed for your assistance are two copies each of three self-explanatory communications. One communication is from our Detroit, Michigan, Office dated March 12, 1964, setting out the results of interviews with Mr. Kenneth Murray, attorney, and Mr. Derick Daniels, assistant managing editor of "The Detroit Free Press."

The second communication is from our Dallas, Texas, Office dated March 16, 1964, setting out the results of an interview with Mr. Eugene Leslie Roberts who is also known as "Gene" Roberts, reporter for "The Detroit Free Press."

The last communication is from our New York City Office dated March 16, 1964, setting out the results of interviews with Mr. Tennyson Schod, assistant general attorney, and Mr. Richard Billings, assistant director of

AL COURIER SVC.  
55 MAR 2  
COMM-FBI

- Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- Belmont \_\_\_\_\_
- Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
- DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_
- Casper \_\_\_\_\_
- Callahan \_\_\_\_\_
- Conrad \_\_\_\_\_
- DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_
- Evans \_\_\_\_\_
- Malone \_\_\_\_\_
- Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_
- Tavel \_\_\_\_\_
- Trotter \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Holmes \_\_\_\_\_
- Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

- 62-109060-2653
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Evans
- 1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Wick
- 1 - Mr. M. A. Jones
- 1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan

RDR:vhm  
(14) vhm  
SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

160501-29  
REC'D-READING ROOM  
FBI  
24 PM '64

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

photography, Time Corporation; Mr. Robert Keough of the  
"New York Journal-American"; and Mr. Philip H. Doherty  
of "The New York Times."

In view of the self-explanatory interviews no  
further action is being taken in this matter unless a  
specific request to the contrary is received from you.

Sincerely yours,  
J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (6)

NOTE: See memorandum A. Rosen to Mr. Belmont dated 3/25/64,  
RDR:vhm, captioned, "Assassination of President John F.  
Kennedy, 11/22/63, Dallas, Texas."

APR 15 10 23 AM '64  
FBI  
RECEIVED

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 14 1964

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson  
Mr. DeLoach  
Mr. Mohr  
Mr. Bishop  
Mr. Casper  
Mr. Callahan  
Mr. Conrad  
Mr. Felt  
Mr. Gale  
Mr. Rosen  
Mr. Sullivan  
Mr. Tavel  
Mr. Trotter  
Tele. Room  
Miss Holmes  
Miss Gandy

DECODED COPY

FBI NEW YORK

1-05 AM URGENT 3-14-64 JAA 3 PGS

TO DIRECTOR -4- /62-109060/  
/ATTN. INSPECTOR JAMES R. MALLEY/

FROM NEW YORK /89-75/

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, ELEVEN TWENTY TWO SIXTY THREE, DALLAS, TEXAS., MISC. - INFO CONCERNING.

RENYTEL THREE TWELVE SIXTY FOUR TO DIRECTOR.

ON THREE TWELVE SIXTY FOUR MR. TENNYSON SCHOD, ASSISTANT GENERAL ATTORNEY AND MR. RICHARD BILLINGS, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF PHOTOGRAPHY, BOTH TIME LIFE CORP. ADVISED SPECIAL AGENT EUGENE W. O-NEILL THAT THEY HAD OBTAINED THEIR PHOTOGRAPH OF OSWALD FROM A CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE AND THEN NEGOTIATED WITH MARINA OSWALD THROUGH HER BUSINESS AGENT JAMES H. MARTIN OBTAINING THE RIGHT TO THE PHOTOGRAPH FOR FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS. MR. SCHOD WHO HANDLED THE TRANSACTION ADVISED THAT HE DID NOT WISH TO DIVULGE HIS SOURCE, BUT THAT IT WAS DEFINITELY NOT A LEAK IN THE COMMISSION. MR. SCHOD ALSO ADVISED THAT THEY WERE INSTITUTING A SUIT AGAINST THE DETROIT FREE PRESS WHO HAD PUBLISHED

END PAGE ONE

EX-112 REC-19

MAR 18 1964

79 MAR 20 1964

44-34-205  
44-8-20  
62-3392

PAGE TWO

(THIS SAME PHOTOGRAPH. HE ADVISED THAT HE HAD BEEN IN CONTACT WITH KEN MURRAY OF THE DETROIT FREE PRESS AND MURRAY HAD NEVER MENTIONED A LEAK IN THE COMMISSION TO HIM. MR. SCHOD RECONTACTED ON THE SAME DATE SA O-NEILL, AT WHICH TIME HE ADVISED THAT HIS SOURCE HAD PURCHASED THE PHOTOGRAPH FROM "AN ENTERPRISING YOUNG MAN IN THE DALLAS POLICE DEPARTMENT". MR. SCHOD ALSO ADVISED THAT THE DETROIT FREE PRESS HAD ALSO PURCHASED THEIR PHOTOGRAPH FROM THE DALLAS POLICE. HE STATED THAT THE NEW YORK JOURNAL AMERICAN <sup>NY</sup> HAD COPIED <sup>IT</sup> THIER PHOTOGRAPH FROM THE COVER OF LIFE MAGAZINE AND PUBLISHED IT. SCHOD STATED THAT HE UNDERSTANDS THAT OTHER NEWSPAPERS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY HAVE ALSO OBTAINED THIS PHOTOGRAPH FROM THE DALLAS POLICE. MR. SCHOD STATED THAT LIFE MAGAZINE DOES NOT HAVE THE PHOTOGRAPH THAT THEY HAD ORIGINALLY PURCHASED. HE ADVISED THAT THEY MADE A PHOTOMAT COPY OF IT AND THEN RETURNED THE PHOTOGRAPH TO THEIR SOURCE. THEY WOULD, HOWEVER, BE GLAD TO FURNISH COPY FROM THEIR PHOTOMAT, IF DESIRED.

END PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE

NY

MR. ROBERT ~~KEOUGH~~ OF THE JOURNAL AMERICAN WAS CONTACTED AND ADVISED THAT THEIR COPY WAS A REPRODUCTION OF THE PHOTOGRAPH WHICH APPEARED ON THE COVER OF LIFE MAGAZINE. HE ALSO ADVISED THAT THEY HAD RECEIVED A COPY OF THIS PHOTOGRAPH FROM THE ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE SERVICE.

MR. PHILIP H. ~~DOHERTY~~, ~~NEW YORK TIMES~~, <sup>NY</sup> ADVISED THAT THEY PRINTED THEIR PHOTOGRAPH ON TWO NINETEEN SIXTY FOUR, WHICH THEY RECEIVED FROM THE ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE SERVICE. MR. DOHERTY ADVISED THAT WHEN A NEWSPAPER IS A MEMBER OF THIS WIRE SERVICE AND THEY PRINT A PICTURE IT AUTOMATICALLY BECOMES THE PROPERTY OF THE WIRE SERVICE AND IT IS DISTRIBUTED TO THE VARIOUS MEMBER PAPERS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

LHM FOLLOWS.

IN VIEW OF FACT LIFE CLAIMS NOT TO HAVE PHOTOGRAPH ORIGINALLY OBTAINED, LIFE WAS NOT ASKED TO FURNISH COPY FROM THEIR PHOTOMAT. NO FURTHER CONTACT BEING MADE WITH TIMES, JOURNAL AMERICAN OR ASSOCIATED PRESS, UACB. UNLESS ADVISED TO CONTRARY BY BUREAU

END

VA HFL

FBI WASH DC

CC-MR.

ROSEN

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

TO : MR. CALLAHAN

DATE: 3-14-64

FROM : L. J. GAUTHIER *[Signature]*

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF  
PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY  
VISUAL AIDS

Reference memo Rosen to Belmont 3-5-64.

Attached are three brochures which contain exhibits that photographically and diagrammatically depict locations, actions and things surrounding the assassination that the Presidential Commission has urgently requested of the Bureau to be available when certain witnesses are examined. Every effort was made to make these brochures as complete and adequate as possible by anticipating the needs of the Commission beyond their requests. For example, although no request was made for a basement plan, it was apparent that a plan would be needed to assist a material witness in describing his whereabouts in the basement area. These exhibits should adequately meet the needs of the Commission with respect to what happened at the Texas School Book Depository, Dallas, Texas, and the Paine-Randle Homes in Irving, Texas.

Five copies of each brochure were delivered to Inspector Malley of the General Investigative Division for distribution. Additional copies of these brochures can be prepared in whatever number is desired.

RECOMMENDATION:

None; for information only.

Enclosures

LJG:bod *[Signature]*  
(5)

- 1 - Mr. Belmont (Sent Direct)
- 1 - Mr. Rosen (Mr. Malley) (Sent Direct)
- 1 - Mr. Conrad (Sent Direct)

REC-100

62 107660 2654X  
A-1

FEB 19 1975

*[Signature]*  
ENCLOSURE

ENCL. BEHIND FILE

OK to file.  
without initiating  
Per J. J. [Signature]  
2-18-75  
D-13

84 FEB 20 1975



March 18, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel  
The President's Commission  
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Enclosed is one copy of a letter dated  
February 27, 1964, Amarillo, Texas, and signed, "Edna  
Adams, 1616 Taylor."

This letter was furnished to our office in  
San Antonio, Texas, by Mr. Larry Temple, Administrative  
Assistant to Governor John Connally, State of Texas,  
Austin, Texas, on March 10, 1964. The letter was  
addressed to "The Governor of Texas, Executive Mansion,  
Austin, Texas."

In view of the information contained in the  
letter of Edna Adams, no further action is being initiated  
by this Bureau unless specifically requested by you.

Sincerely yours,

L. Edgar Boone

Enclosure

62-109060

KMR:bhg  
(6)

See Note Page Two.

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

MAR 20 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

REC-19

19 MAR 19 1964

2655

Let to Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE:

On 3/10/64 the letter from Edna Adams, 1616 Taylor Street, Amarillo, Texas, addressed to "The Governor of Texas, Executive Mansion, Austin, Texas," was furnished to the San Antonio Office.

The letter in substance claims Governor Connally of Texas is "godless" and claims Connally was boasting "how he got one President killed." Writer claims President Kennedy would have been alive today if he had not been forced to Texas because of the "politicking" of Johnson and Connally." The writer in substance claimed a trap was used by the Texas Governor and President Johnson to draw former President Kennedy to Texas. Bureau files are negative regarding the writer and dissemination is being made to Secret Service by the Bureau.

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. Evans

DATE: 3/15/64

FROM : J. V. Cleveland

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

At 6:25 p.m., 3/14/64, Extra-Duty Supervisor J.A. Reilly, on referral from the switchboard, spoke to the telephone operator in the Department. She advised she had a long distance call she believed from California and the caller refused to identify himself. She requested SA Reilly to listen to the call because she could not get rid of the caller and could not decide whether he was incompetent or drunk. She also advised he refused to speak to the FBI and told her he would hang up if she transferred call to Bureau.

SA Reilly listened to the one-sided conversation for several minutes until caller disconnected. The caller was undoubtedly intoxicated and was rambling about Lee Harvey Oswald and Jack Ruby. He stated he was convinced Oswald used narcotics and that Ruby killed Oswald to silence him. The gist of his rambling account dwelt on topics and suppositions which have been completely aired in the press.

Although the operator frequently requested his identity, the caller refused to furnish his name. He did remind the operator continually to remember to pass the "information" he was furnishing to the Attorney General.

When the connection was broken, the operator also advised the same person had called on a previous occasion and offered similar information.

## ACTION:

None. This is submitted for information only, since the call was placed to the Department and the caller requested it be called to the attention of the Attorney General.

1 - Mr. DeLoach  
1 - Mr. Rosen

JAC:sab

REC-53

2656

79 MAR 20 1964



JFK  
Assassination  
62-109060  
Section 52

Copy  
2  
MARY FERRELL  
FOUNDATION  
Funded by THE NATIONAL



FBI

Date: 3/17/64

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plain text or code)Via A I R T E L AIRMAIL  
(Priority or Method of Mailing)TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060) (105-82555) (44-24016)  
FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43)ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN  
FITZGERALD KENNEDY, 11-22-63, DALLAS, TEXAS  
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING  
BUFILE 62-109060  
DALLAS 89-43LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka  
IS-R-CUBA  
BUFILE 105-82555  
DALLAS 100-10461JACK L. RUBY, aka;  
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka (Deceased) - VICTIM  
CIVIL RIGHTS  
BUFILE 44-24016  
DALLAS 44-1639

## Bureau

2-New Orleans	2-Miami (105-8342)
2-Albuquerque (105-991)	2-Milwaukee (62-1178)
2-Baltimore (105-7740)	2-New York (89-75)
2-Boston (89-43)	2-Oklahoma City (105-783)
2-Chicago (62-6115)	2-Philadelphia (105-9958)
2-Cincinnati (105-2505)	2-Phoenix (105-1529)
2-Cleveland (105-7674)	2-Pittsburgh (105-5070)
2-Denver (89-41)	2-Portland (89-21)
2-Detroit (100-31965)	2-St. Louis (105-3665)
2-El Paso (105-1264)	2-Salt Lake City (89-44)
2-Houston (62-2115)	2-San Antonio (105-2909)
2-Kansas City (105-1736)	2-San Diego (44-251)
2-Las Vegas (105-166)	2-San Francisco (89-58)
2-Los Angeles (105-15823)	2-Springfield (105-1601)
2-Memphis (105-891)	2-Tampa (105-2142)
3-Dallas	2-Washington Field (105-37111)

RPG/cms  
(67)

REC-16

62-109060-2657

17 MAR 1964

RECORDED COPY FILED IN

44-24016-

105 47355

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_  
Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_

classifying

ReButel 12/12/63 to all SACs setting out reporting procedures to be followed in connection with captioned matter.

As Office of Origin, Dallas is setting forth the following information, instructions and requests to those offices which have conducted considerable investigation in the above related matters in order that the various instructions and requests from the Bureau can be carried out and the Bureau's responsibilities fulfilled. It has become necessary to re-evaluate instructions issued during the early stages of this investigation with regard to reporting procedures. Initially, it was sufficient to submit certain information by Letterhead Memorandum as it was only necessary to disseminate such information to the U. S. Secret Service or one of the other government agencies. Since the establishment of the President's Commission, the Bureau desires that the Commission be furnished with the results of all investigation conducted in connection with the assassination. This of necessity includes individuals and situations having little or no direct connection with the assassination.

The above captioned cases are in existence in the Dallas Office in connection with the assassination and subsequent events. In connection with the first captioned case above, every effort is being made to include in this file allegations alleging some person or persons other than OSWALD committed the assassination. This includes numerous complaints from persons of questionable mentality and who appear mentally unstable or disturbed. The Bureau has instructed that each of such allegations must be fully resolved and reported as the President's Commission has indicated a desire to receive all information pertaining to all investigation conducted concerning the assassination and related matters. In some instances certain allegations are received that do not indicate a connection or reference to OSWALD, but upon checking into them it is determined such allegations do pertain to OSWALD. In such instances, such investigation may have been reported in the first of the above captioned cases, but every effort is being made to avoid placing anything in the first captioned case which has to do with OSWALD or his connection with the assassination.

The Bureau in many instances has sent communications carrying the first caption above although the subject matter indicates it pertains to OSWALD and/or the evidence gathered in the investigation into the assassination, and the Bureau has requested that in replying to their communications, such

DL 89-43

communications bear the same caption as the communication making the request. Dallas is abiding by this request but where the subject matter pertains to OSWALD or the evidence in connection with the assassination, Dallas is filing such communications in the second captioned case set forth above...

In many instances, auxiliary offices have reported the results of their investigation concerning a miscellaneous allegation not involving OSWALD or connected with OSWALD by Letterhead Memorandum and in some instances have included the results of such investigation in reports bearing the second caption above.

The most logical facility for advising the President's Commission of investigative results is by report. The Bureau has instructed Dallas, as Office of Origin, to coordinate the assembling and submission of reports under the first caption above. It is requested therefore that each office receiving this communication fully cooperate to enable Dallas to handle its responsibilities in this connection. Each office should continue to submit its own reports in matters pertaining to LEE HARVEY OSWALD and/or the assassination insofar as it relates to OSWALD.

Before Dallas can submit the reports requested by the Bureau in the first captioned case (Dallas 89-43), it will be necessary that all investigation previously reported by Letterhead Memorandum and other communications such as teletypes, airtels and letters be incorporated in appropriate FD-302s or inserts. All files relating to this matter must be thoroughly and meticulously reviewed to insure all investigation is logically resolved and 25 copies of inserts or FD-302s submitted to Dallas. It is recognized that considerable retyping will be required, but this retyping must be handled by each individual office receiving this communication in order that the retyping at Dallas is held to an absolute minimum. The day-to-day urgent requests of Dallas in connection with this matter are of such volume that for Dallas to handle the retyping of material submitted by other offices is not feasible. The investigative results which normally would have been prepared on FD-302s, but which were not so prepared in view of their incorporation in a Letterhead Memorandum, should now be retyped on a FD-302 where appropriate. The usual five-day dictation rule for FD-302s will of necessity have to be suspended for this particular project only and must be strictly adhered to in the future.

Those investigations initiated as a result of the assassination, but of necessity reported under a different title and character than those reflected in this communication, such as Fraud Against the Government and Extortion cases, will have to be identified by each office receiving this communication and 25 copies of all FD-302s and inserts in connection with the investigation in these cases furnished to Dallas for inclusion in a subsequent Dallas report bearing the first caption above. It is suggested that in this respect that at the time a Fraud Against the Government, Extortion or other case arising out of the assassination is closed, that the complete results be forwarded to Dallas for inclusion in a Dallas report along with other allegations which have been completely resolved.

Separate inserts and FD-302s should be prepared in each instance where a specific allegation is concerned and a subject matter heading such as the name of the individual against whom the allegation is made or other appropriate identifying data should be included. In the case of the Fraud Against the Government, Extortion and other cases, the actual title used in such cases would be an appropriate heading. In all instances the complete resolving of the allegation is necessary before the insert can be included in the report. In connection with inserts prepared where the source has requested his identity be protected, it will be necessary to furnish Dallas an appropriate administrative insert reflecting the identity of the source. T symbols cannot be used in this report. A statement on the administrative insert such as: "The source who requested his identity not be divulged and who furnished information concerning JOHN DOE reflected in this report is BILL JONES, etc."

The investigative insert reflecting the information from such a source should begin with a statement such as: "On (date) an individual who requested his identity not be divulged, but who has furnished reliable information in the past (or who has furnished insufficient information in the past to determine his reliability), advised, etc."

Each office receiving this communication which received an allegation resulting in subsequent investigation must prepare an appropriate insert disclosing the "predication" or "basis" for the investigation. Where leads are indicated to completely resolve an allegation, the office developing same should set out the necessary leads to completely resolve the allegation.



Where an office has already included in a report under one of the above described captions, certain information relating to an allegation, it will be permissible to state in an insert for the details of the report being prepared by Dallas, a statement such as: "The following (or the foregoing) investigation supplements that contained on pages \_\_\_\_\_ of the report of SA \_\_\_\_\_, dated \_\_\_\_\_ at \_\_\_\_\_, captioned (title of report) concerning, etc."

This will enable the President's Commission and any other agency to whom such reports have been and are being disseminated to locate the results of investigation which completely resolve a particular allegation. However, every effort is now being made to report the complete results of investigation pertaining to a specific allegation in the same report.

It is pointed out that the submission of Letterhead Memoranda is a device being used by the Bureau for expeditiously furnishing certain results of investigation to the President's Commission or some other agency and does not preclude the necessity for submission in report form subsequent thereto in order that the continuity of a particular report will not be disjointed or not clear.

The Bureau has directed that the property statement not be included on Letterhead Memoranda where it is known such Letterhead Memoranda are going to be disseminated to the President's Commission.

The Bureau has strongly pointed out that all material contained in reports and other communications in the above captioned cases must be meticulously prepared with the utmost care given to grammar, spelling, punctuation, and sentence structure. Therefore, each office before forwarding Dallas 25 copies of any insert or FD-302 should make absolutely sure that such material is "letter perfect".

Each office receiving this communication should immediately commence preparation of the requested information in the proper form as described above and furnish same to Dallas as it is completed with respect to each specific allegation. The entire review and submission in appropriate form to Dallas must be completed by April 15, 1964.

FBI

Date: 3/11/64

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_

(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL

AIR MAIL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109119)  
 FROM: SAC, SAN ANTONIO (62-2919)  
 RE: TRAVEL OF THE PRESIDENT IN  
 THE U.S. AND COMMONWEALTH  
 OF PUERTO RICO

Enclosed to the Bureau are five copies of a letterhead memo captioned, "EDNA ADAMS, 1616 Taylor Street, Amarillo, Texas", attaching the original of a letter dated 2/27/64 from one EDNA ADAMS, 1616 Taylor Street, Amarillo, Texas, and four Electrostatic copies of the letter.

While San Antonio is aware of the current instructions pertaining to letterhead memorandums in captioned matter, letterhead memo is being submitted to the Bureau for possible dissemination by the Bureau in view of contents.

Four copies are enclosed for the Dallas Office, two of which should be furnished to U.S. Secret Service, Dallas, Texas.

Two copies of this letterhead memo are being disseminated locally to Secret Service.

The attached letter was made available to SA GEORGE W. H. CARLSON by Mr. LARRY TEMPLE, Administrative Assistant, to Governor JOHN CONNALLY, State of Texas, Austin, Texas, on 3/10/64.

San Antonio indices contain no identifiable information regarding EDNA ADAMS.

- 3 - Bureau (Enc. 5) (AM, RM)
  - 2 - Dallas (Enc. 4) (AM, RM)
  - 2 - San Antonio (11-66-1620)
- GWHC:cbl  
(7)

ENCLOSURE

62-109060-20  
6 MAR 18 1964



**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**

**In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.**

**San Antonio, Texas**

**March 11, 1964**

**EDNA ADAMS  
1616 Taylor Street  
Amarillo, Texas**

On March 10, 1964, the attached letter addressed to "The Governor of Texas Executive Mansion Austin, Texas" was made available by the Governor's Office, State of Texas, Austin, Texas.

No further action is contemplated by the San Antonio Office of the FBI.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Amado, Texas  
February 27, 1964

The Governor of Texas  
Executive Mansion  
Austin, Texas

Sir:--

Our Governor, the conceited devil, says that Texas is overwhelmingly in favor of Johnson. Our godless Governor is boasting of how successful he has been in getting one President murdered in the State of Texas while satisfying Texan with a Connally idol and 1960 Candidate, Johnson; and then announcing in N.Y. to the whole world that Texas feels no guilt and has no regrets. I notice the big networks did not bring this to the nation as news. (GUILTY, GUILTY, WHO IS BLOOD GUILTY!). But one thing is certain, Mr. Connally will have to admit that Mr. Kennedy would be alive today if he had not been forced into Texas because the politicking of Johnson and Connally in Texas was giving the electoral votes to Goldwater, a favorite of Connally.

John

D.C. T.X. Lyndon B. Johnson

Here is the trap that was set in Texas and Texas only that the Governor says does not place the guilt on Texas: The trap was set to draw the President to Texas in these steps: First, Connally, the unqualified conceited farce of a Secretary of Navy, the great find of Johnson, issued the passport to Oswald; then as Governor, a week before the President's visit Connally goes to Washington and visits Johnson then Kennedy (No report of what was planned by Connally and Johnson); then, Connally comes back and starts out on his mission of trying to unseat a U.S. Senate seat, that should have been none of his business unless he was doing it for Johnson. Speaking out against the Senate seat that Mr. Kennedy needed and also preaching with all the venom he could stir up from his system against the Federal Government and its leaders and setting himself up as the KING OF THE UNIVERSE. Then the day comes and Connally sits up near the protection of the Secret Service while the chief of the White House was in Washington and Mr. Kennedy is seated in clear view of Oswald. This is the political net and trap that was set in Texas and set mostly by Johnson and Connally. Did Johnson and Connally know if the Secret Service were also in on a plan and a plot? But Texas is not sorry the hard hearted governor says. Why? Because he help to set the trap for a hated man—a hated man by the Governor and Texas Press, but most of the citizen loved the man. But Connally thought he should take it in his hands to help Texas to get a man they could vote for. I will never vote for Johnson, because of his way in getting the President down in Texas and the trap that was set. Mr. Kennedy would have been first on the Democratic Ticket and that was my favorite vote for 1964. I will scratch every presidential name in 1964. I will not vote for a cruel hardhearted politician like Johnson—Johnson who could not with his pride take second place again; so Texas helped him out November 22, 1964.

After the Murder, Johnson found himself in his own trap. Yarborough! What to do with Yarborough, the man that brought the President down to Texas and the man Johnson had Connally out preaching against. What was Johnson going to do. He was our Judas and went and kissed Mrs. Yarborough, because he needed the labor votes and Yarborough votes, these votes that Mr. Kennedy needed, but Johnson was splitting the party apart in Texas over. But Johnson fixed the rift in Texas with a Judas Kiss and picked his Commission to save face again. His friends are on the Commission, not Mr. Kennedy's. This is the Texas trap that Connally tells the world Texas does not feel guilty about,

ENCLOSURE 62-106001-2658

COPIES DESTROYED

44 DEC 29 1972

While In Washington I once wrote the Governor he <sup>but</sup> could go and live those four days that he himself caused ~~him~~ was spared; but this governor is too coldhearted and his conscience is too calloused to visit a grave of the man he help get killed in Texas but has not regrets; it would in fact be only hypocrisy and only curiosity in the hard hearted and cruel politician we have in Connally, who was taught by Johnson. I think it would be like the devil who tries to see what he has done; the I think it would be if he conceited deceitfully haughty Connally and his likeness were not deserve Connally and Johnson the men who are so ~~xxxx~~ struck on themselves ~~the~~ Johnson. think everyone will flock to them. Those faces give their double life away—trying anyway to kill a man's political chances and trying to ~~work~~ work Texas politics for themselves even if it takes a murder, and then acting as godly men. How conceited and utterly contemptible. I cannot take these men of haughtiness that knows no kind of humbleness or meekness. Read the 13th chapter of ~~xxxx~~ first Cor. and see what love is and what it has to say about men of haughtiness and proud men, proud of only themselves.

No! Our governor did not speak for anyone but himself in N.Y. And the reason he spoke for himself, it was he who set the trap and naturally feels no guilt or regret because he has no conscience.

Sincerely,

*Edna Adams*

Edna Adams  
1616 Taylor

March 19, 1964

Airtel

To: SAC, San Antonio (62-2919)

From: Director, FBI (62-109060) — 2658

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT

JOHN F. KENNEDY

NOVEMBER 22, 1963

DALLAS, TEXAS

Re your airtel dated 3/11/64, captioned "Travel of the President in the U. S. and Commonwealth of Puerto Rico."

San Antonio is instructed to prepare in appropriate insert form 25 copies of the letter received from Mr. Larry Temple, Administrative Assistant to Governor John Connally, which is signed by Edna Adams, 1616 Taylor Street, Amarillo, Texas. These inserts should be forwarded to the Dallas Division.

The Bureau has disseminated to Secret Service one copy of your letterhead memorandum. Also one copy of the letter signed by Edna Adams has been furnished to the President's Commission.

For your information, when furnishing the Bureau data pertaining to the assassination of President Kennedy, caption should be carried as listed above, noting Bureau file number. When submitting letterhead memoranda to the Bureau which will be disseminated to the President's Commission, delete the property stamp.

Handle this matter promptly.

1 - Dallas (89-43)

1 - Mr. T. D. Rushing (Room 831 R.B.)

KMR:job  
(6)

See Note Page 2.

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_



~~MAILED 30~~

MAR 23 1964

**NOTE:**

On 3/10/64 the letter from Edna Adams, 1616 Taylor Street, Amarillo, Texas, addressed to "The Governor of Texas, Executive Mansion, Austin, Texas," was furnished to the San Antonio Office.

The letter in substance claims Governor Connally of Texas is "godless" and claims Connally was boasting how he got one President killed. Writer claims President Kennedy would have been alive today if he had not been forced to Texas because of the "politicking" of "Johnson and Connally." The writer in substance claimed a trap was used by the Texas Governor and President Johnson to draw former President Kennedy to Texas. Bureau files are negative regarding the writer and dissemination ~~is being~~ made to Secret Service by the Bureau.  
HAA BEEN

1 - Mr. Belmont  
1 - Mr. Rosen  
1 - Mr. Malley  
1 - Mr. Shroder  
1 - Mr. Rogge

March 18, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel  
The President's Commission  
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated March 3, 1964, wherein you requested additional investigation be conducted by this Bureau based upon a review of Marina Oswald's testimony and our letter dated March 6, 1964, relating to this same matter.

Your attention is specifically invited to item number two of your letter relating to a request to confirm or negate the apparent fact that the scope was attached to the rifle when it was shipped to Dallas, Texas.

In an effort to comply with your request our Chicago Office initiated additional investigation the results of which have been incorporated in the enclosed communication dated March 12, 1964, two copies of which are being furnished for your assistance.

You will be promptly notified when the other investigation requested in your letter of March 3, 1964, is completed.

Sincerely yours,

105-82555

1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)  
1 - 62-109060 (Assassination of Pres. Kennedy)  
1 - Mr. I. W. Conrad  
1 - Mr. W. M. Gheesling  
Enclosures (2)

1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan  
RDR:vhm  
(12)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

MAR 25 1964  
DUPLICATE YELLOW

6192



**NOTE:** The original request from the President's Commission dated 3/3/64 is being coordinated by the Domestic Intelligence Division.

Inasmuch as one of the items in this letter related to the assassination rifle, the General Investigative Division is handling this specific item only.

The Commission requested that we endeavor to make additional efforts to establish whether the scope was attached to the assassination rifle when it was shipped from Klein's in Chicago to Dallas. The Bureau immediately furnished Chicago with several items of suggested investigation. Chicago in the attached communication verifies the scope must have been attached when shipped. The Commission's request is apparently based on a statement made by Marina Oswald during her testimony wherein she initially stated the rifle did not have a scope and later changed this to indicate the scope was on the rifle. Division Six's responsibility in this particular matter is now complete.

Domestic Intelligence Division is expediting other investigation requested by the Commission and it will be furnished to the Commission when completed.

3/19/64

CODE

RADIOGRAM

URGENT

IF RADIO CONTACT MISSED, SEND VIA  
URGENT, PLAIN TEXT TELETYPE

TO SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)  
FROM DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS - R - CUBA. ATTENTION: CRIMINAL SECTION  
COMMISSION BY LETTER MARCH SEVENTEEN LAST ADVISES ARTICLE  
APPEARING IN DALLAS QUOTE TIMES HERALD UNQUOTE, DECEMBER NINE,  
SIXTY THREE, ISSUE, PAGE NINETEEN, ALLEGING LIVE ROUND OF SIX POINT  
FIVE AMMUNITION FOUND ON PERSON OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD AT TIME OF  
ARREST. THE NEWSPAPER STATES THIS INFORMATION CAME TO THEM FROM  
QUOTE SOURCE UNQUOTE WHO WAS NOT IDENTIFIED. THE ARTICLE INFERS  
INFORMATION RELATING TO THE FINDING OF THIS BULLET IN HANDS OF FBI.  
COMMISSION ACKNOWLEDGED OUR PRIOR INVESTIGATION WHICH WOULD TEND TO  
NEGATE THIS ALLEGATION, HOWEVER REQUESTS BUREAU ENDEAVOR TO IDENTIFY  
NEWSPAPER SOURCE AND TO CONFIRM OR NEGATE THIS ALLEGATION.

DALLAS PROMPTLY HANDLE, FURNISH RESULTS IN APPROPRIATE FORM  
FOR DISSEMINATION TO REACH BUREAU ON OR BEFORE MARCH TWENTY SEVEN  
NEXT.

RDR:vhm  
(5)

44-10706-1  
NOT RECORDED  
1964

1 - 62-109060 (Assassination of President Kennedy)

1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

58 MAR 25 1964

DUPLICATE YELLOW OF  
WIRE TRANSMITTED

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-82555

**NOTE:**

Rankin in above letter advises Commission has been closely following newspaper material so that Commission will be in position to be familiar with various speculations appearing in the press which have been proven false. They admit that based on evidence presently available it has no reason to believe the above allegations are true. However, so that they may be in a position to deal with the article's contents at some future time, the above request was submitted. This matter will be closely followed at the Bureau and when the results are received, they will be promptly furnished to the Commission.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

March 19, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel  
The President's Commission  
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

MAR 19 4 41 PM '64  
REC'D-READING ROOM  
FBI

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN  
62-109060-24

AND FIELD OFFICES  
ADVISED BY ROUTING  
SLIP(S) OF 494  
DATE 7-8-77

BY COURIER SVC.  
COMM-FBI

EX 500 REC-132

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NOTE: See Rosen to Belmont memo, captioned, "Assassination of President John F. Kennedy, November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas," dated 3/18/64, KMR:bhg.

KMR:bhg (14)

Classified by 335 wte/2000/10/22  
Exempt from GDS, Category 1  
Date of Declassification Indefinite

- Tolson
- Belmont
- Mohr
- Cooper
- Callahan
- Conrad
- DeLoach
- Evans
- Malone
- Rosen
- Sullivan
- Tavel
- Trotter
- Tele. Room
- Holmes
- Gandy

62-109060

1 - Dallas

1 - Bonn

1 - Bufile 105-82553

1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan

1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan

Foreign Liaison

MAR 24 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

**CONFIDENTIAL**

**Honorable J. Lee Rankin**

**This file is furnished to you for information and no further action is anticipated by the FBI unless specifically requested by you.**

**Upon removal of the classified enclosures, this communication becomes unclassified.**

**Sincerely yours,**

**J. Edgar Hoover**

**Enclosures (2)**

**CONFIDENTIAL**

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

## Memorandum

TO : MR. CONRAD

DATE: 3/16/64

FROM : W. D. GRIFFITH

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY  
REQUEST OF THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION

Tolson	_____
Belmont	_____
Mohr	_____
Casper	_____
Callahan	_____
Conrad	_____
DeLoach	_____
Evans	_____
Malone	_____
Rosen	_____
Sullivan	_____
Tavel	_____
Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

By letter dated 3/11/64, The President's Commission advised they had noted certain discrepancies between the photograph of Lee Harvey Oswald holding a rifle and the rifle used to kill the President; that the discrepancy appears in the stock of the rifle, in that the stock appears straight in the photograph whereas the rifle itself has a curve at the point of the hand grip. The Commission requested that the Laboratory attempt to photograph the rifle at the exact angle it appears in the Commission photograph, Exhibit 133, so that they could compare the two photographs to determine if they are photographs of the same rifle.

In accordance with the Commission's request, photographs have been made of the rifle at the same angle shown in Commission Exhibit 133 and are attached to a proposed letter to The President's Commission.

For your information, the photograph referred to as Commission Exhibit 133, containing apparent discrepancies in the stock, was previously examined in the Laboratory but because of the lack of clarity and detail in the photograph, as previously reported in a Laboratory report to Dallas dated 11/26/63, it is not possible to determine definitely whether the photograph shows the murder rifle. In those areas where detail can be observed, no differences were noted between the rifle in the photograph of the Commission and the murder rifle itself to suggest that they are different rifles.

RECOMMENDATION:

REC-130

6 MAR 20 1964

That the attached letter to The President's Commission be forwarded.

Enclosure sent 3-17-64  
 1-Mr. Belmont  
 1-Mr. Rosen  
 1-Mr. Sullivan  
 1-Mr. Sullivan (Mr. Stokes, 645 RB)  
 JACC:em/dmg  
 (9)

COPY SENT TO MR. TOLSON

68 MAR 23 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 3-16-64

- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Malley
- 1 - Mr. Bland
- 1 - Mr. J. M. Sizoo

- 1 - Mr. Cookley
- 1 - Mr. Branigan

TO : MR. SULLIVAN

FROM : MR. BRANIGAN

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD  
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

On 3-3-64

called advising that Thomas Gittings Buchanan, Jr., was writing scurrilous stories about Lee Harvey Oswald in a Paris newspaper, "L'Express." Articles primarily deal with the claim by Buchanan that Oswald was an informant of the FBI.

In a memorandum from Mr. DeLoach to Mr. Mohr 3-12-64 Mr. Jay Iselin of "Newsweek" magazine reported his contact with Buchanan here in Washington, D. C. Buchanan, according to Iselin, had spoken to Deputy Attorney General Katzenbach and with a representative of the Warren Commission.

The Legal Attache has forwarded copies of the "L'Express" newspaper issues of 2-20, 2-27 and 3-5-64. The articles published to date do not bear out that Buchanan claimed Lee Harvey Oswald was an informant of the FBI. However, that this is still a possibility appears in the fact that the issue of 3-5-64 contains a statement that the article for the following week would be "How Oswald was Recruited."

A review of the translations of the newspaper stories discloses that Buchanan alleges that Oswald was not the actual assassin of President Kennedy but was one of a group of conspirators which included members of the Dallas Police Department as well as Jack Ruby. The author, Buchanan, arrives at these conclusions based on his interpretation of news reports concerning the nature and amount of evidence in the investigation of the assassination. Following the line of Mark Lane and the communist press, Buchanan concludes that there were four shots fired from different directions and that the real assassin fired from a position on the bridge in front of the President's motorcade.

Buchanan was employed as a reporter by the "Washington Evening Star" from 1946-48. When an official of this newspaper confronted him with the allegation that he, Buchanan, was a Communist Party (CP) member, Buchanan readily admitted CP membership.

WAB:hnt

(11)

Encs. 3-17-64

57 APR 1 1964

SOVIET SECTION

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. SULLIVAN  
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

and as a result was dismissed from the newspaper. Buchanan had formerly joined the CP in Washington, D. C., in 1948. He reportedly had espoused the doctrines of Marxism at age 15. He declared his political affiliation to be "communist" in 1942. He was extremely active in CP and related activities in the Washington, D. C., and Baltimore, Maryland, areas until approximately 1955. During interview with Bureau Agents in 1952 and 1953, he unhesitatingly admitted being a CP member. During interview in August, 1958, he claimed he quit the CP because he had lost interest. Our investigation has not uncovered any significant subversive activities on his part subsequent to 1956. His name is included in the Reserve Index.

**ACTION:**

1. Since the published articles by Buchanan thus far received do not contain the allegation that Oswald was an informant of the FBI, we have no basis for confronting him at this time. If the future articles contain this allegation, we will have Buchanan located and interviewed to confront him.
2. Buchanan's stories are based on his review of news articles both true and false which appeared in the public press. This being so, there is no reason to interview him concerning his theories, particularly since it has been reported that he has met with a representative of the President's Commission (Howard Willens).
3. We have already furnished the U.S. Information Agency at their request with copies of the investigative reports concerning Buchanan so that that Agency can discredit and weaken the impact of the above-mentioned articles abroad.

↓  
JVL:2



MEMORANDUM FOR MR. SULLIVAN  
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

4. While Buchanan may have already met with a representative of the President's Commission, it is nonetheless believed that the Commission would be interested in the articles as they appeared in "L'Express" as well as background of their author. There is attached a letter to the President's Commission enclosing the articles as they appeared in the newspaper together with a summary of our investigation of Buchanan.

*over*

*Mc/s*

*JA*

*[Signature]*

*PS/1*

*V.*

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION  
ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT

DATE: 3/16/64

*Vice*  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Bishop \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Felt \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

*John F. Kennedy*  
*Lee Rankin*  
Mr. J. Lee Rankin, while being contacted today on other matters, advised that he had been confined to his home for the past several days due to illness.

Mr. Rankin stated he learned of several instances wherein letters had been sent to the Bureau making what he termed unreasonable requests in that a considerable amount of work was requested and sufficient time was not allowed for the Bureau to handle these items. Rankin was calling these situations to the attention of his staff and indicated he would try to see that all additional requests made of the Bureau were reasonable insofar as the time element was concerned.

Mr. Rankin advised that as is typical of most attorneys, they would complete their own work in sufficient time to handle the presentation of matters to the Commission and to question witnesses who would be brought before the Commission but did not give any consideration to the fact that third parties, such as the Bureau, might be involved in winding up matters which were necessary for the proper questioning of witnesses.

Mr. Rankin specifically mentioned the request for maps, diagrams, photographs and items of this nature, which were time consuming in nature, and that such items should be requested and presented to the Bureau to handle considerably in advance of the date they were desired.

In view of the opportunity presented by Mr. Rankin, it was mentioned to him that several such items had been requested wherein representatives at Bureau headquarters had been sent to Dallas to carry out requests and after returning from finishing one request, the Bureau had then received an additional request requiring the services of specially qualified men from Bureau headquarters. It was mentioned to Mr. Rankin that if there were to be a number of such requests and they could be anticipated in advance, it would be most helpful for such requests to be made immediately so that all of these requests could be handled as expeditiously as possible and eliminate the necessity for men traveling back and forth between Washington and Dallas.

1 - Mr. Conrad  
1 - Mr. Callahan  
1 - Mr. Mohr  
1 - Mr. Sullivan

62-111111-1  
NOT RECORDED  
199 MAR 30 1964

COPY SENT TO MR. TOLSON

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont  
RE: PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION

Mr. Rankin indicated he would look into this matter and see if the staff could not make arrangements for all such requests to be furnished to the Bureau immediately so that they would be fully aware of all requests and work out the details as best suited to the Bureau rather than having last-minute requests coming in on a piecemeal basis.

During the discussion with Mr. Rankin, he commented the original request to the Bureau had been to get the basic facts and submit a report in the shortest possible time, which request had been complied with by the Bureau in a very expedite and excellent manner. Mr. Rankin stated with the establishment of the President's Commission an entirely different situation came into existence. He advised a large staff of attorneys has been obtained who had been given the specific assignment of reviewing all the material available from the Bureau as well as any other sources to try and develop all possible facts concerning the President's assassination. He stated with regard to the Bureau's reports these attorneys were able to sit down without any interference and very tediously examine these reports in most minute detail trying to pick out any situations which could possibly need future investigation or clarification. He advised that while a number of letters had been directed to the Bureau indicating additional investigation was desired, there was no intention of being critical in any way of the Bureau's work; that he and other members of the staff felt that the Bureau had done an excellent job of investigating the over-all situation and he intended to direct a letter to the Bureau at some time in the near future when he felt the time was proper, so indicating the Commission's pleasure with the excellent cooperation that the Bureau had afforded the President's Commission in handling their over-all problem.

ACTION

None. The foregoing is submitted for information.

*K*  
*J. Edgar*  
*W. C. Sullivan*  
*Q*

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION  
ON THE  
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave., N. E.  
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20002

EARL WARREN, Chairman  
RICHARD B. RUSSELL  
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER  
HALE BOGGS  
GERALD R. FORD  
JOHN J. MCCLOY  
ALLEN W. DULLES

V.  
J. LEE RANKIN,  
General Counsel

MAR 11 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover  
Director  
Federal Bureau Of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice  
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

It has been brought to the attention of the Commission that certain discrepancies exist between the photograph of Lee Harvey Oswald holding a rifle and the rifle which is now FBI Exhibit C 14. The photograph to which I have reference appears on Commission Exhibit 133 and is the photograph which is enlarged as Commission Exhibit 134. The particular discrepancy which has been called to our attention is in the stock. You will note that the photograph shows a straight stock whereas the rifle itself has a curve at the point of the hand grip. It is possible, of course, that the angle of the photograph could account for this difference. I would suggest that the FBI Laboratory attempt to photograph the rifle at the exact angle as it appears in the above-mentioned photograph, so that we may more accurately compare the two photographs to determine whether they are photographs of the same rifle.

In addition, it has been brought to our attention that in certain newspaper reproductions of this photograph, the rifle appears to be without a scope. We have written to the newspaper concerned in order to obtain copies of the photograph and upon receiving them we will submit them to you for analysis.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel

REC-132

5 12 1964

38  
MAR 12 1964

EX-100 PROC.

1-Mr. Belmont 1-Mr. Conrad  
1-Mr. Rosen 1-Mr. Griffith  
1-Mr. Sullivan 1-Mr. Cadigan  
1-Mr. Sullivan (Mr. Stokes, 645 RB)

March 17, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel  
The President's Commission  
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.  
Washington, D. C. 20002

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of March 11, 1964, concerning possible discrepancies between the photograph of Lee Harvey Oswald holding a rifle and the rifle which is designated as FBI Exhibit C 14. The photograph appears as Commission Exhibit 133 and is the photograph which is enlarged as Commission Exhibit 134.

Pursuant to your request, the FBI Laboratory has made photographs of the rifle at the same angle as it appears in Commission Exhibit 133. Transmitted herewith is a copy of a photograph made by the FBI Laboratory of the Oswald rifle, FBI Exhibit C 14, being held in a similar pose to that shown in Commission Exhibit 133 photograph; the photograph made by the FBI Laboratory was taken with the Duo-lens Imperial reflex camera furnished to the FBI by Robert Oswald on February 24, 1964, and identified by Marina Oswald as the camera with which she took the photographs of Lee Oswald holding a rifle and wearing a pistol. Also transmitted is a copy of the photograph in Commission Exhibit 133, of approximately the same size. In addition, there is transmitted herewith an enlarged copy of the photograph in Commission Exhibit 133, together with an enlarged photograph made by the FBI Laboratory using a four-inch by five-inch camera of the Oswald rifle being held in a pose similar to the picture in Commission Exhibit 133.

With respect to the suggestion that the rifle stock shown in Commission Exhibit 133 is straight, attention is invited to a bright spot or "high light" in the rifle stock photographs taken by the FBI. This high light is observed to coincide with a sharp change in the stock contour at the point of the hand grip. A similar high light in a corresponding position is likewise present in the graphic copies of Commission Exhibit 133.

ENCLOSURE

Sincerely yours,

2-Dallas (100-10461) (with copy of incoming)

(Cover memo W. D. Griffith to Mr. Conrad 3/16)  
The Assassination of President Kennedy; Reque  
The President's Commission JCC:em/dmg

SAC, Dallas (89-43)

~~SECRET~~

March 19, 1964

Director, FBI (62-109060)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN F. KENNEDY  
NOVEMBER 22, 1963  
DALLAS, TEXAS

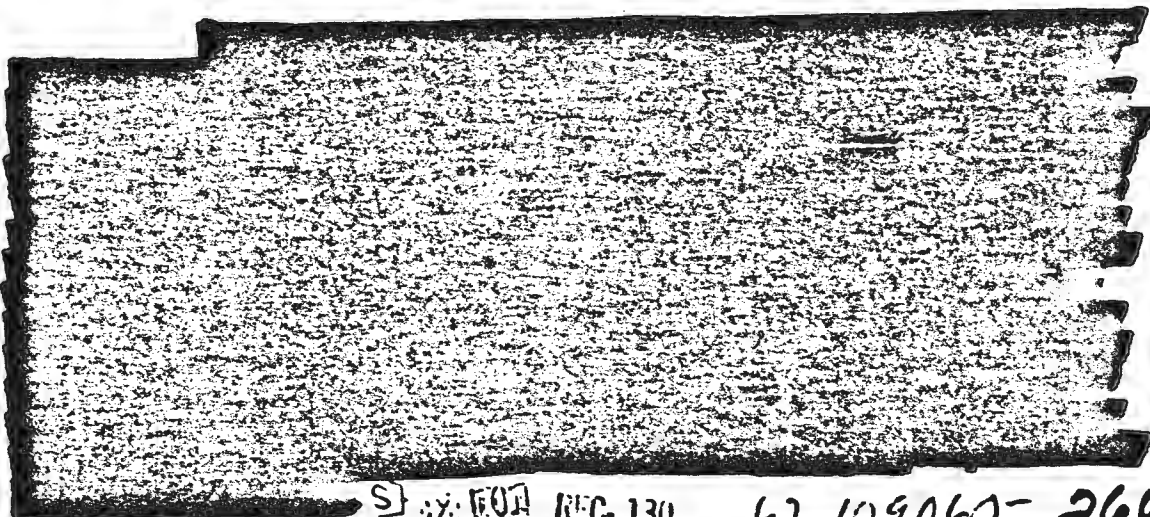
Classified by 2040  
Exempt from GDS, Category 1  
Date of Declassification Indefinite 7/2/77

Re Legat, Bonn, airtel dated 2/13/64, captioned,  
"Lee Harvey Oswald, IS - R - Cuba." u

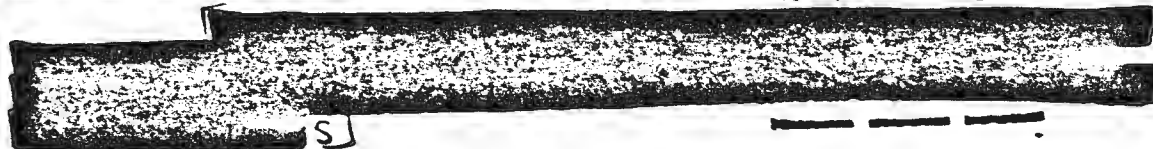
REC'D-READING ROOM

MAR 19 4 41 PM '64

UNRECORDED COPY FILED L.



SECRET REC-130 62-109060-2662



No further action is anticipated by the Bureau  
in this matter unless specifically requested by the  
President's Commission. u

Dallas incorporate the translation in your  
report. u

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_

Enclosures (2)  
2 - Bonn (Enclosures 2)  
1 - Bufile 105-82555  
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan  
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan  
1 - Foreign Liaison

MAR 23 1964

NOTE: See A. Rosen to Mr. Belmont  
memo captioned as above, dated 3/18/64,  
KMR:bhs

(14)

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

68 MAR 23 1964

TELETYPE UNIT

DECODED COPY

Tolson	/
Belmont	/
Mohr	/
Casper	/
Callahan	/
Conrad	/
DeLoach	/
Evans	/
Gale	/
Rosen	/
Sullivan	/
Tavel	/
Trotter	/
Tele. Room	/
Holmes	/
Gandy	/

☐ AIRGRAM ☒ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

URGENT 3-17-64

TO DIRECTOR

FROM LEGAT BONN NO. 550

BUFILE 62-109060.

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963,  
DALLAS, TEXAS.

RE NEW YORK LETTER MARCH 10 LAST.

BROTHER-IN-LAW OF JOACHIM JOESTEN IN MUNICH STATES JOESTEN  
WENT TO HAMBURG, GERMANY, TWO DAYS AGO. ONLY ADDRESS KNOWN  
IS GENERAL DELIVERY. EFFORTS ARE BEING MADE TO LOCATE  
JOESTEN. HOWEVER IN ABSENCE OF REQUIRED HOTEL OR RESIDENCE  
REGISTRATIONS, NO SPECIFIC LEAD TO HIS WHEREABOUTS AVAILABLE.  
HEADQUARTERS OF MAGAZINE, "STERN", FOR WHICH JOESTEN HAS  
CLAIMED TO BE PREPARING ARTICLE, IS IN HAMBURG. IT APPEARS  
LIKELY THAT JOESTEN THEREFORE MAY BE CONTACTING "STERN".  
HOWEVER, IN VIEW OF REPUTATION OF "STERN" AND BASIS OF JOESTEN'S  
CONTACT WITH IT, BELIEVED DIRECT CONTACT BY THIS OFFICE THROUGH  
"STERN" MIGHT BE INADVISABLE BECAUSE OF POSSIBILITY OF ADVERSE  
PUBLICITY.

PREVIOUS BONN FILE ON JOESTEN WAS DESTROYED, AND THEREFORE  
BACKGROUND NOT AVAILABLE.

REQUEST INSTRUCTIONS AS TO WHETHER BUREAU DESIRES JOESTEN  
INTERVIEWED BY LEGAT OR WHETHER THIS SHOULD BE ARRANGED THROUGH  
SOURCES.

RECEIVED:

1:19 PM

GEORGE A. VAN NOY

RDR

MR. BELMONT FOR THE DIRECTOR

3RD CC: MR. BELMONT



3/18/64

CODE

CABLEGRAM

URGENT

TO LEGAT BONN

FROM DIRECTOR <sup>C-130</sup> FBI (62-109060) - 2663

*7H*  
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, NOVEMBER  
TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE, DALLAS, TEXAS.

RE NEW YORK LETTER MARCH TEN, LAST, AND LEGAT BONN  
CABLEGRAM MARCH SEVENTEEN, INSTANT.

LEGAT SHOULD ENDEAVOR TO HAVE JOACHIN JOESTEN INTERVIEWED  
THROUGH ITS SOURCES. INSURE PERTINENT ITEMS CONTAINED IN  
ENCLOSURE TO BUREAU AIRTEL MARCH TWO, LAST, APPROPRIATELY  
ANSWERED FOR POSSIBLE DISSEMINATION TO PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION.  
KEEP BUREAU ADVISED AND FURNISH RESULTS AS PREVIOUSLY  
INSTRUCTED. COPY MAILED TO DALLAS.

1 - Dallas

VIA CABLEGRAM

1 - Foreign Liaison (Route Through For Review)

RDR:imt

(5)

NOTE: Joesten, admitted "left-wing liberal" sent a letter to the Attorney General indicating he was in the process of publishing a book entitled "Impossible Assassin" wherein he sets out alleged "extensive documented" findings convincing him of Oswald's innocence and relating various clues developed by him as to the real assassin. This article is also scheduled to be published in "Der Stern" one of the largest controversial German newspapers. In view of allegations, it was recommended and approved that he be located and interviewed concerning his alleged knowledge of the assassination. Legat Bonn by referred communication states that because of the possible embarrassment or adverse publicity, Legat desired Bureau advice as to whether Legat should travel to Hamburg, Germany, to interview Joesten or have him interviewed through its sources. In view of Legat's inquiry and possible embarrassment, it is felt the same purpose can be accomplished by having Joesten interviewed through competent sources. It is pointed out our primary purpose is to develop full details in



FBI

Date: 3/17/64

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL  
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

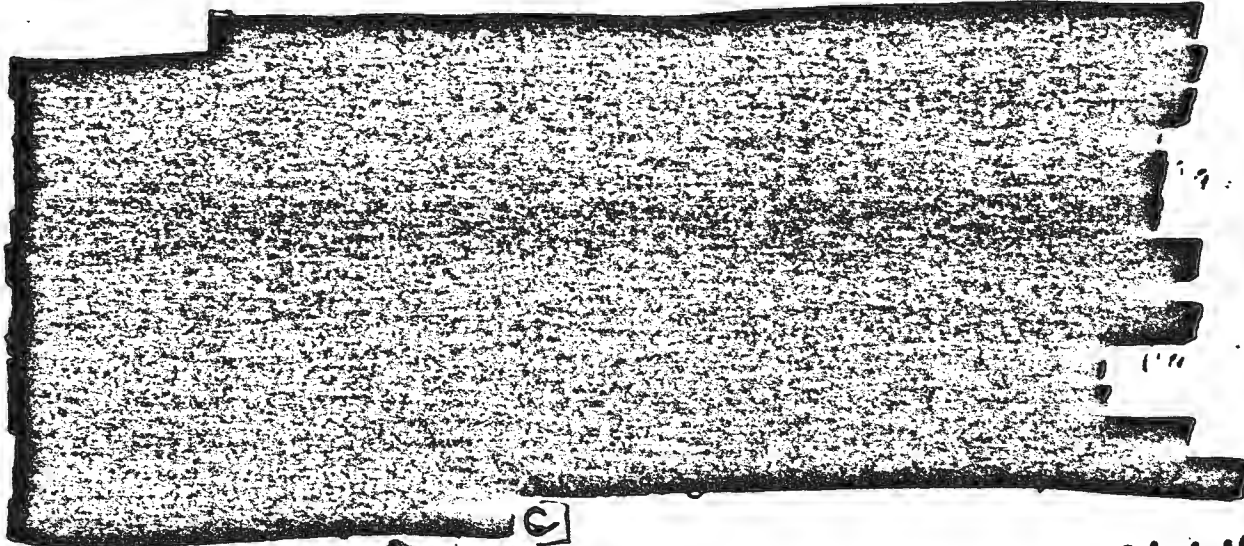
TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060) <sup>Classified by 2040</sup>  
 FROM: SAC, ALBANY (62-1646) <sup>Exempt from GDS, Category 1</sup> <sup>Declassification 7/21/81</sup>  
 SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS  
 MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Re Dallas airtel to Bureau, 3/4/64.

The following investigation was conducted by SA  
 EDWARD A. MC SHANE, JR.:U

AT MONTREAL, CANADA



3-Bureau (RM) ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
 2-Dallas (100-10461) (RM)  
 2-Albany

JWF:jmb

MAR 8 1964

REC-9

100-10461-2664

10 MAR 19 1964

EX-108

Approved: C. C. Wick  
 Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_

[REDACTED]

SUCHER said that the Mannlicher Carcano was manufactured in Italy from 1891 until 1941; that in the 1930's MUSSOLINI ordered all arms factories to manufacture the Mannlicher Carcano. Since many concerns were manufacturing the same weapon, the same serial number appears on weapons manufactured by more than one concern. Some bear a letter prefix and some do not. He, at times, has prepared a listing of the serial numbers in a given shipment, for customs purposes, and that listing is transmitted with the shipment. International maintains no copy of the list. Since the law does not compel him to maintain a listing, he does not maintain a listing of any shipment. U

SUCHER said that this type rifle is manufactured by Pietro Beretta, Bressia, Italy, Bernardelli, Bressia, Italy, and by other concerns; that there is a full description of the weapons and their background in the books, "Small Arms of the World", 1962 Edition, and the "Book of Rifles", both of which books are sold in the United States. U

[REDACTED] C

AL 62-1646

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Mr. SUCHER also furnished a copy of Canadian National Railways Straight Bill of Lading dated 6/29/62, showing shipment on 6/29/62 from Empire Wholesale Sporting Goods, Ltd., 360 Craig Street West, Montreal 1, Quebec, to Century Arms, Inc., 54 Lake Street, St. Albans, Vermont, of 41 cases "USED GUNS (1300); No further use except for ornamental purposes, CLASSIFICATION NO.: 73080; \$1.36 per 100 pounds freight rate. This shipment was for customs clearance by A. N. DERINGER INC., ST. ALBANS, VT., with furtherance to consignee."

This bill of lading will be forwarded to FBI Laboratory by separate communication.

AL 62-1646

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Mr. SUCHER said there are no additional records of this shipment in the possession of his company, and that he is sure that the serial numbers of the individual weapons involved were not recorded at the point of shipment, as he is certain his purchase was on a per pound basis.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

- 4 -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FBI

Date: 3/18/64

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_

(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTELAIR MAIL - REGISTERED MAIL - SPECIAL DELIVERY

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)  
 FROM: SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (89-58)  
 RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN  
FITZGERALD KENNEDY, 11/22/63,  
DALLAS TEXAS  
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

Enclosed are two copies of an insert for the information of the Bureau, and 25 copies for the Dallas Office.

The source in the insert is \_\_\_\_\_

on 3/18/64.

San Francisco Office indices are negative for MORTON BROWN. No active investigation was conducted concerning MORTON BROWN and no further action will be taken UACB.

3 - Bureau (Encl. 2) **ENCLOSURE**  
 3 - Dallas (89-43) (Encl. 25) (AMSD) (RM)  
 1 - San Francisco  
 DEJ/msl  
 (7)

REC-9 62-109060-2665

3 MAR 20 1964

EX-108

by routing slip for  
☐ info ☒ action

Date 7/9/68

by Eg/mk

Robb  
 1/18/64

1  
SF 89-58  
DEJ/msl

On March 18, 1964, an individual who requested his identity not be divulged but who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised as follows:

On March 17, 1964, [REDACTED] JOHN GOLD, who identified himself as the New York correspondent for the "London Times" newspaper, London, England. GOLD stated that he has been assigned to cover and report on the JACK RUBY trial at Dallas. GOLD expressed grave concern over a news story published March 6, 1964, in "The Spectator", a highly respectable London newspaper. GOLD continued, because of the prestige of the "Spectator", the news story in question has appeared or will appear in leading news media throughout Europe.

The news article entitled "The Riddle of Dallas" carries as its author MORDECAI BRIENBERG. "The author of this article, a former Rhodes Scholar from Canada, is a lecturer in sociology at Berkeley, California." *aka Mordecai*

According to GOLD, the essence of this news article is an attempt to show that LEE HARVEY OSWALD is not guilty of the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY, and an attempt to show that justice is not being done in the OSWALD - RUBY case. GOLD continued that the article is an attempt to discredit the American system of justice, the FBI, the Secret Service, the Dallas District Attorney and others connected with this case. GOLD is concerned that a very wrong impression of the actual events which happened in Dallas, Texas, November 22, 1963, is being conveyed in this article. The article, according to GOLD, is an attempt to raise grave doubts in the minds of readers. *Canada*

The source of this information advised that the news article also appeared in the March 10, 1964, issue of the "Christian Science Monitor."

After GOLD [REDACTED] March 17, 1964, the source advised that he checked records of the University of California at Berkeley, Berkeley, California, and records of the Rhodes Scholarship, and determined that no person by

2

SF 89-58  
DEJ/msl

the name MORDECAI BRIENBERG is now or ever has been affiliated with the University of California at Berkeley, and no record of such a person could be found who had been named a Rhodes Scholar.

On March 18, 1964, [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] GOLD stating he had conducted his own inquiry regarding MORDECAI BRIENBERG and had learned that BRIENBERG is identical with MORTON BROWN, a former teaching assistant at University of California at Berkeley, and is presently a graduate student of University of California at Berkeley.

GOLD was placed in telephonic contact with MORTON BROWN on March 18, 1964, at University of California at Berkeley, at which time BROWN (greatly astonished, according to GOLD) admitted writing the above mentioned article and sending it to friends at Oxford University, Cambridge, England. BROWN then told GOLD that his friends at Oxford University had placed the article in "The Spectator."

The source also advised that he had received a telephone call on March 18, 1964, from "News Week" magazine regarding this article, at which time the "News Week" representative stated his intention of publishing the article.

The source furnished the following background information regarding MORTON BROWN:

Date of birth	January 10, 1938
Place of birth	Edmonton, Canada
Education	BA degree from Alberta University, Canada, 1959, in political science; Attended Oxford University, 1961, with a major in political philosophy; Teaching assistant, University of California at Berkeley, California, 1961 - 1963; Presently graduate student in social science, University of California at Berkeley.



3

SF 89-58  
DEJ/msl

Present address

Former address

Home address

6516 Telegraph Avenue,  
Oakland 9, California  
(1961) - 161 Hillcrest  
Road, Berkeley, California  
138 Saint Edmonton,  
Alberta, Canada



FBI

Date: 3/10/64

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL REGISTERED  
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)  
(ATTN: FBI LABORATORY)

FROM: SAC, NEWARK (62-3060)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,  
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS  
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING  
(OO: DALLAS)

Re Dallas airtel to Bureau 3/4/64.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are the original copies of the following documents:

Warehouse receipt dated 11/9/60 reflecting storage by Harborside Terminal Co., Jersey City, N.J. of 520 cartons of 38E91I 6.5 caliber rifles from 10/26/60 on the account of Adams Consolidated.

F&S delivery orders numbered 89138, 14473, 03408, A01640 and A00642 reflecting deliveries to FRED RUPP on 8/29/62, 10/4/62, 10/16/62, 10/24/62, and 10/31/62 respectively.

For the information of the Bureau the above documents were made available by FREDRICK PETERSON, President, Harborside Terminal Co., Inc. Exchange Pl., Jersey City, N.J. to SAS JOHN T. MURPHY and RAYMOND F. HOYLE on 3/9/64.

3 - Bureau (6)  
2 - New York (89-75)  
2 - Dallas (100-10461)  
2 - Newark  
(1 - 105 ) (LEE HARVEY OSWALD)

RFH:bab  
(9)

Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_

Special Agent in Charge

NK 62-3060

Mr. PETERSON advised that U.S. Customs officials, NYC, conducted an investigation concerning these rifles and that they would also have records of them in view of the fact that the storage was bonded. He added that it was impossible to determine from the records on hand (which are enclosed to the Bureau) when carton number 3376 was turned over to RUPP because the case numbers were entered on only one of these delivery orders, delivery order number 89138. He added that the documents made available by him were the only ones he has reflecting this storage and delivery. Of the 520 cartons received 86 cartons are still on hand according to his records.

Mr. PETERSON put SA HOYLE in telephonic contact with GEORGE F. DUNN, Deputy Collector, Charge of Warehouse Division, Customs House, NYC, who advised that an investigation by customs failed to reflect a specific delivery of the rifle in question. He added that this was not particularly significant in view of the uniformity of the merchandise which was generally withdrawn in multiples of ten cases at a time. He stated that he would have records of the receipt, storage and delivery of these rifles.

The New York Office will contact GEORGE F. DUNN, mentioned above, for any records he has in accordance with instructions in re airtel.

For the information of the Bureau, the Newark Office made copies of the enclosures which will be furnished Harbor-side Terminal Co. to replace the originals furnished by Mr. PETERSON.

The Laboratory is requested to assign identifying numbers to the enclosures and make four photographic copies of each document so that two may be furnished to the President's commission, one for Bureau files and one for files of the Dallas Office, as per instructions in referenced airtel.

Newark will furnish the results of the above investigation in a report under the caption, "LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka IS - R - CUBA", OO Dallas, Bufile 105-82555. - AY

*Five sets of photos made and sent to  
Supv Rogge who will disseminate -2-  
3/15/64*

*Jr*

BILLING COPY

LOT NO. 91594

✓ C

*Adams Consolidated* WAREHOUSE

November 9, 1960

ACCOUNT OF Standard Financial Corp., 2 West 45th St., New York, New York  
CUSTOMER'S ORDER NO. \_\_\_\_\_

MARKS & NUMBERS	PACKAGES	SAID TO BE OR CONTAIN	SHIPPER'S WEIGHT
38 & 91 I 6.5 Calibre	520	Cartons of Rifles  Charges to: Adams Consolidated Less. 3/5 x 0/11 x 1/2	15,856

NON NEGOTIABLE

Waterfront Transfer. UNITS 3 ROOM 2 SECTION 8

BASE STORAGE RATE \$ as agreed PER 22<sup>nd</sup> PER MONTH FROM October 26, 1960

HANDLING \$ as agreed PER IN AND OUT EXCLUSIVE

ADVANCES HAVE BEEN MADE AND LIABILITY INCURRED ON SUCH GOODS AS FOLLOWS

COOPERING

CARTAGE

BOND 52737

WEIGHING

MISC'L ADVANCES

DATE	QUANTITY	RELEASED TO	CLERK'S	AMOUNT	BALANCE	DATE	INVOICE NO.	BALANCE
9/29	89138		Suppl	170	350	(MAR)	230186	887889
10/4	14473		"	90	260	PER		901810
10/16	03408		"	70	190	(APR)	320125	160824
10/34	801640		"	64	126	(APR)	320125	1100937
10/31	800642		"	40	86	(MAY)	532501	1200949
			Inf. to bond			(JUN)		121018
						(JUL)		22411
						(AUG)		325278
						(SEP)		406596
						(OCT)		525173
						(NOV)	1100666	622912
						(DEC)	1200738	740737
						(JAN)		880100
						(FEB)		980342
						(MAR)	500235	1000582
						(APR)		1120289
						(MAY)		130401

D-189

# HARBORSIDE TERMINAL COMPANY, INC.

EXCHANGE PLACE • JERSEY CITY, NEW JERSEY

OUT

DELIVERY ORD. NO.

89138

ACCOUNT OF AS WMS CONSOLIDATED  
404 FIFTH AVENUE  
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

DATE ISSUED

8-29 AM 8:41 8/29/62

SHIPPED VIA

RUPP

DELIVERED  
TO

HARBORSIDE TERMINAL

LOCATION			LOT NO	QUANTITY	PACKAGE	MERCHANDISE
WMI	ROOM	SEC				
3	2	3	91394	170	CARTONS OF RIFLES	

38 R 91 I 6.5 Calibre

WOS.  
3086/3094 - 9 cases  
3106/3119 - 14 cases  
3146/3155/ - 10 cases  
3159/3164 - 6 cases  
3185/3201 - 17 cases  
3237/3242 - 6 cases  
3297/3298 - 2 cases  
3305/3306 - 2 cases  
3325/3341 - 17 cases  
3368/3412 - 25 cases  
3438/3472/34 cases  
3483/3495 - 13 cases  
3529/3537 - 9 cases  
3610/3615 - 6 cases

CHECKER'S TALLY

(16) IIII IIII (10) = 170

8/29/62

CUST. ORD. NO. 16P 8/22 BOND ->  
ANY EMBROIDERINGS AT TIME OF DELIVERY NOTE MUST

RECEIVED IN GOOD ORDER THE GOODS DESCRIBED HEREON

52737

RECEIVED BY  
X 2487

9/1/62  
G. J. Crossin

VALID UNLESS COUNTERSIGNED BY AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE OF WAREHOUSE

FBI  
LABORATORY

# HARBORSIDE TERMINAL COMPANY, INC.

EXCHANGE PLACE • JERSEY CITY, NEW JERSEY

DELIVERY ORD. NO.

14473

ACCOUNT OF **ARMS CONSOLIDATED**  
**404 FIFTH AVENUE**  
**NYC, NY**

DATE ISSUED **10/4/62**

SHIPPED VIA **RUPP**

DELIVERED  
TO

**FIXED RUPP**

HARBORSIDE TERMINAL

LOCATION			LOT NO	QUANTITY	PACKAGE	MERCHANDISE
WHT	ROOM	SEC				
3	2	S	92594	90	CARTONS OF RIFLES, 38-E, 91 I	6.5 CALIBRE

CUST. ORD. NO.

BOND

52737

ANY EXCEPTIONS AT TIME OF DELIVERY NOTE HERE

RECEIVED IN GOOD ORDER THE GOODS DESCRIBED HEREON

LICENSE NO.

475608

DATE

10-4-62

CHECKER'S SIGNATURE

NOT VALID UNLESS COUNTERSIGNED BY AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE OF WAREHOUSE

FBI  
LABORATORY

י"ב א' 15 1947  
ה'תש"ז

84

Date 10/16/62

19

Customer's  
Order No.**826-87 T SALES INVOICE**

DATE: 11-11-2011

**FBI**  
LABORATORY

**HARBORSIDE TERMINAL COMPANY, INC.**  
EXCHANGE PLACE • JERSEY CITY, NEW JERSEY

DELIVERY ORD. NO.  
**A01640**

ACCOUNT OF **ADAMS CONSOLIDATED**  
**404 FIFTH AVE**  
**NY NY**

DATE ISSUED **10/24**  
**1962 OCT 24 PM 2:46**  
**HARBORSIDE TERMINAL**

SHIPPED VIA **FRED RUPP**

DELIVERED  
TO

LOCATION			LOT NO.	QUANTITY	PACKAGE	MERCHANDISE
UNIT	ROOM	SEC.				
3	2	8	9199A	64	CASES	RIFLES 39 E 91 X6.5 CALIBRE

**LIST NUMBER 8 CASES SHIPPED**

CUST. ORD. NO. **TEL ORDER** BOND → **52757**  
**X000000000**  
ANY EXCEPTIONS AT TIME OF DELIVERY-NOTE HERE

RECEIVED BY GOOD ORDER THE GOODS DESCRIBED HEREON  
**Fred Rupp** **10/24/62** LICENSE NO.  
NOT VALID UNLESS COUNTERSIGNED BY AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE OF WAREHOUSE

CHECKER'S RALLY

**64**

**10/24/62**

**St. Charles**  
DATE **10/24/62** CHECKER'S SIGNATURE

**FBI**  
LABORATORY



**EXCHANGE PLACE • JERSEY CITY, NEW JERSEY**

DECLASS. AUTHORITY: 25 CFR 171.16

A00642

## ACCOUNT OF

ARMS CONSOLIDATED  
404 FIFTH AVENUE,  
NEW YORK CITY, N.Y.

DELIVERED  
TO

DATE ISSUED 20/04/62

RECEIVED 1964 FEB 11

451-1 PM 2:15

170777 TERMINAL

LOCATION			LOT NO.	QUANTITY	PACKAGE	MERCHANDISE
WHT	ROOM	SEC				
3	2	8	9154	40	CS.	OF RIFLES - 38 x 3 1/2 91 I 6.5 CALIBER -

QUEST. 1000

**10 WINGFIELD**

**SOLD**

**WATKINS 13701**

ANY EXEMPTIONS A LINE OF DISCRETION

RECEIVED IN GOOD ORDER THE GOODS DESCRIBED HEREON.

REF ID: A64 100

NOT VALID UNLESS COUNTERSIGNED BY AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE OF WAREHOUSE

**TURNER'S TALK**

40 10/31/62

H. Christensen

154

طريقه

**FBI**  
LABORATORY



BILLING COPY

LOT NO. 91594

*Adams Consolidated* DATE  
WAREHOUSE

November 9, 1960

ACCOUNT OF ~~Standard Financial Corp.~~, 2 West 45th St., New York, New York  
CUSTOMER'S ORDER NO. \_\_\_\_\_

MARKS & NUMBERS	PACKAGES	SAID TO BE OR CONTAIN	SHIPPER'S WEIGHT
38 & 91 I 6.5 Calibre	520	Cartons of Rifles  Charges to: Adams Consolidated Kess. 3/3 x 0/11 x 1/2	15,856

NON NEGOTIABLE

Waterfront Transf. UNITS 3 ROOM 2 SECTION 8

BASE STORAGE RATE \$ as agreed PER 22<sup>nd</sup> PER MONTH FROM October 26, 1960

HANDLING \$ as agreed PER IN AND OUT EXCLUSIVE

ADVANCES HAVE BEEN MADE AND LIABILITY INCURRED ON SUCH GOODS AS FOLLOWS:

COOPERING

CARTAGE

BOND 52737

WEIGHING

MISC'L ADVANCES

DATE	INVT. NO.	RELEASED TO	CARRIER	AMOUNT	BALANCE	DATE	INVOICE NO.	BALANCE
8/29	89138		Reppel	170	330	(JAN)	230186	71.00
10/14	14473		"	90	260	FEB		80185.9
10/16	03428		"	70	190	(MAY)	320145	901810
10/24	001640		"	64	126	(APR)	432123	1000924
10/31	000642		"	48	86	(MAY)	5345084	1100937
			Inf to road			(JUN)		1200969
						JUL		121018
						AUG.		24.916
						SEP.		32.878
						OCT.		490594
						(NOV)	1101666	570113
						(DEC)	1200738	620712
						(JAN)		740737
						(FEB)		900000
						(MAR)	301335	960342
						(APR)		1020562
						(MAY)		1120289
						(JUN)	100868	132400

# HARBORSIDE TERMINAL COMPANY, INC.

EXCHANGE PLACE • JERSEY CITY, NEW JERSEY

GUT

DELIVERY ORDER NO.

89138

ACCOUNT OF AS AMS CONSOLIDATED  
104 FIFTH AVENUE  
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

DATE ISSUED

SHIPPED VIA

8/29 AM 8:41 8/29/62

RUPP

DELIVERED  
TO

HARBORSIDE TERMINAL

LOCATION			LOT NO	QUANTITY	PACKAGE	MERCHANDISE
UNIT	ROOM	SEC				
3	2	3	91394	170	CARTONS OF RIFLES	

38 X 91 I 6.5 Calibre

NOS.  
 3086/3094 - 9 cases  
 3106/3119 - 14 cases  
 3146/3155 - 10 cases  
 3159/3164 - 6 cases  
 3185/3201 - 17 cases  
 3237/3242 - 6 cases  
 3297/3298 - 2 cases  
 3305/3306 - 2 cases  
 3325/3341 - 17 cases  
 3368/3412 - 25 cases  
 3438/3471 - 34 cases  
 3483/3495 - 13 cases  
 3529/3537 - 9 cases  
 3610/3615 - 6 cases

CHECKER'S TALLY

(16) IIII IIII (10) = 170

8/29/62

CUST ORD NO. 267 8/22 BOND →

AMT BALANCE DUE AT TIME OF DELIVERY - NOTE HERE

RECEIVED IN GOOD ORDER THE GOODS DESCRIBED HEREON

52737

X 2487

94 (transcribed by)

VALID UNLESS COUNTERSIGNED BY AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE OF WAREHOUSE

FBI  
LABORATORY

# HARBORSIDE TERMINAL COMPANY, INC.

EXCHANGE PLACE • JERSEY CITY, NEW JERSEY

DELIVERY ORD. NO.

14473

ACCOUNT OF **ADAMS CONSOLIDATED**  
404 FIFTH AVENUE  
NYC, NY

DATE ISSUED **10/4/62**

SHIPPED VIA **RUFP**

DELIVERED TO **RUFP**

HARBORSIDE TERMINAL

UNIT	LOCATION ROOM	SEC	LOT NO.	QUANTITY	PACKAGE	MERCHANDISE
3	2	8	92594	90	CARTONS	OF RIFLES, 38-E, 92 I 6.5 CALIBRE

CUST. ORD. NO. **208** BOND **52737**  
ANY EXCEPTIONS AT TIME OF DELIVERY-NOTE HERE

RECEIVED IN GOOD ORDER THE GOODS DESCRIBED HEREON

NOT VALID UNLESS COUNTERSIGNED BY AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE OF WAREHOUSE

LICENSE NO.

475608

10-4-62

DATE

CHECKER'S SIGNATURE

FBI  
LABORATORY

ADAMS CONSOLIDATED  
404 FIFTH AVENUE  
NYC, NY

REC'D OCT 16 4 12  
HARRIS TECHNICAL

VIA: RUPP

SOLD TO FRED RUPP

Date 10/16/62 19

Address

Customer's  
Order No.

TERMS					VIA		
SOLD BY	CASH	C.O.D.	CHARGE	ON ACCT.	MDSE. RETD.	PAID OUT	
QUANTITY	DESCRIPTION					PRICE	AMOUNT
915%	3/2/3	CARTONS OF RIFLES, 38 & 91 I 6.5 CALIBRE				70 CARTONS	
Bond 52737							
(70) 10/16/62							
Inconsolable							
TAX							
ALL CLAIMS AND RETURNED GOODS MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY THIS BILL.							
03408		Rec'd By Fred Rupp				TOTAL	

120-677 SALES INVOICE

SALES & SERVICE DEPT.  
BOSTON, MASS.

FBI  
LABORATORY

# HARBORSIDE TERMINAL COMPANY, INC.

EXCHANGE PLACE • JERSEY CITY, NEW JERSEY

DELIVERY O.D. NO.

A01640

FROM

ACCOUNT OF **ADAMS CONSOLIDATED**  
**404 FIFTH AVE**  
**NY NY**

DATE ISSUED **10/24**

SHIPPED VIA

**FRED RUFF**

**1962 OCT 24 PM 2:46**

DELIVERED  
 TO

**HARBORSIDE TERMINAL**

LOCATION			LOT NO	QUANTITY	PACKAGE	MERCHANDISE
UNIT	ROOM	SEC				
1	2	8	9194	64	CASES	RIFLES 39 E 91 16.5 CALIBRE

**LIST NUMBER 3 CASES SHIPPED**

LIST ORD NO **TEL ORDER** BOND →

**52737**  
**XXXXXX**

RECEIVED IN GOOD ORDER THE GOODS DESCRIBED HEREON

LICENSE NO.

NOT VALID UNLESS COUNTERSIGNED BY AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE OF WAREHOUSE

CHECKER'S TALLY

**64**

**10/24/62**

*[Signature]*

DATE

CHECKER'S SIGNATURE

**FBI**  
 LABORATORY

# HARBORSIDE TERMINAL COMPANY, INC.

EXCHANGE PLACE • JERSEY CITY, NEW JERSEY

DELIVERY ORD. NO.

A00642

ACCOUNT OF **ADAMS CONSOLIDATED**  
404 FIFTH AVENUE,  
NEW YORK CITY, N.Y.

DELIVERED  
TO

DATE ISSUED **10/31/62** SHIPPED VIA **EXPRESS**  
10:17 AM - 1 PM 2:15 PM  
HARBORSIDE TERMINAL

LOCATION			LOT NO.	QUANTITY	PACKAGE	MERCHANDISE
UNIT	ROOM	SEC.				
2	2	8	9154	40	CS.	OF RIFLES - 38 x 2 R 91 I 6.5 CALIBER

CUST. ORD. NO. **NO NUMBER** BOND → **WORKING 52707**

ANY EXCEPTED AT TIME OF DELIVERY HERE

RECEIVED IN GOOD ORDER THE GOODS DESCRIBED HEREON

LICENSE NO.

11172

DATE

CHECKER'S SIGNATURE

NOT VALID UNLESS COUNTERSIGNED BY AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE OF WAREHOUSE

**FBI**  
LABORATORY

FBI

Date: 3/13/64

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL  
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: Director, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, Albany (62-1646) (P)

Classified by 2040

Exempt from GDS, Category I

Date of Declassification Indefinite

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,  
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS  
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re Dallas airtel to Bureau, 3/4/64.

On 3/11/64 Mr. JAMES L. OUMET, Century Arms, St. Albans, Vt., advised he had no other records to further identify the Italian Carcano carbine shipped to Alden's of Chicago in July, 1962, other than the records previously examined and furnished to the FBI which indicate one of the above rifles bore number 2766 and was one of a 700 rifle shipment to Alden's.

Mr. OUMET furnished Empire Sporting Goods, Ltd. invoice number 1078 dated 6/29/62 covering the sale of the 700 Italian Carcano carbines to Century Arms. He also furnished a memorandum copy of the Bill of Lading from the U

6-Bureau (RM)  
2-Boston (RM)  
1-Chicago (Info) (62-6115) (RM)  
2-Dallas (100-10461) (RM)  
2-Albany

JWF:jmc  
(10)

CONFIDENTIAL

C C - Wick

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_

Sent \_\_\_\_\_

M

Per \_\_\_\_\_

Special Agent in Charge

ADVISED BY SLIP(S) OF DATE  
AND FIELD OFFICES

REC-9

EX-108

MAR 16 1964

62-109060-2667



AL 62-1646

*Burlington, Vt.*  
*U.S.*  
~~H.P. Welch Co.~~ covering the shipment of the 25 cartons containing the 700 rifles from Century Arms, Inc. to Alden's. Mr. OUMET pointed out that Federal regulations require that dealers in firearms are required to record firearms sold by serial number and purchaser as well as date of purchase. U

On 3/11/64 Mr. MARK K. GARDNER, U.S. Customs Agent in Charge, St. Albans, Vt., stated the shipment of 700 rifles from Empire Sporting Goods to Century Arms, Inc., St. Albans, was examined on 7/3/62 by U.S. Customs examiners and appraised for contents only and no record was made of rifle serial numbers. Mr. GARDNER furnished a photostatic copy of the Bureau of Customs Consumption Entry #77 for the shipment which included the 700 used Italian rifles. The shipment arrived in St. Albans, Vt. on 7/1/62 via Vermont Central Railroad. Mr. GARDNER also furnished a photostatic copy of the Examination and Appraisal for Entry #77 dated 7/3/62. U

Mr. GARDNER pointed out Century Arms probably did not take possession of the shipment until 7/5/62 as the shipment was not examined until 7/3/62 and July 4 was a holiday. U

~~X~~  
On 3/11/64 Mr. ABE SHINDEL, Manager, H.P. Welch Co., Burlington, Vt., furnished a duplicate of that company's shipping order B-3686 dated 7/6/62 for 25 cartons containing 700 rifles from Century Arms, Inc. to Alden's of Chicago. Mr. SHINDEL stated this shipment was taken to Boston, Mass. and then transferred by the Welch Co. to another trucking company for delivery to Alden's. He stated his Somerville, Mass. office, located at 400 Somerville Ave., would have the records of the company who picked up the rifles from the Welch Co. U

For the information of the Boston Office, Italian Carcano carbine #2766 was included in the above mentioned shipment of 700 used Carcano carbines from Century Arms, Inc. to Alden's of Chicago. This number is similar to the number C2766 which appeared on Italian Carcano rifle used to assassinate President KENNEDY.U

By letter dated 2/21/64 the President's Commission requested the Bureau to obtain originals or (if necessary) photographic copies of all documents relating to the rifle serial number 2766 shipped by Century Arms, Inc. to Alden's. The documents should include but be not restricted to purchase orders, invoices, shipping documents, bills of lading, shipping records, receipts, sales records, inventory records, etc. of Empire Sporting Goods, Century Arms, Inc., Alden's and any other person or firm which owned or handled the rifle.U

Referenced airtel instructs all offices to submit exhibits obtained to the Bureau, attention FBI Laboratory, with the request that the Laboratory assign identifying number and make four photographic copies of each exhibit so two may be furnished to President's Commission, one for Bureau files and one for files of the Dallas Office. These exhibits should be furnished to the Bureau under caption of this airtel.U

The above mentioned five exhibits obtained on 3/11/64 will be forwarded to the FBI Laboratory by separate communication.U

Information copy of this airtel is being furnished to Chicago in view of the investigation being conducted or to be conducted at Alden's of Chicago.U

AL 62-1646

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

LEAD:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

THE BOSTON DIVISION

AT SOMERVILLE, MASS.

1. Contact H.P. Welch Co., 400 Somerville Ave., and determine from that company's shipping order B-3686 to whom they consigned load of 700 Italian rifles from Century Arms, Inc. to Alden's of Chicago.✓

2. Set out appropriate lead to have records of receiving trucking company checked in order to determine when shipment arrived at Alden's.✓

Boston is requested to give this matter expeditious attention.✓

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Date 3/11/64

To

☒ Director

FILE # Bufile 105-82555

Att. ....

☐ SAC

Title

☐ ASAC

☐ Supv.

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA

☐ Agent

IS - R - CUBA

☐ SE

☐ CC

☐ Steno

☐ Clerk

ACTION DESIRED

- ☐ Acknowledge
- ☐ Assign.....Reassign.....
- ☐ Bring file
- ☐ Call me
- ☐ Correct
- ☐ Deadline .....
- ☐ Deadline passed
- ☐ Delinquent
- ☐ Discontinue
- ☐ Expedite
- ☐ File
- ☐ For information
- ☐ Initial & return
- ☐ Leads need attention
- ☐ Return with explanation or notation as to action taken.

- ☐ Open Case
- ☐ Prepare lead cards
- ☐ Prepare tickler
- ☐ Recharge serials
- ☐ Return assignment card
- ☐ Return file
- ☐ Return serials
- ☐ Search and return
- ☐ See me
- ☐ Send Serials.....
- to
- ☐ Submit new charge-out
- ☐ Submit report by .....
- ☐ Type

Re copies of letterhead memoranda being submitted in instant case.

Bucab of 11/25/63 in case captioned "Assassination of President John F. Kennedy," Bufile 62-109060, instructed that a minimum of 25 copies be submitted

MC 105-3702

CDA:plb

(2)

xxSee reverse side

SAC  
Legat CLARK D. ANDERSON  
Office Mexico City

SOVIET SECTION

16 16 1964

[in that case. This office has been following this instruction in the Oswald case although specific instructions concerning the number of copies in the Oswald case were not received.

In the interest of savings of clerical time, the Bureau is requested to advise whether it is desired that this number of copies continue to be submitted or whether a lesser number will suffice.]

MAR 16 4 54 PM '64

REC'D

RECEIVED  
GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE  
DIVISION  
MAR 17 2 39 PM '64  
F.B.I.  
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

1 - Belmont  
1 - Malley  
1 - Branigan  
1 - Rogge  
1 - Lenihan  
3/19/64

SAC, Dallas

Director, FBI

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY  
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS  
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING  
Bufile: 62-109060  
DLfile: 89-43

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka  
IS - R - CUBA  
Bufile: 105-82555  
DLfile: 100-10461

For your information the Legal, Attache, Mexico, City is currently submitting to the Bureau 25 copies of letterhead memoranda prepared by that office in captioned matters. The Legat in Mexico requested by routing slip March 11, 1964, whether this number of copies should continue to be submitted or whether a lesser number will suffice. The Legat indicated that there would be a savings of clerical time in the event a lesser number than 25 would suffice in captioned matters.

For your information, the Bureau needs an original and 9 copies of a letterhead memorandum from the Legat in Mexico reporting results of investigation in Mexico to handle dissemination responsibilities at Seat of Government. Your should immediately inform the Bureau how many copies of letterhead memoranda your office needs from the Legat in Mexico to satisfy reporting and investigation responsibilities of your office in each of the captioned matters.

Upon receipt of your communication, the Bureau will give appropriate instructions to the Legat in Mexico in these matters.

2 - Legat, Mexico

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

REL:pah  
(13)

ENCLOSURE  
62-109060-4

MAILED 20  
MAR 19 1964  
COMM-FBI

REC-9

(SEE NOTE PAGE TWO)

5 MAR 20 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Letter to Dallas

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY  
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka  
62-109060  
105-82555

NOTE:

[Early in this investigation when there was widespread dissemination at Seat of Government to other Government agencies and when a large number of personnel were handling the various facets of captioned investigations at Seat of Government, we instructed the Legat in Mexico to furnish 25 copies of letter-head memoranda to the Bureau. The Legat has now raised the question as to whether the number of copies can be decreased in order to achieve clerical savings in Mexico City Office. Upon receipt of requested data from Dallas appropriate instructions will be issued Legat Mexico in captioned matters.]



FBI

Date: 3/16/64

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_

(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTELAIR MAIL - REGISTERED

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (89-58)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY  
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS

ReBuairtel 3/12/64 and San Francisco letter same  
 date captioned "LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA" (Bufile 105-82555).

Referenced San Francisco letter forwarded to Dallas  
 twenty-five copies of an insert reflecting receipt by this  
 office of an anonymous communication.

Dallas is requested to insert on the cover page  
 of San Francisco insert the data that the letter was searched  
 through the Anonymous File in the FBI Laboratory on 3/11/64  
 without effecting an identification, as set forth in ReBuairtel.

3 - Bureau (AM - RM)  
 2 - Dallas (89-43) (AM - RM)  
 1 - San Francisco  
 JPM:lg  
 (6)

REC-125

C. C. Wick

4 MAY 20 1964

58 MAR 25 1964

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_

Curtis O. Lynum

Sent \_\_\_\_\_

M

Per \_\_\_\_\_

Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

DATE: 3/17/64

FROM : SAC, BUFFALO (62-1827) (RUC)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN F. KENNEDY  
11/2/63  
DALLAS, TEXAS

Re Bureau airtel to Buffalo dated 3/2/64.

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of an investigative insert and for Dallas twenty-five copies of an investigative insert setting forth the results of the interview of a [REDACTED] Rochester, N.Y.

In view of this individual's mental condition his history together with his explanation of his statements relative to his relationship with the United States Government, and the fact that nothing of value was received, this matter was not presented to a United States Attorney.

No further action is contemplated in this matter by this office.

2 - Bureau (Encl. 1)  
2 - Dallas (Encls. 25)  
1 - Buffalo  
RGA;jrz  
(5)

*This matter should be  
sent down to Dallas and  
then sent to the Bureau  
with all the material  
in the file.*

62-109060-2670

REC'D DEPT. OF JUSTICE  
FBI  
MAR 18 4 58 PM '64

11 MAR 20 1964

RECEIVED  
GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE  
DIVISION

1 ENCLOSURE

33

BU 62-1827

-1-

The following communication addressed to Mrs. and Mr. LYNDON BAINES JOHNSON, Washington, D. C., and bearing the return address [REDACTED] Rochester, N.Y., 14261, was forwarded to Federal Bureau of Investigation Headquarters, Washington, D. C., by the Secret Service:

"Dear Sir:

I want to know who is responsible for Kennedys Assiination. I would like to see you as soon as possible. There are twof foreigners behind assasanation. I worked for the U. S. Government in 1935 to know 1959 I was wooking for President Eisenhower and Edgar Hoover. You ca check

Yours truly

[REDACTED]  
(Signed) [REDACTED]

The following investigation was conducted at Rochester, N.Y., by SA ROBERT G. AULENBACHER:

On March 11, 1964, [REDACTED] Rochester, N.Y., advised that he sometimes also spells his last name [REDACTED] that he resides at the above address with his wife, [REDACTED] that he was born in Germany on November 17, 1898, fought with the German Army during World War II against the Russians on the Russian Front, and immigrated to the United States from Germany on April 23, 1923. On August 26, 1926, he began working for the New York Central Railroad handling packages and mail and was retired on a pension on December 21, 1955, and has not been employed since that time.

[REDACTED] advised that he had recently written a letter to President LYNDON JOHNSON relative to the assassination of the late President JOHN F. KENNEDY, however, he stated he could not remember the general content nor the details of the letter.

;jrz

The above quoted letter was then read to [REDACTED] at which time he advised that he is quite certain that this letter is the one which he recently wrote to President LYNDON JOHNSON.

[REDACTED] was asked whether or not he had any information of any kind whatsoever relative to the assassination of the late President JOHN F. KENNEDY to which he replied in the negative. He was then asked why he made the statement in his letter that there are two foreigners evidently behind or responsible for the assassination. To this he stated that the identities of the two foreigners whom he had in mind are Premier KHRUSHCHEV of Russia and FIDEL CASTRO of Cuba. In answer to a question as to why he thought these two individuals had anything at all to do with the assassination of the late President JOHN F. KENNEDY he replied by stating that the late President JOHN F. KENNEDY had publicly talked against Premier KHRUSHCHEV and CASTRO and that consequently he undoubtedly had incurred their wrath and therefore they are the foreigners behind the assassination which he refers to in the above quoted letter.

At this particular time, [REDACTED] also stated that he believed that the "Communists, Nazis, and Klu Klux Klan," are also behind the assassination. When questioned as to why he thought these three groups were responsible for the assassination, he replied as follows:

He believed that the Communists may possibly be responsible for the assassination because KENNEDY had always talked openly against Communism. He thought the Nazis were responsible because he knows that the Nazis had always wanted to run the United States and also because it is public knowledge that they hated members of the Jewish race. He thought that the Klu Klux Klan were also responsible because it is his belief that the Klu Klux Klan are against all religions, especially Catholics. [REDACTED] was unable to explain his reasons any further.

It was then pointed out to [REDACTED] that there is an obvious inconsistency between the first and the third sentences in the above quoted letter, in view of the fact that the first sentence requests knowledge as to who is responsible for the assassination and in the third sentence a statement is made that there are two foreigners who are behind the assassination.

[REDACTED] was unable to grasp this apparent inconsistency however, he did state positively on many occasions during the course of the interview that he does not know who is responsible for the assassination of the late President JOHN F. KENNEDY, but that he thinks that possibly foreigners may be responsible for it and identified the two foreigners as being Premier KHRUSHCHEV and CASTRO, mentioned above. He could not go any further in explaining this theory.

[REDACTED] was then asked if he had ever worked or been employed or drew any pay from the United States Government. He answered this in the negative. He was then asked for what reason he made this statement in the letter quoted above, that he had worked for the government in 1935. In answer to this question he could only state that he did not mean that he actually was employed by the United States Government, but because of his complete familiarity with everything that is happening throughout the country and throughout the world he thought he was really connected with the United States Government. He could not go any further in explaining this statement.

He denied that he ever verbally or in the above quoted letter stated that he was working for President EISENHOWER and EDGAR HOOVER in 1959, but stated that the letter was written to reflect that he was "looking" for President EISENHOWER and EDGAR HOOVER in 1959 and had made a special trip by air from Rochester, N.Y. to Washington, D. C. in 1959 for personally conferring with both of these officials, however, upon arrival in Washington was advised that President EISENHOWER was in California and that Mr. HOOVER was out of town, however, he did manage to talk to one of his assistants.

Since August of 1959, a [REDACTED] Rochester, N.Y., has either by mail or personally contacted the headquarters of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Washington, D. C., or the Buffalo Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. These contacts in general reflect that [REDACTED] was in a mental hospital from 1935 to 1939, that he had been an "undercover" man, that in 1951 he had discovered how to make medicine from a distillation of water and horse chestnuts that would cure any ill, had offered it to former President EISENHOWER's personal physician who declined to accept it and that he himself had never used it, that he believed there was a conspiracy against him to keep him from selling or using the medicine because it would put doctors and druggists out of business, that he had very secret information he wanted to impart directly to Mr. HOOVER "behind closed doors," has requested Agents to accompany him from Rochester or Buffalo, N.Y., directly to Washington, D. C., that the Russians cut the Atlantic cable, that Russia is

BU 62-1827

ready to shoot a rocket to Washington, D. C., and that Russia is ready to strike on four fronts, that he wanted to go to Washington to see President KENNEDY, also behind closed doors, that the New York Central Railroad tracks could not be used to transport troops, that "I am the smartest undercover agent the U. S. has. I know the what kind of work I did for the German Government. Would you please send me aeroplane ticket and I will be in Buffalo immediately. I have 2 names [REDACTED] I will be in blue serge suit."

1 - Mr. Belmont; 1 - Mr. Mohr; 1 - Mr. DeLoach; 1 - Mr. Sullivan;  
1 - Mr. Rosen; 1 - Mr. Malley; 1 - Mr. Bland; 1 - Mr. Coakley;  
1 - Mr. Sizoo; 1 - Mr. Branigan

March 17, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel  
The President's Commission  
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

There are enclosed for your information copies of three articles appearing in the French newspaper "L'Express" dated February 20, February 27, and March 5, 1964. There are also enclosed translations of the articles made by this Bureau.

For your further information, there is enclosed a memorandum setting forth a summary of information appearing in the files of this Bureau concerning Thomas Gittings Buchanan, Jr., the author of the above articles.

It has been reported to this Bureau that the author, Mr. Buchanan, has previously met with a representative of the President's Commission.

Upon removal of the classified enclosure this document becomes unclassified.

Sincerely yours,

ENCLOSURE

BY COURIER SVC.

11 MAR 18

COMM-FBI

Enclosures (7)

J. Edgar Hoover

WAB:hrt  
(12)

See memo Branigan-Sullivan 3-16-64, WAB:hrt., "LEE HARVEY OSWALD, 'INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA.'" CONFIDENTIAL as enclosed memorandum concerning Buchanan contains info received through confidential informants which, if disclosed, could possibly identify these informants.

NOT RECORDED  
199 MAR 23 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN



~~MEASURE~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Thomas Gittings Buchanan, Jr.

1942, he listed his political affiliation as "communist." In this statement he also admitted having been affiliated with the Friends of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade in 1936. The Friends of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade was a communist front.

Buchanan joined the Youth Club of the CP at Washington, D. C., in 1943. During a radio interview conducted by a representative of CP in Detroit, Michigan, in 1943, Buchanan went into considerable detail regarding his reasons for becoming a CP member. He held numerous positions of leadership within the CP in Washington, D. C., during 1949 and 1950. He was reported to have contributed articles to "The Worker," a communist newspaper, in 1952. He transferred his CP membership to Baltimore, Maryland, and was identified as a member of the CP at Baltimore in 1953.

He was reported in attendance at a meeting attended by CP leaders at Baltimore in 1954. He was extremely active in and attended numerous meetings of the Civil Rights Congress (CRC) in Baltimore during 1954. In 1954 and 1955 he was active in the Freedom of the Press Committee at Baltimore, an organization dominated and controlled by the CP. During interviews with FBI Agents in 1952 and 1953, Buchanan readily admitted CP membership. During an interview in August, 1956, he stated that he was no longer a CP member but would not elaborate on reasons for quitting the CP, stating only that he had lost interest. Investigation subsequent to 1953 did not uncover any significant CP or related activities on his part.]

NOTE:

Classified "~~Confidential~~" as it contains information reported by confidential informants and sources which, if disclosed, could possibly identify these sources. Buchanan's name is included in the Reserve Index.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

REC-115

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

DATE: 3/18/64

FROM : SAC, NEWARK (62-3060)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT..  
JOHN F. KENNEDY  
11/22/63  
DALLAS, TEXAS

Re Bureau airtel to Newark, 3/12/64.

Enclosed herewith for Bureau and New York, one copy each, and Dallas, 25 copies, is insert setting out results of Newark investigation concerning letter from EDWARD MALEK to FBI postmarked 3/9/64 at Sayreville, N.J.

Receipt of this letter was personally acknowledged at time of interview.

It is noted during interview MALEK alternately rambled in his conversation and sat silently staring. He was most difficult to understand, did not carry on a normal conversation, did not answer questions and did not furnish any additional information.

In view of MALEK's reported mental condition and in view of the fact there is no indication he ever had any contact with OSWALD or RUBY, no further investigation is being conducted in this regard.

2-Bureau (Enc. 1) ENCLOSURE  
1-Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 25)  
1-New York (89-75) (Enc. 1)  
1-Newark

FJL:las  
(5)

2671  
9 MAR 19 1964

58 MAR 25 1964

NK 62-3060  
FJL:las

On March 16, 1964, [Chief RAYMOND SWEENEY] Sayreville, New Jersey Police Department, advised SAs FRANCIS J. LUSKY and STAFFORD C. FOSTER he has known [EDWARD MALEK] as a Sayreville resident for over 20 years. He described [MALEK] as harmless but a "local nut" who is well known to members of the local police department. [MALEK] is single, lives with his parents, travels frequently, and periodically works as a construction laborer to finance his travels. [SWEENEY] advised [MALEK] has frequently spoken as if he had knowledge of local criminal cases under investigation, but to date such has never been verified.

On March 16, 1964, [Detective Captain DOUGLAS SPRAGUE] and [Detective EDWARD WODARCZYK] Sayreville Police Department, who heard mention of name [EDWARD MALEK] referred to him as a "nut" and asked if [MALEK] was now "pestering the FBI".

On March 16, 1964, [EDWARD MALEK, 32 Smith Street] Sayreville, New Jersey, advised he had no additional information concerning OSWALD or RUBY. He stated he had never known either one prior to the assassination of President KENNEDY, but he believes he may possibly have seen both prior to that time. [MALEK] stated he drinks heavily and when he does he "likes to travel". In such condition, he has traveled throughout the United States. During such travels he "could have met" both OSWALD and RUBY as mentioned in his letter. He did not further explain his travels other than to state he has been drinking since he was in the United States Marine Corps during World War II. [MALEK] stated he drank heavily while in the Marine Corps and in 1942 was medically discharged as "a mental case".

[MALEK] stated he had no additional information but had written the FBI so "The FBI could fill in the movie people when they made a picture or wrote a book about the case".

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 18 1964

TELETYPE

Tele. Room	
Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Evans	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

FBI WASH DC

FBI DALLAS

11-29 AM CST URGENT 3-18-64 WD

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060)

ATTN ASST DIRECTOR N. P. CALLAHAN

FROM DALLAS (89-43) 2 P

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOVEMBER  
TWENTY-TWO, LAST, DALLAS, TEXAS. MISC INFO CONCERNING.

THE GATHERING AND COMPILING OF TECHNICAL DATA FOR USE IN  
PREPARING VISUAL AIDS OF THE KILLING OF OFFICER TIPPIT AS  
REQUESTED BY THE PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSION IS DEVELOPING SATIS-  
FACTORILY. S. SUITABLE PLAT MAPS WERE NOT AVAILABLE THROUGH  
MUNICIPAL AND COMMERCIAL SOURCES, RESULTING IN MANY ON-SITE  
MEASUREMENTS AND PIECING OF NUMBER OF SMALL DRAWINGS INTO A MASTER  
COMPOSITE UPON WHICH WILL APPEAR MEASUREMENTS AND PHOTOGRAPHS  
DEPICTING THE PHYSICAL MAKE-UP OF THE AREA AS SEEN FROM THE AIR  
AND THE GROUND. THE DEADLINE OF MARCH THIRTY, NEXT, SET BY THE  
COMMISSION, WILL BE MET. INSPECTOR GAUTHIER IS REMAINING IN  
DALLAS ONE ADDITIONAL DAY TO GATHER DATA RELATING TO OTHER MAJOR  
POINTS RELATING TO THE WHEREABOUTS OF OSWALD TO PROVIDE READY  
INFORMATION IN WASHINGTON, SHOULD THE COMMISSION REQUEST VISUAL  
AIDS CONCERNING THE POSSIBLE WALKING ROUTES USED BY OSWALD, WHEN

MAR 25 1964

DL 89-43

PAGE TWO

HE LEFT THE BUS AND GOT INTO THE TAXICAB, OUT OF THE TAXI TO HIS ROOMING HOUSE AND THEN TO THE SCENE OF THE TIPPIT KILLING AND TO THE TEXAS THEATER, WHERE HE WAS ARRESTED. ALL OF THE FIELD WORK RELATING TO THIS ASSIGNMENT WILL BE COMPLETED IN DALLAS ON MARCH NINETEEN, NEXT.

END

ACK FOR TWO MSGS

ELR

FBI WASH DC

CC-MR. ROSEN

CC-MR. SULLIVAN

FBI WASH DC

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 10 1964

TELETYPE

GA DALLAS 100-10461

FBI DALLAS

1238 PM CST URGENT 3-10-64 MH

TO DIRECTOR 62-109060

FROM DALLAS 100-10461 1P

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY, NOV TWENTYTWO, DALLAS. MISC.,

INFORMATION CONCERNING.

REBURAD AND DALLAS TEL MARCH NINE.

FOR INFO BUREAU, WHILE AGENTS IN PROCESS OF OBTAINING DESIRED PHOTOGRAPHS AND MANIFEST OF WILLIAM WAYNE WHALEY, THE CITY TRANSPORTATION COMPANY WAS CONTACTED TELEPHONICALLY BY SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE OF SECRET SERVICE, FORREST SORRELS, WHO ADVISED HE WOULD BE EN ROUTE TO THE CITY TRANSPORTATION COMPANY TO OBTAIN MANIFEST AND PHOTOGRAPHS SIMILAR TO THOSE REQUESTED BY THE COMMISSION. COMPANY INFORMED SORRELS THAT THIS WORK WAS PRESENTLY BEING DONE BY THE FBI, AND THAT THE FBI HAD CUSTODY OF THE MANIFEST. COMMENT MADE BY SORRELS UNKNOWN.

THE DALLAS OFFICE HAS NOT CONTACTED, OR BEEN CONTACTED BY, SECRET SERVICE CONCERNING THIS MATTER AND NO CONTACT CONTEMPLATED INASMUCH AS IT IS NOT KNOWN IF COMMISSION MADE SIMILAR REQUEST OF SECRET SERVICE.

DALLAS OFFICE CONTINUING TO OBTAIN ITEMS REQUESTED IN REBURAD

AND WILL BE FURNISHED TO BUREAU AS ADVISED IN RETEL.

53 MAR 25 1964

WA LRA

FBI WASH DC

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Evans	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-27314-62 1 9090-

Take up with Rankin  
so such duplication  
may be eliminated. We  
can't waste time, money &  
man power. H

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY  
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS

DATE: 3/16/64

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
Felt \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

Dallas teletype of March 10, 1964, contained information indicating the possibility of duplication on the part of the FBI and the Secret Service in connection with a request made by the Commission to the Bureau to obtain certain material in Dallas.

This matter was taken up with Mr. J. Lee Rankin today who had been in New York and unavailable for interview. Mr. Rankin commented that he certainly wanted to eliminate any possibility of duplication of effort and advised that in this instance it appeared the letters which had been sent out by the Commission contained statements which confused the witnesses, causing the witnesses to feel they were obligated to bring in certain material to the Commission for testimony when actually the Commission had requested the FBI to obtain this information. Mr. Rankin said he would see that the letters emanating from the Commission to the witnesses were sufficiently clear so there would be no possibility of misinterpretation in the future.

The Secret Service did not receive any request from the Commission. However, the Secret Service in Dallas did attempt to advise the witnesses what material was desired based on the letters they had received from the Commission when the Secret Service was contacted by the witnesses relative to arrangements for transportation from Dallas to Washington, D. C.

DETAILS: By letter dated March 6, 1964, the Commission requested we obtain certain maps, manifests and other items pertinent to the bus and cab rides taken by Oswald after the assassination. The Secret Service in Washington, D. C. was contacted and advised that they had received no request of any kind from the Commission relative to the above items. They advised they were handling the transportation problems of the witnesses who the Commission desired be brought to Washington and that Inspector Joseph Kelley of Secret Service had seen the Commission's letters to witnesses Whaley and McWatters. It was Kelley's

1 - Mr. Sullivan  
1 - Mr. Bartlett  
1 - 62-109090

MAR 23 1964

COPY SENT TO MR. TOLSON



Memo to Mr. Belmont from A. Rosen  
Re: Assassination of the President

recollection that the letters did ask the witnesses to bring certain material with them to Washington.

Mr. Forrest Sorrels, Secret Service, Dallas, Texas, was contacted and advised that no request had been made of him to do anything with reference to picking up any items to be made available to the President's Commission. He stated that witnesses McWatters and Whaley contacted the Secret Service relative to transportation to Washington, D. C., and at that time indicated they were confused as to just what they should bring with them as instructed from the letters from the Commission. Mr. Sorrels stated he looked at the letters to the witnesses, presumed the Commission would like to have original documents of the material referred to in their letters, and suggested they go to their respective employers and ask for this material. Sorrels stated that a short time later cab driver Whaley called him by telephone and stated the FBI had been to the City Transportation Company, by whom he was employed, and had obtained the information he was trying to get from his employer and he therefore did not know what to do. Sorrels stated on learning this he told Whaley to forget the request in the letter and merely proceed to Washington as instructed in the letter, inasmuch as the FBI was apparently handling the desired material.

In discussing this situation with Mr. Rankin he was advised that the Bureau had run into a situation where the City Transportation Company had made comments to the effect that there had been a duplication of effort on the part of the FBI and possibly the Secret Service in Dallas. Mr. Rankin was advised the Bureau felt he should know of the possibility of the duplication of effort.

After obtaining the full facts on this matter, Mr. Rankin stated that this situation, wherein it appeared there had been a duplication, was undoubtedly caused by the wording in the letters sent to the prospective witnesses and that instructions would be issued immediately in order to eliminate any repetition of this type of situation.

ACTION: None - submitted for information.

*R* *Rankin* *J. C.* *V. H.*



THE FOREIGN SERVICE  
OF THE  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

American Embassy  
Paris 8, France

Date: March 5, 1964  
To: Director, FBI (105-82555)  
From: Legat, Paris (105-1067) (P)  
Subject: LEE HARVEY OSWALD  
IS - R - CUBA

Re Paris airtel 2/27/64.

On March 4, 1964, [Lt. Colonel W. L. Adams, Jr., Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, furnished results of inquiry in the captioned matter which are set forth in the enclosed letterhead memorandum. It is noted that the official report received from G-2 headquarters makes no mention of the medical information set forth in my airtel of reference concerning the psychiatric evaluation of [redacted] as being a paranoiac individual. Accordingly, such data has not been included in this memorandum.

In view of the fact, however, that [redacted] has been diagnosed a paranoiac as well as the fact that he may have already come to the attention of the Bureau, additional leads, if any, are being left to the discretion of the Bureau.

This case is being maintained in a pending status in order to furnish to the Bureau any additional information we may receive from the Portuguese police concerning [General PROTERO] who is mentioned in my letter to the Bureau February 3, 1964 and its enclosure.

4 - Bureau (ENCLS: 5)  
(1 Liaison, ENCL: 1)  
(1 - Denver, 89-41)

1 - Paris  
REP:1j  
(5)

NYE 10 8 53 AM 24

REC-115

62-109060

2675

5 ENCLOSES

only who

1-12  
3-10-64

see 1st  
attached 1-24  
info

see 1st & 2nd  
in 1st  
in 2nd

SECTION

273

165

ORIGINAL AND COPY



U. S. FEDERAL STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

March 5, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Information was previously received from a [BETH COX, who had a boy friend named HOWARD COHEN] stationed in Metz, France, with the U. S. Army. According to this information one of COHEN's friends "translated or decoded the G.I. paper's headlines to read, 'Kennedy will be assassinated Thanksgiving Day,' and later changed it to read the very day he died."

On March 4, 1964, [Lt. Colonel W. L. Adams, Jr., Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, furnished the following additional information:

[Captain HOWARD C. COWEN] assigned to the U. S. Army Depot at Metz, France, advised on February 18, 1964, that during the evening of November 22, 1963 he conversed with [an acquaintance named DENNIS DE WITT]. During the conversation, [DE WITT] said that a friend of his, [redacted] had predicted President Kennedy's assassination for November 22, 1963. According to [DE WITT], [redacted] had first predicted that the assassination would take place on November 28, 1963 but later reportedly changed the date to November 22, 1963.

According to [Colonel Adams] [Captain COWEN] reported the above conversation to officials of the 766th Army Intelligence Corps Detachment at Metz. A short time later [Captain COWEN] also related his conversation to [a girl friend named BETH COX]. Her present address, according to Colonel Adams, is LISA BETH COX, 616 West 116th Street, New York 27, New York.

[Colonel Adams] stated that [redacted] was the subject of a closed investigation by the Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, U. S. Army Communications Zone, Europe. He advised further that according to local Army records at Metz, France, on February 18, 1964, [redacted] was reassigned to Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D. C., as a patient on December 3, 1963 and was ordered to proceed to that destination on or about December 4, 1963.

This document contains neither  
recommendations nor conclusions of  
the FBI. It is the property of  
the FBI and is loaned to your agency;  
it and its contents are not to be  
distributed outside your agency.

NOT RECORDED  
199 MAR 23 1964

3/20/64

Airtel

To: SAC, WFOH-DEU

From: Director, FBI (62-109060) — 675

2  
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN F. KENNEDY  
11/22/63  
DALLAS, TEXAS

Re Legat, Paris letter to the Director 3/5/64,  
captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald, IS - R - Cuba."

Attached for WFO and Dallas is one copy each of  
referenced letter and enclosed LHM containing information  
concerning [REDACTED] WFO is instructed to contact  
appropriate sources at Walter Reed Hospital and determine  
if [REDACTED] is still a patient. Ascertain his psychiatric  
evaluation noting [REDACTED] has previously been described as  
a paranoiac individual. Determine if the psychiatric  
evaluation can be furnished to the President's Commission.  
Prepare an LHM under the caption of [REDACTED] and  
include the information which was furnished by Legat, Paris  
deleting the caption Lee Harvey Oswald. Also include the  
results of your inquiry. If officials at Walter Reed Hospital  
recommend that [REDACTED] not be interviewed, comply. Otherwise  
interview him to fully resolve [REDACTED] alleged predictions  
regarding the assassination of President Kennedy.

If [REDACTED] is no longer at Walter Reed Hospital  
and has either been discharged from military service or  
transferred to another base, set out lead with appropriate  
background so that he may be interviewed.

Enclosures (2)

1 - Dallas (89-43) (Enclosures 2)

1 - 163-7273

1 - Mr. Lonihan

RDE:jga

(8)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
Felt \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-7213-

Airtel to SAC, WFO  
Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT

[redacted] was attached to Headquarters Company, U. S. Army General Depot, Metz, France, and has in the past had several articles published in the controversial English language newspaper "Overseas Weekly," published in Germany. He allegedly on 9/15/63, had a [six-column article published in this newspaper, which included his photograph, regarding his refusal to buy U. S. Savings Bonds.] In November, 1963, he appeared in Switzerland after he left his unit in Metz, France and contacted various U. S. newspaper representatives in an attempt to interest them in a story of how the U. S. Army was persecuting him and attempting to brainwash him. [redacted] is described as 5' 9", 165 pounds, medium build, Army serial number [redacted] and date of birth [6/10/38, Chicago, Illinois].

The property stamp should be deleted from your LHM and prepare 25 copies in insert form and forward to Dallas for inclusion in their report. Handle promptly.

NOTE:

By airtel dated 12/9/63 Denver Office furnish LHM containing information that one [Beth Cox, has a boy friend Howard Cohen] who is stationed in Metz, France with the U. S. Army. It was alleged [Cohen's] friends translated or decoded the G. I. papers headlines to read, Kennedy will be assassinated Thanksgiving Day and later changed to read the very date he died. Subsequent investigation conducted by Legat, Paris determined the individual involved was [redacted] DOB 6/10/38, Chicago, Illinois. [redacted] following psychiatric examination at Metz, France, November, 1963 [redacted] was described as a paranoiac individual and his discharge from the Army was recommended due to his inability to adjust to military life. He was transferred to Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D. C., in December, 1963 and was last known to be at this location as a patient. Regarding allegations of assassination it was alleged [redacted] had published this information one month before the assassination of President Kennedy. It is anticipated information concerning [redacted] will be furnished to the President's Commission. D.C.

FBI

Date: 3/19/64

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_

(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL \_\_\_\_\_

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, CHARLOTTE (89-46)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN F. KENNEDY  
NOVEMBER 22, 1963  
DALLAS, TEXAS

ReBuairtel to Charlotte 3/17/64.

On 3/19/64 [Mrs. WARREN E. SIPPLE, 25 Burgundy Dr., Greenville, S.C.] was contacted with reference to instructions contained in referenced airtel.

Present during contact with [Mrs. SIPPLE] was [Mrs. KATE A. CLARKSON] of Columbia, S.C., who is the mother of [Mrs. SIPPLE]. From interview there is no apparent connection between the death of [Lt. EDWARD M. CLARKSON 4/10/63 at Dayton, Ohio] and the assassination of the late President KENNEDY.

LHM and inserts follows.

Savannah discontinue as [Mrs. CLARKSON] present during interview in Greenville, S.C.

3 - Bureau  
1 - Dallas (Info)  
1 - Savannah (Info)  
2 - Charlotte  
PJS: Jb  
(7)

C C Wick

SII-251

cc to Bureau  
6-10-64

62-107060-2676

4 Mar 21

P.H. 4

58 MAR 25 1964

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_

Sent \_\_\_\_\_

M

Per \_\_\_\_\_

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION  
ON THE  
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave., N. E.

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20002

EARL WARREN, Chairman  
RICHARD B. RUSSELL  
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER  
HALE BOGGS  
GERALD R. FORD  
JOHN J. MCCLOY  
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN,  
General Counsel

MAR 18 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover  
Director, Federal Bureau  
of Investigation  
Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

During the course of his public testimony before this Commission, Mr. Mark Lane advised that he had information to the effect that approximately one week before the assassination, a meeting occurred in the Carousel Club. Present at this meeting were Bernard Weissman, Officer Tippit, and Jack Ruby. As you know, Mr. Weissman is the individual who placed a full-page advertisement in a Dallas newspaper on November 27, 1963, which was very critical of President Kennedy.

Although Mr. Lane named Weissman and Tippit in the public portion of his testimony, he declined to name Ruby until the Commission went back into executive session. Mr. Lane advised the Commission he would attempt to obtain from his source of information permission to reveal the name of the source to the Commission. Mr. Lane has thus far not communicated with the Commission.

On page 719 of SA Gemberling's report of December 10, Mr. Weissman stated in an interview that he had never known Jack Ruby. In the investigation into Mr. Weissman appearing in the aforementioned report, there appeared to be no reference to any possible knowledge of Weissman by Officer Tippit.

The Commission is communicating with Mr. Lane to determine whether he is in a position to reveal the name of his source. We will advise you as soon as we have received any relevant information from Mr. Lane. In the meantime, we would like your Bureau to advise us if you have any other corroborative information concerning this alleged meeting.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel

33 MAR 19 1964

EXP. PROC. 31

100 DECEMBER 1963

REC-17

1091060-2677

10 MAR 19 1964

1.6 f. DL  
3.17 f. DL  
3.17 f. DL

MAR

**NOTE:**

This matter is being closely followed at the Bureau and when the requested information is obtained from Dallas it will be promptly furnished to the Commission.

Our investigation has failed to establish that any such meeting took place. As you are aware, Jack Ruby owns the Carousel Club. Officer Tippit was shot and killed by Oswald shortly before Oswald's apprehension. Bernard Weissman is the individual who was influenced by members of the Dallas John Birch Society to place a full-page advertisement in a Dallas newspaper which was critical of President Kennedy.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 19 1964 6-113

TELETYPE



March 19, 1964

PLAIN TEXT

TELETYPE

REC-17

62-109060-2677 URGENT

TO: SAC, DALLAS (83-43)

FROM: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, NOVEMBER TWO TWO, ONE NINE SIX THREE, DALLAS, TEXAS.

COMMISSION BY LETTER MARCH ONE EIGHT, LAST, ADVISED DURING PUBLIC TESTIMONY BEFORE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION MARK LANE ADVISED ABOUT ONE WEEK BEFORE ASSASSINATION MEETING OCCURRED IN CAROUSEL CLUB ATTENDED BY BERNARD WEISMAN, OFFICER J. D. TIPIT AND JACK RUBY. LANE NAMED RUBY IN EXECUTIVE SESSION AND STATED HE WOULD ATTEMPT TO OBTAIN FROM HIS QUOTE SOURCE END QUOTE PERMISSION TO REVEAL THE NAME OF THIS QUOTE SOURCE END QUOTE TO THE COMMISSION. ACCORDING TO COMMISSION LANE AS OF THIS DATE HAS NOT COMMUNICATED WITH COMMISSION. COMMISSION ACKNOWLEDGES THERE APPEARS TO BE NO CONNECTION BETWEEN THESE THREE AND THEY ARE COMMUNICATING WITH LANE TO SEE IF HE WILL REVEAL SOURCE. COMMISSION REQUESTS BUREAU ADVISE ANY OTHER CORROBORATIVE INFORMATION CONCERNING THIS ALLEGED MEETING.

DALLAS INSTRUCTED TO EXPEDITE AND FURNISH TO BUREAU WITHOUT ANY DELAY. SUBMIT IN FORM SUITABLE FOR DISSEMINATION.

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
Felt \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

RM: bbg  
(8)

MAR 23 1964

1 - Mr. J. W. Hines  
1 - Mr. R. E. Lonihan  
1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION  
MAR 19 1964  
TELETYPE

See Note Page Two.

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-109060-2677

**PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION  
ON THE  
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY**

200 Maryland Ave. NE.  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002

EARL WARREN,  
Chairman  
RICHARD B. RUSSELL  
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER  
HALE BOGGS  
GERALD R. FORD  
JOHN J. MCCLOY  
ALLEN W. DULLES

MAR 11 1964

Mr. Rankin	
Mr. General Counsel	
Mr. Tolson	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover  
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C. 20530

Dear Mr. Hoover:

The report of Special Agent Manning C. Clements, dated November 30, 1963, at page 6 makes reference to a newsreel film and video tape (closed circuit T.V.) furnished by Mr. Eddie Barker to agents of your Bureau.

It would be appreciated if this film could be shown to various members of the legal staff. A mutually agreeable time can be fixed by contacting Mr. Griffin of my staff.

Thank you for your continuing cooperation in the work of this Commission.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel

EX-100-1100C  
31 MAR 12 1964

REC-17

2678

*Handwritten notes:*  
Hollens called 4:30 PM.  
advised video tape requires  
TV station. Can't get  
Bureau has kinescope  
which could be shown.  
Hollens will advise  
next week when Com. begins  
3/13/64

*Handwritten notes:*  
J. Lee Rankin  
3/13/64  
23  
MAR 12 1964

**By Courier Service**

**REC- 17.**

Honorable J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel  
The President's Commission  
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast  
Washington, D C

Dear Mr. Hookin:

Reference is made to your letter dated March 11, 1964, and subsequent conversation with Mr. Bart W. Griffin of your staff, regarding the video tape furnished to this Bureau by Mr. Eddie Barker.

In accordance with Mr. Griffin's request, the 16 millimeter copy of the above video tape will be projected for members of your staff, at the Commission Office, beginning at 9:30 a. m. on Saturday, March 21, 1964.

Sincerely yours,

62-109080

1-62-109030 (President's Commission) L. Edgar Hood

**1-105-82555 (Lee Harvey Oswald)**

1-Mr. R. E. Leatham

CQS:emp. (1)

**NOTE:** The video tape referred to can be shown only with specialized, expensive television station broadcast equipment. The Bureau does not have such equipment and Griffin was so advised. He stated that in lieu of the video tape he desired to see the 16 millimeter copy of the tape which we can project with our regular equipment. Photographer William J. Higgins, who has handled projection of films for the Commission previously, will handle this projection. //

BY COURTESY S.W.  
45 MAR 50  
COMM - FBI

*Pedro*

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
City \_\_\_\_\_  
State \_\_\_\_\_  
Zip \_\_\_\_\_  
Room \_\_\_\_\_

*[Signature]*

No. Room **57**

MAR 10 5 33 PM '64  
F.C.D.-READING ROOM  
U.S. 1134  
U.S. 1134

1. *[Signature]* *[Signature]* *[Signature]* *[Signature]* *[Signature]*

FBI

Date: 3/13/64

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_

(Type in plain text or code)

Via \_\_\_\_\_

AIRTEL

AIR MAIL -- REGISTERED MAIL

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, PHOENIX (89-42)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
 JOHN F. KENNEDY, 11/22/63  
 DALLAS, TEXAS  
 MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION  
 CONCERNING

ReBuairtel to Phoenix, 3/4/64.

Enclosed for the Bureau are the original and nine copies of a letterhead memorandum relating to interviews with [REDACTED] and JELBART NEEL at Tucson, Arizona on 3/10/64. A copy of "Manuscript 18" is contained in the LHM.

Enclosed for Dallas are 25 copies each of FD-302s reflecting interviews of [REDACTED] and JELBART NEEL. Enclosed for Minneapolis are 2 copies each of the above FD-302s.

- 4 - Bureau (Encs. 10) (AMRM)  
 2 - Dallas (Encs. 50) (89-43) (AMRM)  
 2 - Minneapolis (Encs. 4) (62-3114) (AMRM)  
 1 - Phoenix

REC-17

62-109060-2679

MAR 12 1964

JRP:btg  
(9)

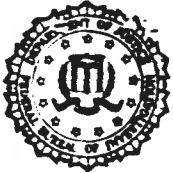
ENCLOSURE

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_

Sent \_\_\_\_\_

Special Agent in Charge

1cc detached  
 for Teller  
 21cc for [unclear]  
 6-11-64



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

Phoenix, Arizona

March 13, 1964

[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] Tucson, Arizona,  
sent copies of the following document to Mr. BOB WILLIAMS,  
Regional Editor of the "New Ulm Daily Journal", New Ulm,  
Minnesota.

"Feb. 10, 1964.

"Chapter 18. Manuscript 18.

"The Murder, of President Kennedy. The Assassination,  
of President Kennedy.

"The Murder was planed by, Barabbas, Chief Justice,  
Earl Warren, and Vice President, Lyndon B. Johnson.  
The Blood trail of Barabbas, Earl Warren, Started in  
the State of California, when he was Governor of the  
State.

"Lyndon B. Johnson, needed a Good Crack Shot, so  
Jacqueline Kennedy, would not get killed, he needed  
her bad.  
Walter Scott's Personality Parade, write New York 17,  
N. Y. 733 Third Ave.

"Q. Who was the secret Service agent in charge of the  
Kennedy trip through Dallas.?. Where was he when  
President Kennedy was Shot.?. F. K. M. Madison Wis.

"A. Agent Roy Kellerman was rideing in the right front  
seat of the President's car, when Kennedy was shot.  
My, Q. is, in the picture's Camera Captures Death, Did  
Agent Roy Kellerman, know that the shots would be fired.?.  
that he stepped out of the front seat, Mrs. Jacqueline  
Kennedy, crawling on her hands and knee's, a big target,  
to help the Secret Service man in, he has one foot on  
the back bumper.

PROPERTY OF THE FBI

This document and its contents  
are loaned to you by the FBI  
and are not to be distributed  
outside of agency to which loaned.

COPIES DESTROYED

44 DEC 29 1972

[REDACTED]

"It is also written, Dallas Policeman J. D. Tippet, and M. N. MacDonald rushed to the theater and ran into a rear exit. According to police headquarter's, Tippet fired a shot MacDonald rushed the suspect- who turned out to be Oswald- and subdued him after a fight. It is also written, Tippit was shot in the street.

"Oswald said, I shot nobody. Ruby hears the words, Ruby shoots Oswald.

"Oswald's teacher remembers him as, tousle haired, pleasant boy, writes a story. A picture of thr teacher, and the school children.

"Mom wants to quiz Oswalds probe.  
The mother of Lee Harvey Oswald, fights for her son. The mother said, that evidence against my son was circumstantial and, no one saw Lee fire a gun. Mark Lane, of New York her lawyer, stepped in on the fight with out pay, she still wants to pay him. Lane said, I have very serious doubts as to Oswalds guilt. Feb. 18 Attorney Lane, goes on a national speaking tour, in the United States. The Spy, knows the fight, with Barabbas the murder, Chief Justice, Earl Warren. The Glory, has come, for the Spy, to stept, in the fight, with his, God.

"Where are the Spys, of Europe.?. and the World.?.

"Showman Lawyer, Defends Showman. Melvin Belli:, A dazzling reptation.

"Melvin Belli, San Francisco California Lawyer, defends Ruby.

"Attorney, Melvin Belli, goes to New York, starts a fight, with the Dallas Attorneys. The City of Dallas, wants to hang Ruby, to have a Glory.

[REDACTED]

"Judge Sarah T. Huges, a lady Judge, more guilty than Ruby, gives an Oath to Lyndon B. Johnson, her office is not high enough, to give the Oath, to Johnson. The Oath had to come, from the high office, Barabbas the murder, Chief Justice Earl Warren, could not even give that Oath to, God, Warrens Oath is not legal, also. The planers, of the murder, are more guilty, then the boys that done the shooting. Lyndon B. Johnson, is not the President, of the United States.

"Lyndon B. Johnson, hands, all the people, over to Barabbas, the murder, Chief Justice Earl Warren, to hold down, the cover, Barabbas, can't hold, the cover. The Nations, of the World, called it a plot. JFK death a plot.

"Judge, Sarah T. Huges, a friend of the Johnson, a Kennedy appointee to the federal court. Kennedy signed his own, death warrant. Johnson had what he wanted, Kennedy in the coffin, His Oath is not legal. Is not the president of the United States, with the coffin in the plane, he gives the orders, with a bluff, to the pilot, Okay, let's get this plane back to Washington. The Dallas, Judge, can now, give the Oath to Ruby:, it would be more just.

"President Kennedy, made another mistake, appointed his Brother, Attorney General, was not elected by the people, Johnson can fire him any time he want's too. Johnson, had said, to the people, I will not take second place, he lied to the people, and took, second place, You can not send the Attorney General, to Europe, the people could not hold him, he was appointed, and had no power, Dicator Johnson, sends him to Europe, to get him bumped off, God, brings Bobby back, to face Johnson, that has murdered his Brother, Johnson's Oath is not legal, Bobby has the same right. Gives Sargent Sgriver another job, to be very, very smooth. It does not seem, that Bobby and Shriver, was in on the planing, of the two days of politicking as written.

[REDACTED]

"In 1947, the Spy, had the Universe Timed, God, calls the Spy, to follow the Blood Trail of Barabbas, Governor Earl Warren of California.

The Spy, has 80 acres of land in California, followed the Blood Trail for 11 years in California. God, had made a deal with the Spy, He would give him, the Lost Paradise the Old Garden of Eden, to follow the Blood Trail of Barabbas.

"God, sends the Spy, to Cameron Wisconsin, to buy the Old Garden of Eden, the Lost Paradise, and sends Earl Warren Barabbas, to the Highest office in the United States, and the world, Chief Justice. The Old Garden of Eden, 160 acres of land, the Spy, pays for the Garden, has the Warranted Deed, and Title of Generations, from the beginning to the end. A patent, from the United States, the constitution of the United States, from God.

"Barabbas murders, from the Capitol Madison, the Governor, and 3 top Attorneys, Started, a perpetual poker Game, with the Spy, In the Court, the Spy brushed his own Attorney off, like a fly, His Face of Flint, his Blue Eyes Flashing, in less then 20 minutes, he had the Governor, and 3 top Attorneys. Could not shut the Game off.

"That is how, God, pays his Spy:, anybody that tries, to take him. Barabbas murders better pay their Bill, \$200.00 dollors a day, at the Madison Capitol.

"And plays, penny ante, with Barabbas murders in Barron County, to waite for time. They played over 30 Games, in the Court's, the murders made, every game croker then the other, none could take the Spy, with his God. God, calls the Spy, to go back on the Bloody Trail of Barabbas, to Minnesota, the State, the Spy, was born in. God, gives the Spy, his Orders, Spy hits the trail, many States, Stops at Tucson Arizona, for the winter. God, calls the Spy, to write Manuscripts, o the Bloody Trail. In the spring, the Spy gets ready to hit the trail, the neighbors had heard the type writer, clicking in his camper.



[REDACTED]

"He hands his neighbor, a lady his manuscript he just had written, she shakes the manuscript, with both hands, and said, I under stand, ever thing you have written, I have written, a book, on Governor Earl Warren, and his crimes in California, If I publish the book, they will kill me. This is a dangerous thing, and it can't go on. Where are you going from here.?. Minnesota, and Wisconsin, don't go back, they will kill you. The Spy, hits the trail, wondering, if God, had also given her the name Barabbas,. The book, no doubt, would also be a light on the Kennedy Murder.

"The Spy, hits the Bloody Trail again, Wisconsin, Lake Superior, across the Mackinac bridge, into Michigan, to Washington D.C. Camped at Odenton Maryland, wrote two Manuscripts on the Blood Trail. Back to Minnesota.

"The Spy, hits the trail, from Minnesota, to Tucson Arizona, Same Camp, writes manuscript, 17, The Captain, and the Fifty, the Spy, did not know, when the next one would be written.  
God, calls the Spy, to write Manuscript, 18.  $1+8 = 9$ , the number Chief Justice.

"In manuscript 17, God, said to the Spy, lay the cards face up on the table, the number is written in the Bible. I wrote where to look.  
You got the book of sixes in your hand, take the spade 6 in your right hand, the 3 sixes in your left hand, you are holding 666 in your left hand.

"The card in your right hand has a six upside down  
No. 9 = Chief Justice. Look in your left hand,  
666, - 3 times 6 = 18,  $1+8 = 9$  = Chief Justice.  
Any number you multiple with 9 = Chief Justice.  
3 times 9 = 27,  $2+7 = 9$ .

"The Spy, asked God, about the draft, the people, and I can understand, the draft to war. The people, and even, I, my God, can not understand, the draft, of the president. God, said to the Spy, I will use my Evangelist, Billy Graham, and you, shall all, know, and see the draft. I am, the God, of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob.

[REDACTED]

"I want you all, on the face of the earth, to look, in my book of law, I will not change one word, of that law.

The 9 Chief Justice, turn the 9 upside down, you have a 6, I want you all, to look, in Revelation 6, the rider, on the Black Horse, is my Spy, Joshua, Noah, the King, of the waters, the pair, of Balances, he has, in his hand, One Balance is Barabbas, the murder, that you have turned lose. The other Balance, is my, Son Christ, that you, have murdered.

"Who was the fool, on the Earth, that gave, Earl Warren, Barabbas, the Oath to God. There is, no one, high enough, to give him, that Oath, on the Earth, only your God..

"My news paper reporters, and camera men, have that picture, on the Earth, print that picture, back to my people, takeing the Oath, that was, and is, the highest office, on the earth, nobody could give him an Oath, except your God, the 9 Chief Justice are out, Fired. That is the place, I, your God, left open, for my self, My Son Christ, is your Judge, Now. The president, of the United States was not the highest office. My son Billy Graham, looked at the draft, under pressure for several months, when he seen, the bush, of Moses burning, the face of Christ, in the hole, in the Heavens, where the draft, was coming from, he got out of the draft, and said, I am staying, with God, and preaching, the Gosple of Jesus Christ.

Evangelist, Billy Graham, goes on the air, to the world, I am not in the draft, and when he started preaching, he had more flint in his face, you could hear that in his voice. Johnson the millionaire and some more, then leveled his preaching.

"Billy Graham, looked around in millionaires and all over the world, but knew in his heart, in the slums, and Poverty, some day, an Old Tramp, and Old Spy, would come along, and crack, the Heaven's, Open, and have, the Key, from God.

[REDACTED]

"God, said to the Spy, anybody, that goes, in that draft, my Son Christ, I made his face, as hard, as Flint, when you murdered him. He was my Elijah, Fire from Heaven. All you got left now, is the 50 Governors, can you name Governor Pilate, he is one of the Fifty Governors.

The Spy, hears on the air, that somebody, wants to murder, Governor Paul Fannin of Arizona. Do not murder, Governor Fannin, he maybe, Governor Pilate.

"Lyndon B. Johnson, takes Kennedy's Glory. God, takes Johnson's Glory.

"The 2 Balances, the people of the world, had the Holy Supper.  
Now God, gives them, the Holy Breakfast, the prayer at the Holy Breakfast, at Washington D.C. Did the news paper reporters, and camera men, get the picture.?

"Johnson, made the proposal, in an impromptu talk, before the annual presidential prayer breakfast sponsored by congressional prayer groups.

"At that Holy Breakfast, at Washington D.C. Barabbas, the murder, they had turned lose Earl Warren, the Chief Justice, was there. One of the preachers was Caiaphas the High Priest, Lyndon B. Johnson, is Old King, Herod, that murdered, John the Baptist. Governor Pilate, also moved Christ the King, before Herod, (Johnson) and they murdered him. Johnson, in his impromptu talk, wants the preachers, and the people to build a Memorial to God, in Washington D.C. God, took his budget, that he had, on the people. If Johnson, wants to build, a Memorial to God, in Washington D.C. he can do it with his own millions, If Johnson, wants to shoot another rocket at the moon, God's Jewel, in the Heavens, he can do it, with his own million's.

"The Lady Judge, Sarah T. Hughes of Dallas, in her low office in Dallas, gave an Oath, to Old King Herod, Lyndon B. Johnson, that had murdered, John the Baptist.

[REDACTED]

"To all the people, of the City of Dallas, from the Baby'es on up.

All you can do now, set a day of prayer, and ring all the Church Bells in Dallas, and let, the people of the world know, the day you set for the prayer, so all the Church Bells will ring, on the face of the earth, and all the people, on the face of the earth will pray, for the Lady Judge, at Dallas, for Makeing, that Big, a Mistake.

Some body had to make that mistake, these are the ways. God, dose business, the earth, is his business, and the Heaven's. So we can settle, with ourselves, and our God. A day of prayer, and Bible studying, for the Lady Judge, So she knows that God Rules.

"God, and his Spy. This is to the Ladys, and Mothers, you are more likely to look, The Spy, the Gambler, the cards, are laying, face up, on the table.

Pick up the 4 Queens, You are the Queens, now you got 50 cards, laying on the table, the fifty States, of the United States, 13 books, in the cards, 13 stripes, on the American Flag, the Flag, has only a Right, to fly, on the 50 States, under your God. You have a Right, under your God to call your Son's home, your daughter's will follow them, don't fool your self.

You have, the 4 Queens, which is 4, the Spys, Number, I want you to look, in Daniel 4. Chapter 4. It don't take you long, to read it, the ending, in that Chapter, is beautifull, it will make your hearts warm, we are in line Now, with that Chapter.

"There, was a Big Tree, a Holy one came, and said, cut the Tree down, put an Iron and Brass Ring, around the Stump, the Stump, would be there and the Ring, on the end.

"The Bank, the Negro Band, with Iron and Brass, will cut lose, and Ring around the world, Playing, that Good Old Suger Daddy of Mine, when they hear that Christ the King is Comeing, that Good Old Suger Daddy of Mine, Adam, from the Garden of Eden.

[REDACTED]

"The Ring, is the United States, Republican, is written in the Bible, the Iron in the Ring, the Republican's, the Brass the Democrat's. The Democrats, got Barabbas, the murder, up the Tree, the republican's, are setting up in the Tree, and the Democrats are Barking up the Tree, Harry Truman, hollered, the loudest, at that time, to turn Barabbas lose, Barabbas, Earl Warren is setting up in the Tree, and Harry Truman, is still Barking at him. Eisenhower, makes friends with Harry, come's down the Tree and helps him Bark.

The Stump, is Cuba, the United States, the Iron, and Brass Ring, put the Iron, and Brass Ring around Cuba. Castro, has a camera now, takeing pictures, same as the news paper reporters, that puts him in the same class, when he shoots, his mouth off, with words, brakes that Iron Ring with Brass, like a thread, and trades all around the world. God is with him. We have no right to starve the Cubain people. That is what King Christ, had said, I will give it to the Baby'ies and the childern. You heard that song, that Suger Daddy of Mine. Castro is that Suger Daddy, all the baby's and kids like him, when you look at his beard, and Big Cigar, he looks, like a real Suger Daddy. And he can raise cane, O boy, O boy, he sure can raise cane, the baby'ies and the kids know the cane, he can raise, everbody knows that, Suger Cane, to make Candy, for the babyies and childern. Everybody, likes that Suger Candy. It don't make any differance if their skin is Black or White, they like Candy. That Suger Daddy is a Balance.

"The worlds song, is that Suger, Daddy of Mine. We better make peace, with the Negro Childern, and the Negro People, so we don't stand divided, when the Negro Childern, and the Negro People, cut lose, with the Band of Iron, and Brass, that we put around them, and playing, that Suger Daddy of Mine, that will, out Ring us. I am also white, How foolish would, the white people look, standing alone. We better play, to geather, with the Negro Childern, and everybody that is Mixed. In one Band together, not Divided, Playing that Suger Daddy of Mine. When Christ the King, steps on the Earth, Adam, that Suger Daddy of Mine. The childern will have fun, not those that try, to Divide them.

[REDACTED]

"When the Negro, Band cuts lose, and knows that he, is coming, Oh Boy. All Nations got Good Bands, so has Germany, Germany will be to geather, and in the worlds Band, Do all the Nations.?, want to stand Divided.?, on that Day.?. They, better make peace. Christ the King said, I will come as a thief, in the night. How true, that Chapter is, Daniel 4.

"To the people, and babyies, at Northfield Minnesota.

"You have, not forgotten, Jesse James, You still have Jesse James day, every year. The Oath, to God, is both hands up. The Oath, to the Devil, is one hand up. Look in the Bible. Moses, had the staff, father Adam., Joshua, the Spy, was fighting in a Battle, when Moses, hands went down, loseing the Battle. Cain, and Seth, set Moses on a Rock, holding both his hands up, with the staff in one, hand, Joshua, the Spy, won, the Battle, with their God.

"Remember, the day, you never forgotten, that day. Look in the Bible, the Black Horse, Jesse James, was rideing him, the Ace of Spades, the Spy, was rideing him. The 7 Spirits of the liveing, God. The 7 Spirited Horses, with beautifull sadles. When the people, seen them, they knew, something was going to happen. Teaching, the Bankers, the Oath, to God. Moses, had the staff, at that time, when we had the Bible finished, then it was the Bible. You did not, even, give us a chance, to tell the Bankers, they had to have, the Bible, in one hand, You started shooting. The Bankers, are still stealing, out of my Check Book, every month, my God, they are still stealing. The same Bankers, and you people, are all back again, at Northfield. If you can ride, that Black Horse, it is Yours, what is written, under the Black Horse, is for the Bankers, so they won't, steal, no more. When, Jesse James, would step, in your City, with his face, of flint, and his flashing, Blue Eyes, you all would faint.

[REDACTED]

"When, we cought, the Bankers, rideing on the trains, we also went after them. Frank was Cain, always Quoteing, the Bible. In one train was a preacher, we was teaching him too. He hated, to give up his money, Frank said, give me that scrip, Christ, told you to go with out it. In dose days, God dressed us, with vests, with 4 pockets, the 4 aces. The preacher, had a beautifull watch, with a Gold Peace hanging on the other end. Frank jerecked it out, and told him, you don't need this thing, you don't know, when Christ is comeing. Both guns laying on the bed, Time to Die. Jesse with both hands up, hanging a picture on the wall. Frank (Cain) was tryed before the Governor and went free, not guilty. Our Mother stayed with her sons, the bankers stole more with paper and pencil then we did, we gave it to the poor people. Mother Oswald is staying with her son. She will win.

"Sincerely, the King of the Waters,  
and Greetings, from the King, of Fire.  
Chirst the King.

and Greetings, from their God  
"Sincerely, [REDACTED]  
Tucson Arizona.

[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] was interviewed at Tucson, Arizona on March 10, 1964, and furnished the following information:

[REDACTED] advised he resides at [REDACTED] Tucson, Arizona, in his "camper". At that time, [REDACTED] was specifically informed he did not have to make any statement and any statement he did make could be used against him in a court of law. He was informed that he was entitled to consult an attorney prior to making any statement.

[REDACTED] advised he spends his winters in the southwest area of the United States and for the past two years, he has been coming to Tucson, Arizona. He advised his permanent address is on a farm at [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] readily admitted he was the author of a document dated February 10, 1964, captioned "The Murder, of President Kennedy. The Assassination, of President Kennedy. Chapter 18. Manuscript 18." He explained the world is governed by a mathematical equation; and by the use of a deck of playing cards in connection with the Bible, he can arrive at formulas which keep the world in balance.

D.C

[REDACTED] stated that many years ago he lived in California and owned approximately 160 acres of land. During that time, EARL WARREN was Governor of the state. He stated he lost the land and blamed Governor WARREN for not assisting him in retaining the property. He admitted that the above factor was the thing that motivated him in accusing Chief Justice EARL WARREN.

As to the accusation against President LYNDON JOHNSON, [REDACTED] merely explained that the formula devised by him made it imperative that JOHNSON become President in order to maintain a world balance.

[REDACTED] stated he intends to return to [REDACTED] in April, 1964. He further advised he has distributed 85 copies of the above-mentioned document to various newspapers.

The following is a physical description of [REDACTED] as obtained by observation and interrogation:

Name	[REDACTED]
Address	[REDACTED]
Race	White
Sex	Male
Nationality	American
Marital Status	Single
Born	[REDACTED] 1899 in Minnesota
Height	5 feet 6 inches
Weight	135 pounds
Hair	Brown (graying)
Eyes	Blue



[REDACTED]

! [Mr. JELBART NEEL] was interviewed at Tucson, Arizona, on March 10, 1964 and furnished the following information:

[Mr. NEEL, Owner of Gem of the Desert Trailer Court, 1031 Benson Highway] Tucson, advised that [REDACTED] has resided [REDACTED] since November 24, 1963. He also stayed for the winter season of 1962-63 at [REDACTED]

[Mr. NEEL] advised [REDACTED] lives alone in his "camper" and the only time he leaves the area is to purchase groceries. He sends letters which he writes to people all over the country. [Mr. NEEL] explained the letters are prepared from quotations from the Bible and he works out the text of the letters by using a deck of playing cards.

[REDACTED] [Mr. NEEL's] only comment regarding [REDACTED] was that [REDACTED] was well versed on the Bible.

March 20, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

REC-17

Honorable J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel  
The President's Commission  
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Enclosed are two copies of a memorandum received from our Phoenix, Arizona, Office. This memorandum contains results of interviews with [redacted] and Mr. Jelbart Neel, [owner of Gem of the Desert Trailer Court, Tucson, Arizona, where [redacted] admitted he was the author of "Chapter 18, Manuscript 18. The Murder of President Kennedy. The Assassination of President Kennedy," a transcript of which is included.

In view of the nature of the information contained in this communication, no further action is anticipated by the FBI unless specifically requested by you.

Sincerely yours,

BY COURIER SVC.

COMM-LRM

Enclosures (2)

KMR:bhg

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
Malone \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

Bee Note Page Two

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR

Let to Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE:

On 2/27/64, Minneapolis Office obtained "Manuscript 18" from Mr. Bob Williams, Regional Editor of the "New Ulm Daily Journal," New Ulm, Minnesota. The manuscript was written by [REDACTED] Tucson, Arizona. This is [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] permanent residence is [REDACTED]. The manuscript, which is captioned, "The Murder of President Kennedy, The Assassination of President Kennedy," contains phraseology such as "The murder was planned by Barabbas, Chief Justice Warren, and Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson." [REDACTED] was interviewed and admitted being the author of the manuscript and he claimed the world was governed by a mathematical equation and by the use of a deck of playing cards in connection with the Bible, he can arrive at formulas which keep the world in balance. The incongruity of "Manuscript 18" which makes comparison to numerous Biblical phraseologies, leads one to question the author's mental stability. In view of the material contained in this manuscript concerning President Lyndon B. Johnson, one copy will also be disseminated to Secret Service.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION  
ON THE  
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave., N. E.  
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20002

EARL WARREN, Chairman  
RICHARD B. RUSSELL  
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER  
HALE BOGGS  
GERALD R. FORD  
JOHN J. MCCLOY  
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN,  
General Counsel

MAR 1 1964

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover  
Director, Federal Bureau  
of Investigation  
Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

As you know, Lee Harvey Oswald told Buell Wesley Frazier on November 21, 1963, that he wanted to return to Irving, Texas, to pick up curtain rods. In order to check out this story fully, we would like the FBI to examine Oswald's room at 1026 N. Beckley Street to provide the answers to the following questions:

- (1) Are there curtains in this room now?
- (2) Were there curtains in this room on November 21, 1963?
- (3) Is the window in the room one which is suitable for curtains, or does the window have shades or venetian blinds?
- (4) Do Mrs. Earlene Roberts or Mrs. Johnson (the owner) have any information as to whether Oswald may in fact have wanted to hang curtains?

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel

REC-28

12 MAR 17 1964

SOVIET SECTION

MAR 23 1964

2680

Antel 1/10  
3/9/64 KMP/et-  
1cc retained - raw  
2/2/64 1/1/64

3/17/64

AIRTEL

To: SAC, Dallas (62-43)

From: Director, FBI (62-109060) - 268

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT

JOHN F. KENNEDY

11/22/63

DALLAS, TEXAS

Enclosed are two zerox copies of a letter received from the President's Commission dated 3/16/64.

The letter is self-explanatory and Dallas is instructed to institute immediate investigation to comply with the Commission's request. Submit appropriate letterhead memorandum concerning the results of your investigation and retain appropriate inserts to be included in your report. Handle promptly.

Enc. (2)

KMR:vhm  
(4)

NOTE: By letter 3/16/64 the President's Commission commented that Lee Harvey Oswald told Buell Wesley Frazier on 11/21/63 that he wanted to return to Irving, Texas, to pick up curtain rods. In order to check out this story fully the Commission requested us to examine Oswald's room at 1026 North Beckley Street to ascertain (1) Are there curtains in this room now? (2) Were there curtains in this room on 11/21/63? (3) Is the window in the room one which is suitable for curtains, or does the window have shades or venetian blinds? (4) Do Mrs. Earlene Roberts or Mrs. Johnson (owner) have any information as to whether Oswald may in fact have wanted to hang curtains?

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_

MAR 23 1964

62-109060-  
11-255-  
IN FILE



Mr. F. B. Johnson  
Washington D.C.

Received by Express  
1-17-68

Open to delightful fruit land.

The blessing of  
the Lord be upon you P.C. 44-41112

I wrote a letter to your husband and  
I know he is exceedingly busy.

I have been in the Christian ministry for  
nearly fifty years. I have done the  
same kind of work that Billy Graham  
does, over the United States and Canada.

The Government seized our home our  
gray clothes and defamed our character  
from the Atlantic to the Pacific and  
thirteen deliberate lies.

The F. B. I. was on my home last  
Friday and investigated this dishonest  
act of government which was deliberate  
because of conduct of the funeral  
service of the sister of the Director  
of Internal Revenue that deliberately

R19

... the ... the ...  
a Federal ... for the ...  
of the ...

The ... man when he had examined  
the evidence ... the government  
refused to let him take a salary as  
a Christian minister and had taken  
so much from us ... my hand and  
said, Mrs. Holman, "They couldn't take  
your God from you, could they?"

He said to me ... who had gone  
into a state of ... an hour and  
hung between life and death for an  
hour from the ... degradation of  
this thing "Mrs. Holman, I am thankful  
you have a sense of humor after all  
you have gone through."

I wrote to your husband and all  
the answer I received was, go to  
Augusta. How can I get help from  
Abner Simon ... & Wheeler who  
... ..



committed him, and finally not.

I sought help. I was invited for a  
Federal Court.

My attorney said. This is the most  
positive case. A demonstration of character.  
that I have ever seen.

I asked you to come on the T. V. news  
Program to clear my <sup>name</sup> ~~character~~ his  
broadcast. Also to put a bill in  
Congress for what this has cost me.  
Also to put me to get into a  
Federal Court. I have received no  
salary for over a year and we  
take no offerings in our church because  
the government would not let us - because  
I haven't been appointed by a  
Bishop in the ministry. There are  
untold thousands of ministers in  
this nation who have not been  
appointed by a Bishop.

The F. B. I. have found out why

... .. day ... ..  
in Dallas, Tex.

May you ... .. me. He has  
find ... .. of which I can  
have a salary of \$100. God find Elijah  
of old under ... .. conditions. If  
you will read the Bible story of  
Ahab and Jezebel stealing Naboth's  
home you will find a hundred  
experiences in this story.

The F. B. I. man asked me, "Have  
you turned President Johnson over  
to God and I answered him, "No and  
I don't want to. I don't appreciate  
these experiences in life but when  
every avenue of help is denied a  
citizen in the United States I can  
turn to God alone. You will be  
shocked if you read the report  
of the F. B. I. man that is

I went to the ... of my  
and I have ... evidence - for  
the T. B. S. man.

When I am denied every God given  
right that is guaranteed to me  
under the Constitution of the United  
States I have a God Who lives and  
I have walked and talked with  
Him for sixty years.

A President of a college in my home  
a few days ago said to me, "Bro. John  
when I look at our records year after  
year when the college students registered  
over fifty per cent of those that come  
to Christ under your labors what  
a wonderful life you have lived!"

I have the highest ... in my  
denomination World Wide.

Ernest W. ... was painting the  
mural in the Great Cathedral in  
Washington, D.C. and went to the

... of those that said to him.

"I can't find them moral while  
you give me a help on the Bible."

They answered him, "We know our  
religion but we can't help you on  
the Bible." "What shall I do?" he

answered. They said, "Find some one,  
somewhere." He went to the head of a  
Theological Seminary and asked for  
help. The President said "I can't help  
you but I know one man in the  
United States that can help you." He

said, "Who is it?" The answer was,  
[The John Taylor Harmon] of Port Clyde, Maine.

He answered, "He is a personal friend of  
mine. I am going to Port Clyde and get  
my help." He received it and finished his  
moral. I am just showing you what  
a name I have in this nation and  
yet a Director of Internal Revenue  
who said to me "I will get you

!

...it can be made a democracy.  
and make the government in America.

We distributed 46 % of the citizens of  
our town of the right to vote and  
the Commission of Elections in the  
State of Maine asked me to expose it  
and this is what I mean.

The bankers, the business men and  
citizens in this section know all  
about this case.

The President of the First National Bank  
of Portland, Portland, Maine said to  
me this morning, "By all means, [Rev.  
Holman] you should have President  
Johnson clear your name in this nation.  
The government owes it to you."

I am tired of hearing people say, "What  
will have you done that you can't  
preach any more?"

I am sorry to take up your time  
but I thought when I couldn't get  
any help from Pres. Kennedy, Robert

Respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
John Taylor

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and in answer to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
John Taylor

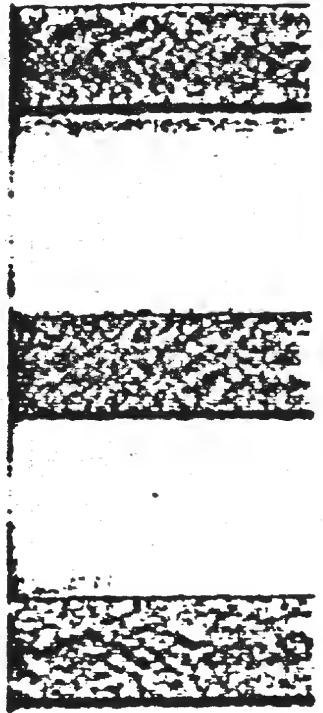
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and in answer to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and in answer to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration.

Very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
John Taylor



Mrs. Lydon B. Johnson,  
White House,  
Washington,  
D.C.



Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. DeLoach	✓
Mr. Evans	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

*[Handwritten signature]*  
 REC-28

1964 MAR 18 10 31 AM  
 TELETYPE UNIT

REC-28

2681

17 MAR 18 1964

FED. BU. OF INV.	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
10	MAR 18 1964
RECORDS BRANCH	
M.K.	

*[Handwritten notes:]*  
 9641001 CA  
 to El. via of  
 CDP 16  
 100-103000-2470



PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION  
ON THE  
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave., N. E.  
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20002

J. LEE RANKIN,  
General Counsel

EARL WARREN, Chairman  
RICHARD B. RUSSELL  
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER  
HALE BOGGS  
GERALD R. FORD  
JOHN J. MCCLOY  
ALLEN W. DULLES

MAR 16 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover  
Director, Federal Bureau  
of Investigation  
Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

On Tuesday, March 10, 1964, Mr. Arnold Louis Rowland appeared before the Commission and testified concerning an individual who, according to Rowland, was standing behind the southwest window on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository building. This information had previously been set forth in SA Gemberling's report of November 30 on pages 20-22 and SA Gemberling's report of December 23, page 14.

In addition to this information, however, Mr. Rowland advised the Commission that approximately 5 minutes before the Presidential motorcade reached the corner of Elm and Houston, Rowland observed "an elderly Negro" at the southeast corner window, sixth floor, which is the window from which the shots were supposed to have been fired. Mr. Rowland further advised that on November 23 and November 24 he had advised agents of the FBI that he had seen such a person at the southeast corner window. As you know, the aforementioned reports of SA Gemberling do not mention this fact. Mr. Rowland stated that he might be able to identify the Negro person whom he saw, although he did not definitely say that he would do so. As a further description, Rowland states that the person "was very thin, an elderly gentleman, bald or practically bald, thin hair if he was not bald, had on a plaid shirt. I think it was red and green, very bright color, that is why I remember it." He estimates the individual's age at "50, possibly 55 or 60." As to his complexion it was "very dark or fairly dark, not real dark compared to some Negroes, but fairly dark. Seemed like his face was either--I can't recall detail but it was either very wrinkled or marked in some way."

REC-28

2682

XEROX

MAR 23 1964

EX-103

MAR 23 1964

During the course of his testimony, Mr. Rowland also provided the Commission with certain information about himself. He states that he has an IQ of 147 and that through his junior year in high school he had a straight-A average but he received "a couple of B's" in his senior year and claims that he received his IQ test in May of 1963. For your information, Rowland has attended W. H. Adamson High School and that his eyes were examined several months ago by a "firm of doctors" named Finn and Finn and that he had "much better than" 20-20 eye sight. Moreover, Rowland advised the Commission that he had been accepted at Texas A & M, Rice, and SMU. Finally, Rowland testified that he has taken special courses in sound and study of echo effects at Crozier Tech, which is a school in Dallas. His instructor was Sam Foster.

The Commission requests that your Bureau investigate all aspects of Mr. Rowland's testimony concerning the person alleged to have been at the southeast corner window.

Moreover, the Commission would like the FBI to report on the accuracy of the aforementioned personal facts concerning Mr. Rowland. Finally the Commission would like a name check of your records and indexes for any information which they may contain on Arnold Louis Rowland.

Sincerely,



J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel

March 18, 1964

Airtel

To: SAC, Dallas (89-43)  
From: Director, FBI (62-109060)- 2683

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN F. KENNEDY  
NOVEMBER 22, 1963  
DALLAS, TEXAS

Enclosed are two Xerox copies of a letter dated 3/16/64 which was received from the President's Commission. The letter refers to the testimony of Mr. Arnold Louis Rowland on 3/10/64 before the President's Commission.

In paragraph two of this communication reference is made to an elderly Negro observed by Rowland at the southeast corner window, sixth floor, of the Texas School Book Depository Building. According to the letter, Rowland stated in his testimony he had observed this person and had advised the FBI on November 23 and November 24, 1963. However, a review of Bureau files does not reveal this information.

On page two of this communication Commission requests certain investigation which is self-explanatory. Dallas is instructed to comply with the request of the Commission in this matter and further review your files to ascertain if Rowland did furnish information relating to the elderly Negro.

Dallas instructed to conduct appropriate background inquiries concerning Rowland and, if necessary, reinterview Rowland thoroughly. You will also attempt to identify the elderly Negro claimed to have been observed by Rowland for any information pertaining to the investigation.

Dallas is instructed to handle these inquiries expeditiously and furnish the results to the Bureau in appropriate letterhead memoranda, retaining sufficient copies in appropriate insert form for enclosure in your report.

Enclosures (2)

See Note Page Two.

MAR 24 1964

MAR 23 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

**NOTE:**

Letter was received from the Commission dated 3/16/64 which referred to the testimony of Mr. Arnold Louis Rowland before the Commission on 3/10/64. It is noted Bureau files reveal Rowland has previously been interviewed and has furnished a signed statement concerning his observations on the date of the assassination. The Commission letter indicates Rowland testified observing an elderly Negro in the southwest window, 6th floor, of the Texas School Book Depository Building and that he allegedly furnished this information to the Bureau on 11/23 and 11/24/63. However, Bureau files do not reveal this information. Rowland furnished the Commission certain background data concerning his IQ and educational background and the Commission requested the Bureau to investigate all aspects of Mr. Rowland's testimony concerning the person alleged to have been seen in the corner window on the 6th floor. Commission also desired the Bureau to report on the accuracy of the personal facts concerning Mr. Rowland.

It is noted in the Commission letter in the first paragraph they refer to an individual standing behind the southwest window on the 6th floor of the Texas School Book Depository Building and on page two, the second to the last paragraph, they request inquiries concerning all aspects of Mr. Rowland's testimony concerning the person observed at the southeast window. Dallas instructed to handle this expeditiously.

3-16-64

102  
65-102  
REC-43

62-109060-2684

To: SAC, Mobile

From: Director, FBI (62-109060)

~~President~~

ASSASSINATION OF JOHN F. KENNEDY

11-22-63

DALLAS, TEXAS

Attached is a copy of a letter from [redacted] Montgomery, Alabama, which was received by [redacted] on 3-13-64. On page 3 of this letter, [redacted] indicates that he was with Lee Harvey Oswald last summer and loaned him some money.

Also attached is a copy of a letter to [redacted] from [redacted] Dr. J. W. Giles, Director, Veterans Administration (VA) Hospital, Tuskegee, Alabama. This was written in connection with allegations made against that hospital by [redacted] a former patient. This letter indicates that [redacted] was diagnosed, during a period of treatment in 1962, as Schizophrenic reaction with an irresistible urge to destructiveness and uncontrollable temper, now in remission. It also states that [redacted] has been treated at the Montgomery VA Hospital, Montgomery, Alabama. [redacted] is currently receiving a nonservice-connected pension of \$35 a month for arthritis.

Immediately interview [redacted] for detailed information concerning alleged contact with Oswald, as reflected in his letter. Review [redacted] records at the VA Hospitals, Montgomery and Tuskegee, and check with local authorities regarding [redacted] activities. Do not reveal [redacted] as source of this information.

Furnish 25 inserts of the results of your investigation to the Dallas Office and also prepare a letterhead memorandum incorporating this investigation for submission to the Bureau for dissemination. Any information developed which sheds light on [redacted] mental stability should be included in the letterhead memorandum and the data furnished to the Dallas Office.

Tolson  
Belmont  
Mohr  
Casper  
Callahan  
Conrad  
DeLoach  
Evans  
Gale  
Rosen  
Sullivan  
Tavel  
Trotter  
Tele. Room  
Holmes

Enclosures (2)

1 - Dallas - Enclosures (2)

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach (sent with cover memo)
- 1 - Mr. Rosen (sent with cover memo)

NOTE: See M. A. Jones to DeLoach memo, same date, captioned, [redacted] Montgomery, Alabama.

March 11, 1964

5091-11

[REDACTED]  
Washington, D. C. 20515

Dear [REDACTED]

The above named veteran was first admitted to this hospital [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] His final discharge diagnoses were:

1. Schizophrenic reaction, undifferentiated type manifested by rigid affect, impaired memory, poor insight, history of irresistible urge to destructiveness and uncontrollable temper, now in remission.
  - a. External precipitating stress--unknown
  - b. Predisposition--nonevident
  - c. Degree of impairment--moderate
2. Caries of teeth
3. Gingivitis
4. Pulpitis
5. Absence of teeth, acquired, maxillary
6. Hemorrhoids, thrombosed

During this period of hospitalization the patient became a definite problem case. On June 27, 1962, without provocation he used profane language against a food service worker. He refused to submit to the indicated disciplinary action, and since he was competent he was discharged against medical advice.

The patient was readmitted to this hospital on [REDACTED] with essentially the same diagnoses, and was discharged into the custody of his mother on [REDACTED]. The discharging physician made this comment: "The patient's attitude, as well as his mother's, has not been amenable to recommended therapy. He is being discharged as having received maximum benefit at this time. I doubt that he will make a sustained social adjustment. The patient is considered to be competent." During this period of hospitalization no major problems occurred with this patient, and he was housed on a ward where he refused to be transferred during his first period of hospitalization. The patient has not been admitted to this hospital since [REDACTED].

ENCLOSURE

[REDACTED]  
Washington, D. C. 20315

His records indicate that he was admitted to the Montgomery VA Hospital on [REDACTED] and discharged on [REDACTED] with a final diagnosis of "No pathology found, no hospital treatment required." The patient is receiving a nonservice-connected pension of \$85 per month for arthritis. There are no service-connected disabilities listed. The patient's records revealed that the Chief, Registrar Division sent a letter to the Manager, VARO, Montgomery, requesting advice on the disposition of an institutional award payment of \$365.30 received March 4, 1963 for this veteran.

We are totally unable to find any evidence that indicates the patient has not received the best of treatment while hospitalized at the VA Hospital, Tuskegee, Alabama. Neither are we able to find any evidence that the abuse of other patients existed during the time [REDACTED] was hospitalized in Tuskegee.

We sincerely regret the numerous allegations made by this patient, and it is our feeling that much of it has to be interpreted in the light of his known psychiatric disease and abnormal behavior.

Sincerely yours,

J. W. GILES, M. D.  
Hospital Director

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
Felt \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 3-16-64

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT:

[REDACTED]  
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA

On 3-13-64, [REDACTED] furnished Inspector Kemper of your office a copy of a letter he had received that day from captioned individual. [REDACTED] office had received previous correspondence from this individual requesting assistance in processing his claim for disability as a result of military service. In the letter received by [REDACTED] on March 13th, [REDACTED] stated in part, "my old buddy Lee Oswald told me last summer on a bus to Mobile, that when he went out of this world, he wanted the whole world to know it, I think he got his wish. that money I give him as a loan from one friend to another, well I probly never will see it any damn way, but I got enough pleasure Nov. 22 about dinner time, just watching television."

[REDACTED] office also furnished a copy of a letter, dated 3-11-64, from Dr. J. W. Giles, Director Veterans Administration (VA) Hospital, Tuskegee, Alabama, which indicated that [REDACTED] was admitted to that hospital in September, 1961. He was characterized as being schizophrenic and having a history of "irresistible urge to destructiveness and uncontrollable temper, now in remission. [REDACTED] was readmitted to this hospital briefly in late 1962, and was also in the Montgomery VA Hospital briefly in 1963. The letter indicated that he is receiving a nonservice-connected pension of \$85 a month for arthritis. It is noted that this letter from [Giles] was initiated on the basis of allegations against the Tuskegee Hospital made to [REDACTED] by [REDACTED]

## INFORMATION IN BUFILES:

Bufiles contain no reference to [REDACTED]. We conducted an applicant-type investigation regarding [Hilliard Grady Ward, Jr.] [REDACTED] in 1957 in connection with his employment with the Atomic Energy Commission at Clarksville, Tennessee. This investigation disclosed no unfavorable information. Copies of [REDACTED] letter and the letter by [Dr. Giles] are attached.

## RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. That attached airtel be sent to SAC, Mobile, instructing that [REDACTED] be immediately interviewed concerning his statements regarding Oswald and that records of VA Hospitals at Tuskegee and Montgomery be reviewed for information reflecting on [REDACTED] mental stability.

Enclosures (3)

1 - Mr. [REDACTED] Enclosures (3)



M. A. Jones to DeLoach memo

RE: [REDACTED]

(Recommendations continued)

2. That upon receipt of the results of this investigation, someone in your (Mr. DeLoach's) office contact [REDACTED] to advise him of the information obtained.

ech  
J

1/13/70

MA

Adm  
J

✓

Dear [redacted]

APR 13 1960

I received your letter today that was  
mailed March 9 and it says the same thing  
as on said I received way over a month ago  
to Senator Hill. Now about these statements  
I submitted, I'm sure my father, my brother  
[redacted] and brother [redacted] who first gave  
my claim back in 1961, when they carried  
me to Proger could have submitted these statements  
long before I finally started some of this sort of  
tranquillizers out of me that I take. They  
had been leaving it up to [Mr Paul Little] who  
is a service officer here in Montgomery. He  
had been telling my mother, and brother  
[redacted] that he had passed my case  
several times and they had turned down each  
time over 3 1/2 years now. Now this letter  
I wrote you and Senator Hill back in December  
67, the V A sent a letter saying that the  
evidence would be to submit statements  
to verify my claim, well that sounded  
like to me as if they never been here before,  
I just don't know, but I do know  
if they just check some of the evidence in  
my recent letter to you the other day, that I  
think it will prove some facts concerning  
my service connected compensation.

I'm been writing Senator Hill and you and also <sup>③</sup>  
even wrote the President Lyndon B. Johnson  
first he also refused my letter to him and  
in December 20 the U.S. down here and they  
said about the same thing, that my illness  
was first shown in 60, which is not true.  
I would have and I'm sure my people  
who run my claim but in 61 would have  
wrote you a long long time ago about this  
matter, but [Mr. Battle] has been telling  
my mother and brother Tommy who runs  
my claim that he had been appealing this  
after time for over 2 1/2 years. I'm going  
to tell you one thing [REDACTED]

I'm getting sicker more and more each day  
from worrying so damn much. Like I've been  
ever since they carried me to Logans back in  
60 about my leaving. I know I'm entitled to  
and I'm also going to tell you something else  
and I don't give a damn who sees this or  
who you tell, your secretary. It's my  
damn body, I don't give a damn, this hell with  
it and that is 6 certain hospitals, along with  
me worrying about my compensation, but  
mainly the hospital, that I may have  
mentioned in my letter the other day.



Just might have put your late President (3)  
in his damn grave. I want to into no  
details, I'll be a damn fool if I did, but you  
can take that part of it & leave it, I  
don't give a damn, like I say when you worry  
you just get more sicker and sicker  
when you see things that you know is not  
right, well it just makes <sup>you</sup> a little sicker too.  
I can tell you this much though, [My old  
buddy Doc Oswald told me last summer  
on a bus to mobile, that when he went out  
of this world, he wanted the whole world  
to know it, I think he got his wish. That  
morning I give him a a loan from one friend  
to another, well I probably never will see  
it any damn way, but I got enough pleasure  
Nov 22 about dinner time, just watching  
Television.] and I can tell you something  
else [redacted], that damn hospital  
I mention in my letter, the VA hospital that is  
about just a damn brother of a former President  
is his damn grave but year right here  
in Montgomery Ala, right at the foot of  
Starks hospital steps. I guess maybe God  
must have been using a loud speaker that  
day, or maybe I just had a heart and felt

good after I had somebody back to keep them  
from doing something bad. It was too bad  
I guess that I won it in & allow me there  
on that 6<sup>th</sup> floor of the boat store  
to hold the same party back again, I may  
not even could have had a big heart that  
day who knows, so I'll close this letter  
[redacted] and ask you again  
very kindly, if you couldn't make the  
VA work speed up my benefits I know I'm  
entitled to. What you and Congressmen  
George Andrews and Senator Jester will  
and proper VA officials do about that soon  
hospital is your damn business, but I  
would like to say that I do believe that if you  
would take that recommendation I mention  
in my letter the other day, about building  
another hospital somewhere for decent white  
folks and a lot of decent Negro folks, who  
are sick that want to get better, instead  
of worse, the things like that happen  
a week after my birthday in November  
of 1963, don't have to happen. You know a  
man that's already sick, well it's not  
too hard to brainwash him. and I can tell  
you something else [redacted]

what I'm tell you in this letter, well Mr. ⑤  
Robert Kennedy and President Lyndon B  
Johnson and the Warren Commission, haven't  
seen these facts, and probably never will,  
but they have from a couple of tape  
recordings in a certain laundrette about  
2 blocks in the morning of Dec 27, 1963, right  
here in Montgomery and from a letter to  
his daughter Lynda which she was a student  
at Texas in Austin, that bought them tape  
recorders here and of course some of the  
investigation are still here in town, and  
probably may even open this letter and read it  
before it comes to you. like I say I don't  
give a damn, what can it prove. I appreciate  
all you and Senator Hill have done for me  
and are continuing to do for me from the  
bottom of my heart. Well I guess you  
and your secretary will probably laugh  
and say he's pulling everything out of his, well  
like I say eh, more than worry, the sucker just  
sit. and will close now  
sincerely  
[redacted]

Montgomery Ala  
36105



I'd appreciate ~~you~~ having you see this  
letter

P.S. I also wrote <sup>him</sup> ~~the letter~~ and told  
him my <sup>old</sup> ~~was~~ sick and didn't mean  
no harm to him and also wrote his  
wife Maria and told her what  
her husband done, wasn't his fault  
because the World is sick, and gets  
more sicker each day that goes by.

P.S. here enclosing picture taken with  
a sampler filed in <sup>1956</sup> ~~1955~~ ~~1954~~, just to  
show you how happy I used to look.  
I don't have none of me today, but I  
guess I do look pretty sad now  
that we standing behind bars.

Director, FBI

3/17/64

Legat, Rome (62-168) (RUC)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN F. KENNEDY;  
11/22/63; DALLAS, TEXAS

ReBulet 3/6/64, Rome cable 3/13/64, and Rome cable U  
3/17/64.

The information in the attached memorandum was furnished on the evening of 3/16/64 by the [REDACTED], which classified the information SECRET and which advised there was no objection to its dissemination to the President's Commission.

Nine 8" x 10" photographs of the C14 rifle are enclosed for the Bureau. Also enclosed is an Autostat of one page which is the manifest for shipment #3376 which departed Port of Genoa, Italy, on 9/28/60. The manifest discloses rifle C14 was included in this shipment.

*Reclassified 11/3/77  
see 105-82555-4184  
for authority  
EFB/TLC*

ENCLOSURE

- 3 - Bureau (Enc. 16)
- (1 - Liaison Section)
- 1 - Rome 62-168

TJB:RAA  
(4)

62-109060-  
NOT RECORDED  
193 MAR 30 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

105-82555-2781





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

Washington, D. C.  
March 17, 1964

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN F. KENNEDY;  
NOVEMBER 22, 1963;  
DALLAS, TEXAS

*Declassified 11/3/77  
See 105-82553-4186  
for permission  
BF6/TLL*

The following information was furnished by a confidential source abroad on March 16, 1964:

1. Rifle C14 was manufactured by the Fabbrica Armi Esercito Terni - di Terni (the Army Arms Plant of Terni, Italy).
2. The number C2766 which appears on the barrel of the C14 rifle is the serial number of the rifle.
3. The C14 rifle is the only one of its type which bears serial number C2766.
4. It was not possible to definitely establish how many of this type of rifle were sold. It was established, however, that the Carlo Riva Machine Shop of Brescia, Italy, shipped rifles of the same type to Adam Consolidated Industries, Inc., 404 Fifth Avenue, New York 18, N. Y., telephone number Wisconsin 4-4490. Rifle C14 was one of the rifles in a lot of 5200 so shipped. This shipment, numbered 3376, was shipped from the Port of Genoa, Italy, on the ship "Elettra Fassio" on September 28, 1960.

Concerning the shipment of these rifles to Adam Consolidated Industries, Inc., there is presently a legal proceeding by the Carlo Riva Machine Shop to collect payment for the shipment of the rifles which Adam Consolidated Industries, Inc., claims were defective.

This document contains neither  
recommendations nor conclusions of  
the FBI. It is the property of  
the FBI and is loaned to your agency;

The owner of the Carlo Riva Machine Shop, during a visit made to the United States in December of 1960, verified that about 7,000 of the rifles shipped to Adam Consolidated Industries, Inc., were in the possession of a company owned by Louis Feldsott of Yonkers, New York.

There follows a detailed description of the markings and numbers which appear in the photographs of the C14 rifle, serial number C2766:

Photograph 1. Depicts one of the weapons 91/38 modified by the Carlo Riva Machine Shop and sold to the Adam Consolidated Industries, Inc., of New York.

Photograph 2. The number C2766 is definitely the serial number of the rifle. The letters "SD" mean the inspector of the rifle.

Photograph 3. 1940 is the year of manufacture. The inscription "MADE ITALY" was placed on the rifle by Carlo Riva Machine Shop at the request of Adam Consolidated Industries, Inc. The crown emblem means the rifle was tested by the Army Arms Company.

Photograph 4. 1940 is the year of manufacture. "MADE ITALY" is the inscription Adam Consolidated Industries, Inc., wanted inscribed on the weapon prior to shipment. The crown R. E. Terni means the rifle was manufactured and tested by the Army Arms plant of Terni, Italy. "CAL.6.5" indicates the caliber of the rifle.

Photograph 5. The crown and TNI means the barrel of the rifle was inspected by an official of the Army Arms plant of Terni, Italy.

Photograph 6. It was not possible to establish what the letters "AC-47-2" mean; most probably they indicate the quality of steel used to manufacture the rifle and the letters remained after the rifle was completed.

Photograph 7. "Rocca" indicates the name of the designer or artisan of the rifle who manufactured and furnished the bolt cocking piece. Rocca, in fact, is named Giuseppe Rocca, who owned a machine shop in Lumezzane, Brescia, Italy. The shop is no longer in existence.

Photograph 8. P.G indicate the initials of the designer who during the period of manufacture of the rifle furnished the bolt handle.

Photograph 9. The number 40 indicates the year of manufacture while the mark on the extreme right of the photograph is the inscription made by the person who inspected the breech.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
Malone \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

TO : MR. CALLAHAN

DATE: 3-16-64

FROM : L. J. GAUTHIER

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF  
PRESIDENT KENNEDY  
VISUAL AIDS

Referenced memo Gauthier to Callahan 3-14-64. The source for the photographs used in preparing the below mentioned brochures are as follows:

A. Paine-Randle Homes, Irving, Texas

Item Number	Made by	Date
1 through 8	FBI	3-10-64
9 through 14	FBI	3-9-64
15 through 16	FBI	3-10-64
17 through 18	FBI	3-9-64

B. Texas School Book Depository, Dallas, Texas

1 through 2	FBI	3-10-64
3 through 5	FBI	3-7-64
6 through 9	FBI	3-10-64
10 through 11	FBI	11-23-63
12	FBI	11-25-63
13 through 17	FBI	3-10-64
18	FBI	3-7-64
19 through 20	FBI	3-10-64
21 through 24	FBI	11-23-63
25 through 26	FBI	3-10-64
27 through 29	FBI	11-23-63
30 through 33	PD	11-22-63
34	FBI	3-10-64
35	PD	11-22-63
36 through 37	FBI	3-10-64
38 through 39	FBI	3-7-64

REC-43

ST-102

5 MAR 23 1964

LJG:bod

(5)

- 1 - Mr. Belmont (Sent Direct)
- 1 - Mr. Rosen (Mr. Malley) (Sent Direct)
- 1 - Mr. Conrad (Sent Direct)

ENCLOSURE  
BEHIND FILE

ENCLOSURE

1 copy each brochure  
(1 & 2) removed  
sent to Mr. [unclear]  
[unclear] 11-22-63  
[unclear] 11-22-63

6-10-64  
3-11-64

Memo Gauthier to Callahan  
Re: Visual Aids  
3-16-64

C. Bus and Taxi Exhibits

1 through 7  
11 through 14

FBI  
FBI

3-10-64  
3-10-64

RECOMMENDATION:

None; for information only.

*[Handwritten signatures and initials]*

March 26, 1964

BY COURIER  
1 - Mr. Belmont  
1 - Mr. Rosen  
1 - Mr. Malley  
1 - Mr. Shroder  
1 - Mr. Raupach

Honorable E. Lee Harvey  
General Counsel  
The President's Commission  
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Epstein:

Reference is made to your letter of February 22, 1964, concerning the C14 rifle, a 6.5 millimeter Italian Service Rifle, Serial Number C3763.0

Enclosed are two copies of a "Secret" memorandum, nine photographs prepared by the Federal Bureau of Investigation Laboratory and a copy of one page of the shipping manifest, number 3375 relating to the C14 rifle.0

This completes your request and upon removal of the classified enclosure this communication becomes unclassified.0

Sincerely yours,

Enclosure (2)

- 1 - 62-109060
- 1 - Mr. R. A. Frazier
- 1 - Mr. Conrad
- 1 - Foreign Liaison

KMR/ob  
(12)

See note page 2.

DUPLICATE YELLOW

ORIGINAL FILED IN

105-82555-2781

Declassified see  
105-82555-4184  
for permission  
EFG/TLC  
11/3/77

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE:

By letter dated February 28, 1964, the President's Commission requested information concerning rifle C14 utilized in the assassination. The Commission desired to know at what plant the rifle was manufactured, was serial number C2766, appearing on the rifle, the only rifle of this type bearing this number, and how many other rifles were likely to have had this number. Leat, Rose obtained this information from the [REDACTED] classified Secret. [REDACTED] had no objection to this information being disseminated to the Commission. The data furnished indicates C14 rifle is the only one which contained serial number C2766. One page of the shipping manifest, bearing this serial number plus nine photographs utilized in the identification of the rifle prepared by the Laboratory, are also being submitted to the Commission.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 8 1964

TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

FBI DALLAS

8-09 PM CST URGENT 3-8-64 LJH

TO DIRECTOR 105-82,555

FROM DALLAS 100-10,461 1-P.

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA, IS <sup>INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA</sup> R - CUBA.

PHOTOGRAPH OF FRAZIER-S CAR AND DETAIL MEASUREMENTS OF FIRST  
FLOOR TEXAS SCHOOL BOOK DEPOSITORY (TSBD) AND EMPLOYEE PARKING LOT  
COMPLETED MARCH SEVEN, 'SIXTYFOUR. DIAGRAM OF FIRST FLOOR TSBD  
WITH PHOTOGRAPHS SHOWING REAR ENTRANCE TO FLOOR, DIAGRAM RELATING  
PARKING LOT AREA TO TSBD WITH PHOTOGRAPHS SHOWING PARKING LOT  
AND TSBD, CLOSE-UP VIEW OF FRAZIER-S CAR IN PARKING LOT  
POSITIONED BY FRAZIER APPROX. SAME PLACE CAR WAS PARKED AT TIME  
OSWALD LEFT CAR ON MORNING NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, LAST WILL BE  
AVAILABLE TO INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION ON MARCH NINE, NEXT. DETAIL  
MEASUREMENTS OF REMAINING FLOORS INCLUDING BASEMENT COMPLETED  
MARCH EIGHT, INST. DATA FURNISHED EXHIBITS SECTION VIA AMSD, (AIR MAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY)

WHERE DRAWINGS WILL BE COMPLETED SOON AS POSSIBLE. NECESSARY  
TECHNICAL DATA CONCERNING THE PREPARATION OF CHARTS, DIAGRAMS  
AND PHOTOGRAPHS RELATING TO PAINE, RANDLE-FRAZIER HOMES LOCATED  
IRVING, TEXAS, SCHEDULED FOR IMMEDIATE AND CONTINUOUS ATTENTION  
ON MARCH NINE, NEXT BY INSPECTOR GAUTHIER AND DALLAS AGENTS  
KNOWN TO INDIVIDUALS INVOLVED. TWO DAYS WILL BE REQUIRED TO

END PAGE ONE

REC-40

22 MAR 10 1964

88 MAR 16 1964

SOVIET SECTION

Mr. Tolson  
Mr. Belmont  
Mr. Mohr  
Mr. Casper  
Mr. Callahan  
Mr. Conrad  
Mr. DeLoach  
Mr. Evans  
Mr. Gale  
Mr. Rosen  
Mr. Sullivan  
Mr. Tavel  
Mr. Trotter  
Tele. Room  
Miss Holmes  
Miss Gandy



PAGE TWO

COMPLETE WORK IN IRVING AND ANOTHER FOUR DAYS TO COMPLETE  
CHARTS IN EXHIBITS SECTION. ASSIGNMENT WILL BE COMPLETED  
AND AVAILABLE TO COMMISSION BY MARCH SIXTEEN, SIXTYFOUR.

END

NHH

FBI WASH DC

X

CC-MR. SULLIVAN

APR 10 1964

3/9/64

**GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION**

This matter refers to the request received from the Commission 3/4/64. The Commission desired various photographs of the Texas School Book Depository Building and plat of the first floor to be available 3/9/64 in connection with the proposed examination of Buell Wesley Frazier and Fannie Mae Randle. Diagrams and exhibits being prepared to be delivered to Commission

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION  
ON THE  
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY  
200 Maryland Ave. NE.  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002

EARL WARREN,  
Chairman  
RICHARD B. RUSSELL  
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER  
HALE BOGGS  
GERALD R. FORD  
JOHN J. MCCLOY  
ALLEN W. DULLES

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Felt \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover  
Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Re: Assassination of President Kennedy

As of December 27, 1963, the FBI Laboratory advised that the paper bag marked Q-10 was not the same type of paper as was used in specimen K-52. Q-10 is identified as the brown wrapping paper in the shape of a long bag which was found near the window from which the shots were fired. K-52 is a replica paper sack made from paper and tape available in the shipping room of the Texas School Book Depository. The report states "it was determined that the paper and tape used for specimen K-52 is different from the paper and tape used for the Q-10 paper bag that was previously submitted in this case." (Gemberling, 1/7/64, "FBI Laboratory Examinations," page 47.)

To the contrary, the supplemental report of the FBI, dated January 13, 1964, at page 4, says

"The FBI Laboratory examined the brown wrapping paper in the shape of a long bag which was found near the window from which the shots were fired. It was determined that the wrapping paper and the three-inch manila tape used to construct the bag were the same as that used by the Texas School Book Depository." — K2 (D-1)

We are in doubt. Please submit a report in writing from the laboratory to the tests made and the conclusions drawn.

REC-17

10 MAR 16 1964

EXP-PROC  
33 MAR 16 1964  
UNRECORDED COPY FILED

2687

In addition, certain questions occur to us:

1. Was the brown wrapping paper sack the same color as paper used in the Shipping Department of the Texas School Book Depository?

2. Did the brown wrapping paper sack found on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository Building change color when treated for fingerprints by Dallas Police Department?

3. Does the laboratory have any opinion as to the source of the paper used to make the brown wrapping paper bag found on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository Building?

Sincerely,

  
J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel

1-Mr. Belmont  
1-Mr. Rosen  
1-Mr. Sullivan  
1-Mr. Rogge, Rm. 5730

1-Mr. Conrad  
1-Mr. Griffith  
1-Mr. Cadigan

EX-115

62-105014-1

2687

March 19, 1964

REC-17

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel  
The President's Commission  
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of March 12, 1964, concerning the paper bag marked Q 10, identified as brown wrapping paper in the shape of a long bag which was found near the window from which the shots were fired. Your letter refers to paper examinations described in the report of Special Agent Gemberling, January 7, 1964, page 47, and in a supplemental report of this Bureau dated January 13, 1964.

It is pointed out that these two reports relate respectively to the examinations of two different known samples of material, one of which was found to be similar to the material of the bag, Q 10, and the other different, as noted in your letter and as set forth below. Both of these known samples of material, together with the original paper bag, Q 10, were delivered to representatives of the Commission on March 11, 1964, as shown in this Bureau's letter of March 12, 1964.

On the one hand, a supplemental FBI report dated January 13, 1964, covers a comparison of the paper bag, Q 10, with a known sample of paper and tape obtained from the first floor of the Texas School Book Depository on November 22, 1963, and designated as K 2. As stated in this report, the paper and tape used to construct the bag, Q 10, were found to be similar to the known sample materials from the Texas School Book Depository, (K 2). The result of this comparison is also set forth on page 165 of the report of Special Agent Gemberling dated November 30, 1963, a copy of which has previously been furnished to the Commission. (Bulet to Hon. J. Lee Rankin 12/20/63 RDR:mlt)

On the other hand, the report of Special Agent Gemberling dated January 7, 1964, refers to a specimen designated as K 52, a replica sack.

185-82555

REC:em/dmg

MAR 19 3 47 PM '64  
FBI  
REC'D-READING ROOM  
155-28-501  
12-28-501

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

MAR 24 1964  
HY COURIER SVC.  
5 MAR 1964  
COMM-FBI  
Tolson  
DeLoach  
Mohr  
Bishop  
Casper  
Callahan  
Conrad  
Felt  
Gale  
Rosen  
Sullivan  
Tavel  
Trotter  
Tele. Rm.  
Holmes  
Gandy

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

made by Special Agents of this Bureau at the Texas School Book Depository on December 1, 1963, from paper and tape available in the shipping room of the Texas School Book Depository. As stated in this report the paper and tape used to construct the bag, Q 10, were found to be different from the paper and tape comprising specimen K 52.

Accordingly, the results are correctly reported in each instance, and there is no conflict between the report of Special Agent Gemberling of January 7, 1964, and FBI supplemental report dated January 13, 1964, since they relate to different materials.

In response to your inquiry as to whether the brown wrapping paper sack was the same color as paper used in the shipping department of the Texas School Book Depository, you are advised that the brown wrapping paper sack, Q 10, was similar in color to the paper used in the shipping department and designated as K 52; however, under ultraviolet fluorescence, both the tape and the paper comprising K 52 were markedly different in appearance from the sack, Q 10. In the case of the other known sample, K 2, from the same building, K 2 not only was similar in color to Q 10, but likewise was similar in appearance under ultraviolet fluorescence, as well as in microscopic and all other observable physical characteristics.

With reference to your inquiry as to whether the sack, Q 10, changed color when treated for fingerprints by the Dallas Police Department, you are advised that the sack, Q 10, did not change appreciably in color when treated for fingerprints by the Dallas Police Department, since a dusting powder was apparently used. After the paper sack, Q 10, was chemically treated for fingerprints by this Bureau there was an appreciable change in the color of the paper resulting from the chemical treatment.

Regarding your request for an opinion as to the source of the paper used to make the brown paper bag, Q 10, as noted above, paper similar to that in Q 10 was available on November 22, 1963, in the Texas School Book Depository (represented by specimen K 2) and, accordingly, the bag, Q 10, could have been made from the materials available in the Texas School Book Depository. However, the paper and tape used to make the paper bag, Q 10, do not contain any watermarks or other significant identifying features to indicate uniquely the actual source of the paper used. Accordingly, since paper and tape of this type are widely used for packaging purposes, similar material could undoubtedly have been obtained from many paper dealers, or from other users.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

March 20, 1964

Airtel

EX-115

To: SAC, Dallas (89-43)

From: Director, FBI (62-109060) — 2688

ASSASSINATION OF **REC-17**  
PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY  
NOVEMBER 22, 1963  
DALLAS, TEXAS

Enclosed is one copy of a letter received from the President's Commission dated March 18, 1964, which is self-explanatory.

No copy of the photograph requested, taken by Mrs. Moorman, is in Bureau possession. This matter appears to relate to information contained in Dallas report dated 12/23/63, page 24, of SA Gemberling, which is a 302 written by SA Charles T. Brown.

Dallas is instructed to determine if they have their possession the copy of photograph. If not, immediately contact Mrs. Moorman, obtain the photograph, assuring her, this will promptly be returned to her after appropriate examination by the President's Commission.

Handle promptly.

Enclosure

XEROX

MAR 24 1964

KMR:bhg

(4)

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
Malone \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

See Note Page 17, 18, 19

MAILED 27

MAR 20 1964

RECEIVED  
FBI - DALLAS

MAR 26 1964

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-440801-109

**NOTE:**

By letter dated 3/18/64, President's Commission referred to an interview with Mrs. Mary Ann Moorman concerning two photographs which she took of the Presidential motorcade on 11/22/63. Bureau files indicate the photographs appear to be those taken by Mrs. Moorman with a Polaroid camera, one just prior to the time the President's car passed her position and the second photograph taken shortly after the President was shot. Bureau file 105-82555, serial 1212, an insert written by SA Charles T. Brown, Jr., 12/12/63, regards photographs, one of which was very poor quality, revealed a motorcycle police officer preceding Presidential car and also reveals the lower corner of the Dallas School Book Depository Building. Although it cannot be verified in Bureau files, it appears this is the particular photograph in which the President's Commission has an interest.



PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION  
ON THE  
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave., N. E.  
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20002

EARL WARREN, Chairman  
RICHARD B. RUSSELL  
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER  
HALE BOGES  
GERALD R. FORD  
JOHN J. MCCLOY  
ALLEN W. DULLES

Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

J. LEE RANKIN,  
General Counsel

MAR 18 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover  
Director, Federal Bureau  
of Investigation  
Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I refer you to SA Gemberling's report of November 30, page 37, in which there appears an interview with Mrs. Mary Ann Moorman concerning two photographs which she took of the Presidential motorcade. According to Mrs. Moorman, the second of the photographs, which we have seen, was given to agents of your Bureau. The first photograph was given to Secret Service Agents John Joe Howlett and Bill Patterson on November 22, 1963. We have received a report from the Secret Service advising us that on November 23 or November 24 this picture was turned over to an agent of your Bureau who is believed by the Secret Service to be SA Brown. The Secret Service further advises us that this photograph has been returned by your Bureau to Mrs. Moorman.

If the Bureau did obtain this photograph from Mrs. Moorman, do you have a copy in your possession? If you do not have a copy and if in fact it has been returned to Mrs. Moorman, we would like you to obtain this photograph from her with the assurance that the photograph will be promptly returned to her after it has been examined by the Commission.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel

REC-17

11 MAR 19 1964

2680

MAR 19 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

FBI

Date: 3/24/64

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL  
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,  
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS  
MISCELLANEOUS, INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re Dallas airtel to Bureau, 3/23/64, transmitting ten copies each of two letterhead memoranda reflecting transcripts of radio transmissions by the Dallas Police Department and the Dallas County Sheriff's Office.

In connection with the letterhead memorandum reflecting the transcript of the Dallas Police Department, on page one, first line, the date March 20, 1964, should precede Inspector J. HERBERT SAWYER's name.

BUREAU requested to add this date to their copies. Dallas copies corrected.

RPG/ds  
(5)62-109060-  
NOT RECORDED

17 MAR 25 1964

C. C. Wick,

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_ Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

## Memorandum

TO : MR. I. W. CONRAD

DATE: 3/3/64

FROM : MR. C. F. DOWNING

SUBJECT:

Commission letter of 2/28/64, in commenting upon a translation of a foreign language notebook, stated that the translation previously furnished by the Bureau simply reported that it was such a notebook and did not translate the actual words. The Director commented, "Here again we have grossly mishandled the original request. Why?"

In response to the Director's inquiry, the following information is set forth. Commission letter of 2/21/64, is one of a continuing series of letters from the Commission requesting translation of numerous foreign language items. Upon checking the 2/21/64 request against the record of translated items previously furnished to the Commission by the Bureau, it was apparent that the Commission had not even taken the trouble to determine what already had been furnished, since several of the 26 items requested in the 2/21/64 letter were included in an earlier list of more than 50 items, translations of which had been furnished previously by Bureau letter of February 1, 1964. Accordingly, in order to avoid unnecessary duplication of work, Bureau letter of 2/26/64, furnishing the requested translations, pointed out that certain of these translations had been previously sent to the Commission. Among these was the notebook in question, identified as Item B-6.

In providing translations of the various foreign language material encountered in this case, an area of judgment necessarily enters at times, since several of the items are bulky books of one kind or another, other items consist of longhand copies of published poems, etc. However, our translator and supervisory personnel have given in the past and will continue to give the utmost care in complying with the Commission's requests as they are understood.

Contrary to the statement in the Commission's letter of 2/28/64, the translation furnished under date of 2/1/64 did, in fact, translate a representative sampling (although not all) of the actual words, and was considered to be a proper response in the absence of a request for a verbatim translation. It is now apparent that a verbatim translation of each and every word is desired and this is being furnished under cover of the attached letter. It is noted that the foreign language material is merely a vocabulary drill.

ACTION:

Proposed letter to Commission attached for approval.

BWR:dmg

(10) 1-Mr. Belmont

1-Mr. Rosen

1-Mr. [illegible]

57

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3)

3/25/64

SAC, DALLAS (100-671)(RUC)

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA

IS - C

(ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY)

Re Dallas airtel to Bureau, 1/6/64.

On 3/12/64, [REDACTED] who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that informant had received no information that a group was conducting an investigation into the matter of President KENNEDY's assassination.

On 3/20/64, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] said that he has no information that a private group was conducting an investigation into the assassination of President KENNEDY.

2 - Bureau (RM)

1 - New York (100-4931)(RM)

1 - Dallas

WHB:jeg

(4)

NOT RECORDED

199 APR 3 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

APR 7 1964

FBI

Date: 3-2-64

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plain text or code)

TEL

PRIORITY

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

To: Director, FBI (100-354341)  
From: Legat, Paris (100-1793) (P.)  
Subject: THOMAS GYTTINGS BUCHANAN, JR.  
SM - C

Re Paris letter 2-27-64.

Referenced Paris letter furnished to the Bureau an article written by the subject which appeared in a left wing Paris weekly newspaper, "L'Express", regarding the assassination of the late President KENNEDY. In the article BUCHANAN asserts that LEE HARVEY OSWALD was not responsible for the assassination and that several assassins were involved.

[Mr. CROSBY NOYES, Paris representative of the Washington Star newspaper] contacted me on 2-28-64. He asked if the subject, THOMAS GYTTINGS BUCHANAN, JR., is identical with a person by the same name who was previously employed by the Washington Star in Washington. He stated he recalls that an individual by this name was employed by the Washington Star and that he resigned to become active in the Communist Party.

[Mr. NOYES] was advised that the file in our Paris Office was inactive, and it was suggested that he contact [his headquarters] which probably has access to complete information regarding the subject's background. He indicated that he intends to do this and stated that when he obtains the necessary details regarding BUCHANAN, he intends to write a letter to "L'Express".

This is furnished for the information of the Bureau.

- Bureau - Liaison Section)  
- Paris

END

(4)  
R

NOT RECORDED

199 MAR 19 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_ Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_

FBI

Date: March 20, 1964

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL  
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)  
FROM: SAC, LAS VEGAS (55-1) (RUC)  
SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY;  
11/22/63  
Dallas, Texas  
OO: DALLAS

RE Dallas airtel to Director, Las Vegas, and  
San Francisco, captioned LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka; IS-R-CUBA;  
OO: DALLAS, dated 3/9/64; Bureau airtel to San Francisco,  
dated 3/12/64.

Enclosed herewith for Dallas are 25 copies of  
administrative insert for the administrative pages of  
Dallas report containing identifying information of  
LEONARD SHAFER and 25 copies of FD-302 reflecting results  
of interview with LEONARD SHAFER, Director of Convention  
Sales, Dunes Hotel, Las Vegas, Nevada. One (1) information  
copy each is being sent to the San Francisco Office.

[REDACTED]

(3) - Bureau  
2 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 50)  
1 - San Francisco (Enc. 2) (Info.)  
1 - Las Vegas  
DMH/aa  
(7)

1cc Atlanta EX-115  
cc - [unclear]  
cc - [unclear]

REC-12

2689

Approved: [Signature]

Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M

Per \_\_\_\_\_

64 MAR 2 1964 Special Agent in Charge



JFK  
Assassination

62-109060

Section 53

COPY  
2



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: 3/18/64

FROM : A. Rosen *RL*

SUBJECT: JACK L. RUBY, aka  
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka - VICTIM  
CIVIL RIGHTS

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont ☒ \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr ☒ \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper ☒ \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan ☒ \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad ☒ \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach ☒ \_\_\_\_\_  
Evans ☒ \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale ☒ \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen ☒ \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan ☒ \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel ☒ \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter ☒ \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

On March 17, 1964, Mr. Howard Willens, President's Commission, by telephone referred to the letter from the Commission dated March 12, 1964, wherein requests were made for detailed photographs, a plat of the area where Officer Tippit was killed and other items. It is noted Mr. Gauthier and additional personnel went to Dallas on March 16 to prepare the requested material. Mr. Willens stated that the Commission had requested that this material be available by April 1, 1964. He stated that in view of a rescheduling of Commission hearings, he desired to know whether it would be possible to have the requested material prior to April 1. As alternate dates for the hearings he mentioned March 26 and March 30.

The work being handled with reference to the Commission's request was discussed with Mr. Gauthier in Dallas and he advised that in view of the progress which has now been made on this project, it would be completed and could be delivered to the Commission for use on March 30, 1964. Mr. Gauthier understands that the Commission desires to use the material on March 30 and it will therefore have to be delivered prior to that date.

After checking with Mr. Gauthier, Mr. Willens was advised that the material would be available to the Commission in sufficient time for the Commission to make use of it on March 30.

1 - 62-109090

1 - Mr. Mohr  
1 - Mr. Callahan  
1 - Mr. Gauthier

JRM:mpd (10)

REC-17

MAR 25 1964

MAR 24 1964

MAR 25 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

2690



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: March 17, 1964

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION  
ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
Felt \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

While discussing other matters with J. Lee Rankin of the President's Commission on March 16, 1964, Mr. Rankin brought up the matter of an independent examination of the rifle slug which was found on the stretcher which President Kennedy's body was on in Dallas, as well as bullet fragments found in the President's body during the autopsy at the U. S. Naval Hospital at Bethesda.

Mr. Rankin advised the Commission certainly relied on the examination conducted by the Bureau Laboratory; however, there was strong feeling in the Commission that an independent examination would be advantageous because of the fact that the Bureau had conducted the principal investigation into the assassination of the President as well as having handled the Laboratory examinations. Mr. Rankin advised he was aware of the possibility of a difference of opinion on the part of an outside examiner but nevertheless they felt this independent examination necessary. He indicated he would request the Bureau to handle the delivery of the rifle, bullet and bullet fragments to an independent examiner.

Mr. Rankin was advised that a letter had been prepared by the Bureau and sent to the Commission on March 13, concerning this matter, expressing the Bureau's views concerning this procedure. Mr. Rankin advised he had not seen the letter as yet; however, it was the desire of the Chief Justice for the Bureau to maintain as much control over items of an evidentiary nature as possible to make certain they were not lost. It was suggested to Mr. Rankin that prior to making any final decision as to the procedure to be utilized he might desire to review the Bureau's letter which thoroughly outlined the Bureau's position and Mr. Rankin advised he would do so. The Bureau's position as outlined in the letter of March 13, is that any material to be examined by an independent examiner should be delivered to the Commission by the Bureau and the Commission make all necessary arrangements for handling the delivery of the material to the independent examiner.

- 1 - Mr. Conrad
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan

JRM:mpd:jgs (9)

3. XEROX

12/11/64

Teletype to Dallas  
3/18/64  
JRM

And this is what I want.  
100-44260 UNREC  
199 MAR 26 1964  
B MAR 26 1964

Memo to Mr. Belmont from A. Rosen  
Re: Assassination of the President

*In a separate interview*

Mr. Willens stated that probably the first of next week or shortly thereafter teams of attorneys assigned to the Commission staff would be going to Dallas, Texas, to take depositions from a number of witnesses regarding various aspects of the over-all investigation. He advised situations may arise where the Commission representatives would need assistance from our Dallas Office and inquired as to the names of individuals who could be contacted by members of the Commission staff. Mr. Willens was furnished the names of the SAC and ASAC and was told that any requests of the Dallas Office should be handled through them. Appropriate instructions are being issued to the Dallas Office relative to handling contacts by representatives of the Commission staff with the Dallas Office.

The foregoing is submitted for information.

*Q*

*P*

*JRM*

*I want any requests made of our Dallas office to be first cleared here.*

*H*

1 - Mr. Belmont  
1 - Mr. Rosen  
1 - Mr. Malley  
1 - Mr. McGowan  
1 - Mr. Schroder  
1 - Mr. Rogge  
1 - Mr. Hines

3/18/64

PLAIN TEXT

TELETYPE

URGENT  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION  
MAR 18 1964  
8:06 P. R

UNREC

TO SAC DALLAS

FROM DIRECTOR, FBI

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION, ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ADVISED THEY INTEND TO HAVE ATTORNEYS IN DALLAS FOR NUMBER OF WEEKS TAKING DEPOSITIONS FROM VARIOUS WITNESSES CONCERNING VARIOUS ASPECTS OF MATTERS RELATING TO ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT. AT PRESENT IT IS KNOWN HOWARD WILLENS OF COMMISSION STAFF WILL BE IN DALLAS MARCH NINETEEN, ARRIVING AT APPROXIMATELY TWELVE NOON AND WILL CONTACT YOUR OFFICE SOON AFTER ARRIVAL. WILLENS WILL BE JOINED OVER WEEKEND BY ADDITIONAL ATTORNEYS. HE HAS BEEN ADVISED THAT IN EVENT HE HAS ANY REQUESTS TO MAKE OF DALLAS OFFICE THEY SHOULD BE MADE DIRECTLY TO YOU OR ASAC. YOU ARE INSTRUCTED TO ADVISE BUREAU OF ANY REQUESTS RECEIVED FROM REPRESENTATIVES OF COMMISSION AND TO TAKE NO ACTION RELATIVE TO THESE REQUESTS UNTIL THEY ARE CLEARED WITH BUREAU.

JRM:mpd (12)

1 - Mr. Sullivan  
1 - Mr. Conrad  
1 - Mr. Branigan

XEROX

MAR 20 1964

NOTE: Memo from Rosen to Belmont 3/17/64, same was prepared setting forth information concerning contemplated work of Commission in Dallas and instructions set forth in this teletype comply with Director's desires in handling personnel of Commission staff.

INITIALED

DIRECTOR'S OFFICE

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-116113-181

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 20 1964

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

FBI DALLAS

514 PM CST URGENT 3-20-64 FLL

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060)

FROM DALLAS (100-10461) 1P

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOV.  
TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE, DALLAS, TEXAS, MISC. INFO CONCERNING.

REBUTEL MARCH FIVE LAST REQUESTING TRANSCRIPT OF ALL  
RADIO TRANSMISSIONS FROM LOCAL AND STATE POLICE DURING  
PERTINENT ACTIVITY RELATING TO ASSASSINATION AND SUBSEQUENT  
EVENTS, AND DALLAS AIRTEL TO BUREAU MARCH SIXTEEN, SIXTYFOUR,  
ENCLOSING LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM CONTAINING TRANSCRIPT  
PERTINENT RADIO TRANSMISSIONS BY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY.

TRANSCRIPT OF DALLAS PD AND DALLAS SO RADIO TRANSMISSIONS  
BOTH OBTAINED TODAY. BOTH OF CONSIDERABLE LENGTH AND EVERY  
EFFORT WILL BE MADE TO SUBMIT SAME IN APPROPRIATE LETTERHEAD  
MEMORANDUM BY MARCH TWENTYTHREE NEXT.

END

PLS ACK FOR TWO MSGS PLS

WA LRA

FBI WASH DC

P

REC-26

EX-115

2691  
6-100

72 MAR 25 1964

FBI

Date: 3/17/64

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_

(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL

AIR MAIL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, SAN ANTONIO (89-67) (P)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, 11/22/63, Dallas, Texas

Enclosed to the Bureau are 8 copies of letterhead memorandum, Dallas is being furnished two copies of letterhead memorandum, reflecting interview conducted by SA TOM E. NEAL with PAT CARDER, Manager, Cuboid Department, Women's Shoes, first floor, Joske's Department Store. Two copies of this memo are being furnished U.S. Secret Service, San Antonio this date.

PAT CARDER advised that the shoe department, Volks Department Store, Dallas, Texas, will have the name and address of Mrs. GORMAN who purchased a set of Cuboids Arch Supports from the shoe department on 11/21/63. The name and address of persons making these purchases are kept at the shoe department of the store where Cuboid Arch Supports are sold.

LEADDALLASAT DALLAS, TEXAS

Will, through Volks Department Store, locate and interview Mrs. GORMAN concerning statements she made to PAT CARDER on 11/21/63 for any specific details she might have concerning the above.

San Antonio taking no further action in this matter.

③-Bureau (Enc 8)  
2-Dallas (Encl 2)  
2-San Antonio  
TEN:cjn  
(7)

E.G. WICK

EX 104

62-109060-2692

4 MAR 21 1964

72 M. Approved: 1964

Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

San Antonio, Texas  
March 17, 1964

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN  
F. KENNEDY, 11/22/63, Dallas,  
Texas.

On March 16, 1964 (Mr. PAT CARDER, Manager, Cuboid  
Department, Women's Shoes, first floor, Joske's Department  
Store, San Antonio, Texas,) advised that at about 8:00 p.m.  
November 21, 1963, he was demonstrating his product at Volk's  
Department Store, Dallas, Texas,) and sold a set of Burns  
Cuboid Arch Supports to (Mrs. GORMAN.)

(Mrs. GORMAN, a woman age 50-55,) stated that she  
knew all of the political factions in Dallas and made the  
statement that the people engaged in Dallas city politics  
were a bunch of left-wings. She stated that she could tell  
things that would "curl your hair". From her conversation  
she inferred that Communists were in the city government of  
Dallas. Mr. CARDER stated she made the statement "all hell  
is going to break loose here tomorrow". She did not mention  
President KENNEDY or the parade that was to be held at Dallas  
on November 22, the next day. (She indicated that her husband  
was in the brokerage business) but did not indicate what type.

This document contains neither recommendations nor  
conclusions of any kind. It is the property of the FBI, and  
is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be  
distributed outside your agency.

COPIES DESTROYED

44 DEC 29 1972

UNITED STATES

DEPARTMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: March 19, 1964

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN F. KENNEDY  
NOVEMBER 22, 1963  
DALLAS, TEXAS

*W. H. C.*  
Belmont ☒  
Mohr ☒  
Casper ☒  
Callahan ☒  
Conrad ☒  
DeLoach ☒  
Evans ☒  
Gale ☒  
Rosen ☒  
Sullivan ☒  
Tavel ☒  
Trotter ☒  
Tele. Room ☒  
Holmes ☒  
Gandy ☒

*W. H. C.*  
*W. H. C.*  
*W. H. C.*

The Dallas Office called today and advised that United States Attorney H. Barefoot Sanders, Dallas, had telephonically advised attorneys from the President's Commission had arrived in Dallas today and were in his office. He advised they intended to interview between 50 and 100 witnesses within the next two to three weeks. Sanders requested the Dallas Office to locate six individuals that the attorneys advised they desire to interview on Friday morning and request these individuals to appear at the Office of United States Attorney Sanders.

In making this request, United States Attorney Sanders stated that if the Bureau would not handle this request, he would have to ask the assistance of the Secret Service in locating these witnesses.

The Dallas Office was advised that inasmuch as the United States Attorney's Office had the names of the individuals and the addresses, this did not appear to be a matter that should be handled by the Bureau; and that Mr. Sanders should be told that the location of witnesses for the President's Commission where the names and addresses were available, was a matter that should be handled either by the United States Attorney's Office or whomever they should designate, but that it was not a matter that the Bureau should handle.

The Dallas Office was further advised that in the event the United States Attorney's Office was unable to locate these witnesses and it became a matter of a fugitive-type investigation to locate the witnesses, then the Dallas Office could accept a request to locate the witnesses and advise the Bureau promptly.

REC-26 2693  
The foregoing is submitted for information.

*W. H. C.*  
MAR 23 1964  
1 - Mr. Sullivan  
1 - Mr. Conrad

COPY SENT TO MR. TOLSON

68 MAR 26 1964

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

REC-3

# Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (62-109060)

DATE: 3-13-64

FROM : Legat, Paris (62-148) (RUC)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN F. KENNEDY  
11/22/63  
DALLAS, TEXAS

ReBuairtel 3-2-64.

Enclosed for the Bureau is a copy of the January 9-16, 1964, issue of "Candide". Miss V. MILDRED XIARHOS, Press Office, American Embassy, Paris, stated on 3-9-64 that "Le Nouveau Candide", which is the exact title of the newspaper, is a weekly paper which was founded in 1961. She described its political orientation as "ultra-Gaullist". The article by JOACHIM JOESTEN, mentioned in reference airtel, appears on page 9.

In summary, JOESTEN discusses two main topics:

1. LEE HARVEY OSWALD was not the slayer of Patrolman TIPPIT.
2. OSWALD probably was not the assassin of the late President KENNEDY.

In support of his first assertion that OSWALD did not kill TIPPIT, JOESTEN notes the following points:

1. OSWALD's clothing which he was wearing when he left his rooming house and which he still had at the time of his arrest, differs materially from the dress of the slayer as described by an eye witness.
2. In the account given by an eye witness of the TIPPIT slaying, the actions of the murderer do not appear to be those of a suspect fleeing the scene of the KENNEDY slaying.

- 5 - Bureau (Enc. 1) (CLOSED)  
(1 - Liaison Section)  
(1 - New York, 100-20099)  
(1 - Dallas, 89-43)  
(1 - Bonn (sent direct) (100-414))

53 MAR 26 1964

UNREC COPY AND COPY OF ENCL FILED



3. The firing pin of the revolver in OSWALD's possession was bent and the weapon was in poor operating condition.

In support of his second statement to the effect that OSWALD probably was not the assassin of the late President KENNEDY, JOESTEN cites the following points:

1. OSWALD's reported behavior and composure in the book depot when police officers rushed in immediately after the shooting were not those of a man directly involved in the shooting.
2. After having left the book depot and when he was presumably enroute to his residence, OSWALD took a bus whose route headed toward the scene of the assassination. According to JOESTEN, this was not an action that could logically be expected of a principal involved in the murder.
3. The route followed by the KENNEDY motorcade turned right on Houston Street and left on Elm Street, which brought it near the book depot. This route was not previously announced and was not the normal route that an individual would expect the procession to follow toward the intended destination. JOESTEN concludes therefore that OSWALD could not have had prior knowledge of the route and therefore would have been unable to plan the assassination point located in the book depot.
4. JOESTEN states that there is no proof that the fatal shots came from the book warehouse and adds that the throat wound suffered by the late President appears to indicate that a shot was fired from in front of the motorcade from a position on the bridge.

The Bureau may wish to have the article translated in its entirety, and if this is done, it is requested that a copy of the translation be furnished to this office.

TRANSLATION FROM FRENCH

From "Le Nouveau Candide," number 141, January 9-January 16, 1964, issue.

Why I Say: Oswald Did Not Kill Kennedy

The Dallas Police Have A Man in Jail  
Whose Name They Refuse to Disclose

By Joachin Joesten

---

Joachin Joesten is an American journalist who has written a book about Kennedy and several works on the intelligence services. In Dallas, he conducted his personal inquiry into the death of the President. He has no claims to having discovered the truth. However, he found a number of discrepancies, contradictions and absurdities which give the lie to the official version of the Dallas Police and of the FBI. He simply cannot believe in this "antiseptic" version of a crime committed by a maniac superimposed on another crime committed by another maniac. Naturally, we let him have full responsibility for his hypotheses. However, in Washington, the Warren Commission does not seem to lend credence to the FBI version and, in the various embassies, not a single diplomat seriously believes that Kennedy was the victim of a solitary assassin. Slowly, America is being seized by doubt.

---

Oswald is not the man who killed policeman Tippit. It is very unlikely that Oswald was the assassin of Kennedy. These are the two conclusions of the personal inquiry which I have conducted in Dallas.

I am not the only person who today entertains doubts about the official version of the Kennedy assassination. The Warren Commission, which was asked by President Johnson to shed full light on the Dallas affair, has let it be known that it is skeptical. It has just publicized that it does not accept any of the premises and any of the conclusions of the official FBI report which, as is known, places the blame on Oswald.

COPIES DESTROYED

44 DEC 29 1972

ENCLOSURE

• The Warren Commission is determined to start the inquiry all over by interrogating all witnesses once again, particularly those already questioned by the police. When the Commission was created, word went out that it expected to complete its report within two months. Today, the Commission members admit that it will take them at least one year of work. This period of time gives an idea of the doubts which are entertained even in official circles about the inquiry of the FBI and the Texas police.

### A White Cotton Jacket

In all likelihood, one of the first witnesses called by the Commission will be Mrs. Helen Markham from Dallas. She was one of the eyewitnesses to the assassination of Tippit committed on November 22 at 1:15 P.M., 45 minutes after Kennedy was shot.

Upon being questioned on that very same afternoon by the reporters of the "Morning News" of Dallas, Mrs. Markham gave the following description of the assassin of Tippit: "... a man who must have been about 30 years old, with a crew cut, wearing a white cotton sports jacket."

According to the reporters of the above newspaper, this description was confirmed by the other eyewitnesses to the Tippit murder. Mrs. Markham furnished it without the least hesitation. The journalists say: "She had no trouble in recalling what the assassin looked like," and go on to quote one of Mrs. Markham's phrases: "I thought he was going to kill me too and at such a moment one looks with the full power of one's eyes."

Now then, Lee Oswald was not 30 years old, but only 24 and, if anything, looked younger. His hair was not cut in a crew cut, but he wore it flat and combed straight back. In particular he was wearing a dark olive-brown coat with a zipper and not a white cotton sports jacket.

Oswald's pictures taken shortly after his arrest show him wearing this dark coat with a zipper and, concerning this detail of his attire of a capital importance, I have had the confirmation of Oswald's landlady. This landlady is Mrs. Gladys Johnson whom I have questioned for three quarters of an hour. She told me that Oswald, the last time he left the house, shortly before Kennedy was shot, was wearing a brown coat. She told me: "he even went like this as he was leaving the house," and imitated the gesture of one who is closing the zipper of a jacket. "He zipped it up."

### To Get A Conversation Going

The description of the assassin of Tippit does not correspond, therefore, to Oswald's description. Now then, the Dallas Police have not let it be known whether Oswald and Mrs. Markham had confronted each other and the latter recognized the suspect as the assassin of the policeman.

Mrs. Markham's testimony, as recorded by the "Morning News" journalists on the same occasion, contains another troublesome piece of information: the description that she furnished of the scene of the crime. "He (the assassin) walked toward the police car, bent over to speak through the window and started a conversation with the policeman. Then the policeman got out of the car, walked around the back of the car as though he wanted to say something to the man. Suddenly, they both stopped, looked at each other, and the man pulled out his gun and killed the policeman."

This description makes the official version of the assassination of Tippit doubly unlikely. It is unlikely, in the first place, from the standpoint of Oswald as the assassin. Can we imagine Oswald, if he truly was the assassin of the President, placing his elbows on the window of a police car to start a conversation?

It is unlikely also from the standpoint of police agent Tippit. According to the official statements of the Dallas Chief of Police, Jesse Curry: "Shortly after the description of the assassin of the President was put on the air, patrolman Tippit saw a man who seemed to answer this description."

### A Section of Town Full of Little Streets

How can we possibly imagine that Tippit accosted this man without being on his guard and allowed him to pull out a gun first?

On the other hand, an inexplicable circumstance is for Oswald to be in the part of town where policeman Tippit was killed. Very probably, Oswald was trying to leave Dallas for Fort Worth which is at a distance of about 50 kilometers. Very probably, he wanted to travel by bus or hitchhike as he did quite often. His mother was living at Fort Worth and as was also his brother from whom he had already borrowed money in the past.

• The logical thing for Oswald to do was to go down Beckley Avenue, where he lived, and turn right on West Jefferson Boulevard where he could catch the bus traveling National Route 80 in the direction of Fort Worth. It is on this section of Jefferson Avenue that the theater is located where Oswald was arrested.

However, Tippit's car was standing on the left of Beckley Avenue, on the east section of Jefferson Boulevard. Why would Oswald walk in a direction opposite to Fort Worth and why would he make his way into a section of town which is a maze of narrow streets without any important thoroughfares and a veritable mouse trap? The investigation did not say anything in this connection.

• On the other hand, we can very well visualize how Oswald, walking toward the west along Jefferson Boulevard, was frightened when he saw police cars, with their shrieking sirens, rush past to get to the site where Tippit was assassinated, and how then he looked for a refuge in a movie theater where he was apprehended.

As to Oswald's arrest in the movie theater, we find new contradictions between the official police report and accounts of witnesses gathered by journalists on the same day.

It was established that Tippit was assassinated at 1:15 and that the alarm was given at 1:18. At 1:33, a cashier of the "Texas Theater" informed police that a strangely behaving individual was in the movie theater. She gave his description which corresponded to that of Oswald.

According to the official report of the Dallas police, policemen hurried into the movie auditorium two minutes later: at 1:35. Such a speed would not be surprising, since the area was swarming with policemen.

#### The Firing Pin Was Bent

But this information was false. On the day of the assassination of Kennedy, the "Dallas Morning News" indicated that Oswald was arrested at the "Texas Theater" at 2:00 o'clock. This time was confirmed indirectly a little later, by the Dallas Chief of Police, Jesse Curry. In a press conference, he stated that Oswald was arrested 90 minutes after the assassination of Kennedy. The crime took place at 12:30; so Oswald could very well be arrested at 2:00 o'clock, 27 minutes after a cashier alerted the police.

Such are the facts. Although each one of them, taken separately, is not decisive, their accumulation takes all the plausibility away from the version, according to which Oswald killed policeman Tippit. What did actually occur? The Warren Commission will let us know perhaps a year from now. Among all hypotheses one can possibly form, the following appears to me the most plausible.

At a moment when the heads of the Dallas police were informed of Oswald's presence in a movie theater, they felt that the combined evidence against him in Kennedy's murder was weak. The assassination of Tippit came most opportunely. It was easy to make Oswald responsible for it and thus mix up the cards.

It is to be noted that Oswald was legally charged only with the assassination of Tippit and not with that of Kennedy.

To make Oswald bear the responsibility for the murder of a policeman, it was enough to put in his hand the weapon of crime found in the vicinity of the place. Hence, the delay; hence, the scuffle in a movie theater.

A curious detail gives a certain weight to this hypothesis. A special FBI team sent to Dallas from Washington examined this famous revolver and established that the firing pin was bent. Such a disorder could not result from a simple shock, in the course of the scuffle, for instance, but would have to be made wilfully. Why would Oswald damage his revolver? On the other hand, we can understand that policemen, entrusted with "restoring" of this weapon to Oswald, apparently took the precaution of making it useless.

Personally, I am convinced that Oswald did not carry a revolver when he entered the "Texas Theater."

#### Elm Street Bus

According to the official version, Oswald took this weapon from his room at the same time as his jacket. When I asked the question of his landlady, Mrs. Gladys Johnson, the latter replied indignantly: "Sir, Oswald has never had a revolver here." Indeed, in examining his small room, his drawer, his modest closet, I realized that it would be very difficult for Oswald to conceal a revolver from indiscreet vigilance of Mrs. Johnson and the housekeeper, Mrs. Roberts.

Provided Oswald was innocent of the murder of Tippit, was he still guilty of the assassination of Kennedy? Journalists, who had the time to ask him several questions at the police headquarters in Dallas, were the first to feel doubt.

"Did you kill the President?" asked a reporter. Oswald looked at him in surprise. "But they did not talk to me about this. It is not about this that they questioned me," he replied, like a man who was asked this question for the first time in his life.

That which is still most puzzling, is the conduct of Oswald after the assassination of Kennedy. A policeman who was the first to enter the book depository, accompanied by the superintendent of the establishment, Mr. Truly, found Oswald drinking Coca-Cola, in front of an automatic dispenser. A policeman pointed his revolver at his stomach. "This man is one of my employees," said the superintendent. A policeman then abandoned Oswald, to proceed with the search of the building. "Oswald did not seem to be more excited than you or I would be after such a scene," Mr. Truly stated later.

What did Oswald do afterwards? He left the book depository by the back door, went up Pacific Avenue, turned to the right at Lamar Street and turned to the right again on Elm Street, where, undoubtedly in order to get to his residence, he boarded a bus which went in the direction of the railway viaduct, i.e., which passed by the place where Kennedy had just been assassinated. The congestion produced by the crowds and the arrival of police cars naturally blocked Elm Street. The bus could not advance any farther and Oswald got off to get to his lodging by some other means.

But had Oswald been the assassin of Kennedy, would he take a bus travelling in the direction of the scene of the assassination? Would he not foresee that a congestion would block the traffic? Would he not flee in another direction, knowing that his rifle remained in evidence near the window of the sixth floor?



### The Plan of the "Morning News"

There was another reason to doubt the official version of the assassination. Oswald would not be able to foresee that Kennedy's car would pass under the windows of the book depository. They wrote in the newspapers after the assassination that it was a "logical route" for the presidential motorcade. On the contrary, this itinerary appeared to me completely illogical.

And I am not the only one to think this, for, a few hours before the assassination, the "Dallas Morning News" published a plan of the official route, different from that which Kennedy was to take.

According to this plan, the only one which was published before the assassination, the presidential motorcade would continue to follow Main Street up to the railway viaduct, subsequently turn to the right and take the Stemmons Freeway to the Trade Mart where Kennedy was to deliver his address (see our plan).

It would be extremely difficult for a rifleman, stationed at the book depository, to reach Kennedy, if his car followed Main Street.

But the presidential motorcade turned to the right at Houston Street, then to the left on Elm Street, to proceed along this road toward the viaduct. It was this detour which made Kennedy's car pass under the windows of the book depository. Oswald would be unable to foresee this detour.

No imperative traffic rule, no street sign ordered automobile drivers emerging from Main Street and going toward the right branch of the Stemmons Freeway to make this double turn for reaching the viaduct from the right.

How to explain the fact that the motorcade was made to follow such a tortuous route? This is one of many mysteries in the Dallas affair. I have below my own hypothesis which should be quite as good as the official version with its gaps and improbabilities.

If the Kennedy car would follow Main Street up to the viaduct, it would take on speed. This double turn, to the right, then to the left, resulted in slowing up the

motorcade and making it reduce its speed to 20 kilometers an hour. This slowing down could not but facilitate the execution of the crime. Apparently, we have to suppose that Kennedy was a victim, not of an isolated killer, but of a real conspiracy, in which Oswald was to be a scapegoat.

### Unexplainable Wound

The report of the Dallas police, countersigned by the FBI, categorically rejected a conspiracy hypothesis. But the Warren Commission refuses to accept the official version on this point, since it specifically undertook the task of answering these questions:

1. Did the assassin act alone or with accomplices?
2. Is there any indication of a plot?

Oswald, with his unstable character, his restless life, his fits of violence, would present an ideal "screen" for the conspirators. The fact that Oswald tried to flee Dallas does not prove that he was the assassin of Kennedy. No doubt, he had in his cloudy past other reasons for fearing the police. After having seen a policeman with a revolver confronting him in the book depository, he could have thought that it would be better for him to clear out.

It has not even been absolutely proved that Kennedy was killed by bullets shot from the sixth story of the Texas Book Depository. The wound which Kennedy had on the level with his Adam's apple, will always remain unexplained. It is unexplainable if the rifleman struck from the back. It would explain itself if the bullet was shot from the front, by a killer stationed on the railway bridge, for example.

Was it not at this point that a mysterious suspect was arrested whom the Dallas police keeps in prison? For there is still in a cell in the city a man arrested near the scene of the crime. True, he is no longer implicated in the investigation of the assassination of Kennedy, but simply retained on charges of a "public disturbance". Why is his name being withheld?

• America waits for someone to get the truth on the assassination of Kennedy, but, at the same time, it fears this truth. This is perhaps the deep-seated explanation of this confusion and these mysteries.

\* \* \*

Captions of illustrations contained in the article:

(1) A small photo in the upper left:

"Joachin Joesten."

(2) A large photo in the upper right:

"Oswald wore a brown jacket on the day of the crime. The assassin of Tippit wore a white coat."

(3) Photos of a policeman with a revolver, buildings, and a movie marquee:

"A Mystery of 27 Minutes"

"According to the official version, Oswald was apprehended at the Texas Theater (opposite) by officer McDonald (above), at 1:35. Actually, the arrest took place at 2:00 o'clock, twenty-seven minutes after the movie cashier gave the alert. Why was such a long delay necessary when the area was swarming with policemen? Is this one of the mysteries of the Dallas affair?"

(4) A drawing representing a street plan:

"Upon this plan we can find two anomalies in the Dallas affair. Why did the Kennedy car not continue along Main Street up to the bridge, a logical itinerary which was published in a Dallas newspaper? Why did Oswald come back in the direction of the scene of the assassination?"

The drawing includes the following designations:

(top, opposite an arrow pointing to the left): "Railway station."

(next line): "Railway right of way."

(next line, center): "Bridge."

(designations of points on the right of the drawing):

- (1) The route followed by Kennedy.
- (2) A logical route to follow.
- (3) The site of the assassination.
- (4) Texas Book Depository.
- (5) Oswald's itinerary after the assassination.
- (6) Here Oswald takes the bus.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : MR. BELMONT *Wia*

DATE: 3-18-64

FROM : A. ROSEN *ARM*

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN F. KENNEDY  
NOVEMBER 22, 1963  
DALLAS, TEXAS

Mr. Leon Hubert, Staff Attorney of the President's Commission, today requested that a basement plan drawing of the Dallas Police Department be reproduced and 75 copies furnished to the Commission. Copies will be used by witnesses to locate and preserve for record their positions during specified periods.

The plan drawing was obtained from Mr. Hubert by Exhibits Specialist Roy H. Rose on 3-18-64. Changes in the basic plan drawing will be made by Exhibits Section per Mr. Hubert's instructions and requested copies will be delivered to him on Friday, March 20.

## RECOMMENDATION:

None; for information only..

RHR:dlg *dlg*

(8)

- 1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
- 1 - Mr. A. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. J. R. Malley
- 1 - Mr. L. J. Gauthier
- 1 - Mr. C. L. McGowan
- 1 - Mr. J. W. Hines

*A Q*  
FY-115

REC-3

MAR 24 1964

2695

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 17 1964

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

12-53 PM CST URGENT 3-17-64 WD

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060), ALBANY (62-1646)

FROM DALLAS (100-10461) 2 P

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOV.  
TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE, DALLAS. MISC INFO CONCERNING.

REDLAIRTEL TO BUREAU MARCH FOUR LAST.

REVIEW INFO POSSESSION DALLAS OFFICE INDICATES ASSASSINATION  
RIFLE, LABORATORY SPECIMEN K DASH ONE, HAS TOTAL LENGTH BUTT  
TO RIFLE END OF FORTY INCHES AND LENGTH OF BARREL TWENTYSIX  
AND ONE-HALF INCHES.

REVIEW OF EVIDENCE ITEM D DASH ONE ZERO TWO, AND D DASH  
ONE ZERO THREE, WHICH ARE CENTURY ARMS, INC., INVOICE NUMBER  
EIGHT NINE THREE FOUR, AND ATTACHMENT OF SEVEN PAGES LISTING  
SERIAL NUMBERS OF GUNS SHIPPED TO ALDENS OF CHICAGO, REVEALS  
TOP OF PAGE SEVEN, WHICH PAGE LISTS SERIAL NUMBER OF RIFLE AS  
"TWO SEVEN SIX SIX," CONTAINS NOTATION "ITALIAN CARBINE FORTY-  
SIX INCHES."

REC-40

62-109060-2696

BUREAU REQUESTED TO FURNISH DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF LAB  
SPECIMEN K DASH ONE TO ALBANY AS OBTAINED FROM EXAM BY LAB.

MAR 24 1964

EX 104

SEVEN

all Albany  
1/15/64  
19-104  
12A7:5

DL 100:10461

PAGE TWO

ALBANY, AFTER RECEIPT OF INFO FROM BUREAU, RECONTACT CENTURY ARMS, INC., AT ST. ALBANS, VERMONT, TO DETERMINE IF RIFLE SHIPPED TO ALDENS OF SAME PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION AS SPECIMEN K DASH ONE. DETERMINE IF GUNS OF DIFFERENT LENGTH RECEIVED AND ANY OTHER INFO WHICH MIGHT PROVE GUN SHIPPED TO ALDENS COULD NOT POSSIBLY BE IDENTICAL WITH ASSASSINATION RIFLE.

ALBANY, IF INFO NOT AVAILABLE AT CENTURY ARMS, INC., WILL (THROUGH RCMP AT MONTREAL, CANADA,) CONTACT EMPIRE SPORTING GOODS, , FOR SAME PURPOSE.

COPY AIRMAIL TO CHICAGO.

END

WA JS

FBI WASH DC

AL DER

FBI ALBANY

DISCP

cc

3-19-64

EX 104

Airtel

To: SAC, Albany (62-1646)

From: Director, FBI (62-109060) — 2696

ASSASSINATION OF  
PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,  
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

Re Dallas teletype to Bureau and Albany dated 3/17/64.

Reference teletype requests the Bureau to furnish Albany a detailed description of the K1 rifle recovered in connection with the above-entitled case. The K1 rifle is described as a 6.5mm Mannlicher-Carcano Italian Military rifle, Model 91/38, Serial No. 02766. Information received that only one of these rifles was marked with this serial number. The serial number is not complete without the letter "C."

The physical characteristics of the K1 rifle are as set forth below:

Weight - 7 pounds, 11 1/4 ounces  
Length - (overall) 40.2"  
Length of stock - 34.8"  
Length of barrel and action - 28.9"  
Length of barrel only - 21.18"

It is pointed out that the barrel length referred to above was measured from the face of the closed bolt to the muzzle. A photograph of the K1 rifle is enclosed. The sling and telescopic sight shown in the photograph are not original equipment.

MAILED 30  
MAR 19 1964  
COMM-FBI

Enclosure

Tolson  
Belmont 1 - Dallas (100-10461)

Mohr  
Casper

Callahan

Conrad

DeLoach

Evans

Gale

Rosen

Sullivan

Tavel

Trotter

Tele. Room

Holmes

Gandy

1 - Mr. Belmont  
1 - Mr. Rosen  
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Sent direct)  
1 - Mr. Malley  
1 - Mr. Rogge

52 MAR 20 1964  
MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont *WBC*

DATE: March 19, 1964

FROM : A. Rosen *ARM*

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN F. KENNEDY  
11-22-63  
DALLAS, TEXAS

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

## SYNOPSIS:

To advise you of the current exploits of the busybody Mrs. Shirley Martin of Hominy, Oklahoma, who has been characterized as a "bright nut," and who is conducting her own personal investigation of the assassination, and to recommend the attached letter be sent to the President's Commission. Mrs. Martin is the subject of an article in the 3-12-64 issue of "Oklahoma City Times." This article glorified her personal exploits in investigating the assassination and recounts her contacts with numerous persons connected with the assassination, including Mark Lane [REDACTED] Oswald's mother and J. Lee Rankin (who has been furnished background on Martin). Mrs. Martin has reached certain conclusions which are based primarily on discrepancies in published accounts of the assassination. These conclusions have been found to be false out-right, fabrications, or distortions. Mrs. Martin has been critical of the Director in the past, argumentative with our personnel as well as offensive and insulting. She has corresponded with the President's Commission in the past resulting in our furnishing the Commission extensive background on her.

## RECOMMENDATIONS:

That the attached letter be sent to the President's Commission furnishing them with a copy of the clipping from the "Oklahoma City Times," recounting her latest exploits, inasmuch as the Commission has exhibited a prior interest in her.

Enclosure *sent* *V*

62-109060 *3-19-64*

- 1 - Mr. C.D. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. J.E. Herington
- 1 - Mr. J.W. Hines
- 1 - Mr. R.E. Lenihan
- 1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

RDR/map

(11)

REC-53

2697

MAR 24 1964

757 APR 5 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont  
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN F. KENNEDY

DETAILS:

Oklahoma City by airtel 3-13-64 forwarded to the Bureau a newspaper clipping from the "Oklahoma City Times" entitled, "Sooner Digs into Kennedy Mystery." This article relates that Mrs. Martin, the wife of a grain elevator manager and mother of four children has expended a considerable sum of her own money investigating the assassination since 11-22-63. The article relates how Mrs. Martin without "pull" and only "sincere curiosity" has been closer to events than many newsmen. She reportedly has contacted numerous individuals in connection with the assassination, including Mrs. Ruth Paine of Irving, Texas, (who characterized Martin as a "bright nut"), met Oswald's mother, corresponded with Mark Lane [REDACTED] interviewed unidentified witnesses to the assassination, and telephoned J. Lee Rankin of the President's Commission (Rankin has been furnished background on Martin).

Reportedly, Mrs. Martin has carefully read and kept scrap books on the assassination. It was discrepancies in these accounts that prompted her to begin her personal investigation. Much of the information developed by her reportedly has been turned over to Mark Lane. The observations attributed to Martin in the article have been previously run out by the Bureau and found to have no basis, to be false, or outright fabrications, or distortions. The article concludes by stating Mrs. Martin's 18 year-old daughter has compiled a 31-page, typewritten report on the investigation which she claims is primarily for her children when they grow up or for the information of anyone so interested.

BACKGROUND:

We have handled numerous communications from Mrs. Martin. The latest being dated 2-10-64, which was not acknowledged. When contacted by an Agent of our Oklahoma City Office during January, 1964, in connection with an official matter, she displayed an antagonistic attitude and gave the appearance of being mentally disturbed. She was not only critical of the Director, but appeared to be deliberately provoking an argument with our Agent as well as being offensive and insulting. Our most recent experience with her was when the President's Commission by letter 2-18-64, indicated she had sent several communications to the Commission indicating an interest in Mrs. Ruth Paine of Irving, Texas, (Mrs. Marina Oswald resided with Mrs. Paine from 9-24-63 to 11-22-63). The Commission requested we furnish background on Martin

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont  
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN F. KENNEDY

from our files so that they could evaluate her information. The Bureau by letter 2-26-64 furnished the Commission with the requested information including the fact we have had unsatisfactory dealings with her in the past. We have not heard from the Commission since that date on Martin.

Mark Lane is the self-appointed "defense" attorney of Lee Harvey Oswald, who has been retained by Oswald's mother to help her prove that Lee Harvey Oswald is innocent. Lane is known to be closely associated with communist dominated organizations and is currently conducting a nation-wide speech tour endeavoring to show Oswald is innocent, based on his own investigation.

OBSERVATION:

Mrs. Martin's personal investigation has developed no information of value to our investigation. Her opinions and conclusions are admittedly based on erroneous press reports. We have had unsatisfactory dealings with her in the past, and it is not felt we should dignify her inept findings or encourage her obvious efforts to obtain free publicity by recontacting her. The Commission is in possession of sufficient background data to be able to evaluate her reliability, and in the absence of a specific request to the contrary, no further contact in this matter is recommended.

*[Handwritten initials: J, R, TW, JTB]*

F B I

REC-53

Date: 3/19/64

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL  
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, PORTLAND (89-21) (P)

SUBJECT: <sup>0</sup> ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY  
11/22/63  
DALLAS, TEXAS  
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNINGRe Boston airtel to Bureau, 3/11/64; Portland  
airtel to Bureau, 3/13/64 and Bureau airtel to Portland,  
3/17/64.Enclosed herewith for Dallas are 25 copies of an  
insert relative to EDWARD FRANK BRAY. CHRON3-Bureau  
2-Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 25)  
1-PortlandWSB:jlm  
(6)

REC-53

C C- Wick

EX-114

62-109060-2698  
4 MAR 23 1964

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_

Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_

Special Agent in Charge

72 MAR 25 1964

F B I

REC-53

Date: 3/20/64

Transmit the following in PLAIN  
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL  
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, PORTLAND (89-21)(P)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN  
FITZGERALD KENNEDY, 11/22/63,  
DALLAS, TEXAS  
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

(OO: DL)

Re: CARL ANDERSONRe: Dallas airtel 3/13/64. The following is being  
submitted at this time as a matter of information:

(WILLIAM A. BRUSHOFF, 3111 NW Verde Vista Terrace,  
Portland, Ore., a retired vice-president of the Patrick  
Lumber Co., long-time, reputable lumber concern in Portland,) advised on 3/16 and 3/19/64, that (CARL ANDERSON) has been employed by him as a gardener, off and on, for the past six or seven years. (Mr. BRUSHOFF) said he never knows when (ANDERSON) is going to show up at his home for work and has never known where he resides or how to get in touch with him. (ANDERSON) is believed to move about frequently among the cheaper hotels in the city and when he gets ready to work, will appear at (Mr. BRUSHOFF's) home, or some other residence in the same neighborhood.

REC-53

3-Bureau  
2-Dallas (89-43)  
2-PortlandWSB/msg  
(7)

C. Wick

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_  
Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M

4 MAR 23 1964

72 MAR 25 1964

At the outset of his remarks, (Mr. BRUSHOFF) said that he felt he should point out that (ANDERSON) obviously is [REDACTED] a fact that he, (BRUSHOFF,) has recognized throughout the period that (ANDERSON) has worked in the vicinity. (Mr. BRUSHOFF) recalled that (ANDERSON) had been considerably shaken by the assassination of the President and had come to him at the time visibly upset.

Mr. (BRUSHOFF) continued that through his association with (ANDERSON) and knowledge of him, he is certain that (ANDERSON) possesses no pertinent information concerning the events surrounding the assassination.

On 3/19/64, a letter, apparently from the same (CARL ANDERSON,) was received at the Portland Office. It was postmarked 3/18/64 at Portland and bore only the return address, "from (Carl)." As in the Dallas letter, certain words throughout were illegible; there were no periods for ends of sentences and the following is the nearest Portland could come to deciphering the letter:

"Portland, Oregon

"Dear Sir:

"May I say Hellow. I hop I havent  
sed any thing Rong To all The People. They  
Gust Pass away with old age or sicknis or  
of sum kind. Pleas let things Go  
fore a while I was Gist Trying To Bring  
World Powers in. Expect it can be Don By  
gust Siting Tight for a while. I were gust  
Trying To help Kennedy. I can not Go against  
His Power. He is the most Intelegent person  
This world Has Ever had. He can Still Talk.  
He was Gust Trying to contact His famlay. He  
Translayed mesages Threw world Power. it Takes  
Real Idignified Intelegent President To  
Do That kind of worke. it Be folish fore them  
To go against the President Kennedy Power and Try  
To Take me To Texas. They can find out more By

Seting Tite fore while, give Time fore Things  
To Prove out mor \_\_\_\_\_. it isent Eazey on  
Perso To get \_\_\_\_\_ of world Power. it  
can Reck your nerve or Strike Person Dead or  
Stop Person from Talkan. Thates what hoped To  
night. So I Thoigt Id Beter write. Pleas for-  
ward This letter To Texas. Pleas let Mis  
Kennedy nerves Rest. No won is going To Du  
her no Harm or any wone Else. I Thank you.

"Respectfully Sincerely

"/s/ (Carl Anderson")

Portland OREGON

On 3/20/64, (Mrs. RUSSELL GOULD, 3138 NW Verde Vista  
Terrace,) advised that (ANDERSON) also works occasionally for  
her as a gardener, showing up apparently only "when he needs  
money to go on." She likewise did not know how to locate  
(ANDERSON). She provided information similar to that supplied  
by (Mr. BRUSHOFF) as to (ANDERSON's) [REDACTED] Both  
placed his age as in the sixties.

Inquiry at Portland Retail Credit Association,  
Portland Police Department, and Multnomah County Sheriff's  
Office (Portland) and a review of Portland city and telephone  
directories disclosed a large number of (CARL ANDERSONs) but  
no information identifiable with the (CARL ANDERSON in this  
matter could be located.

(Mr. BRUSHOFF and Mrs. GOULD) have advised that when  
(ANDERSON) next shows up at their homes, they will notify the  
Portland Office immediately. Meanwhile, Portland, is continuing  
its own efforts to locate and interview (ANDERSON) and immediately  
upon completion will place results and above information in the  
proper form.

OK/PR

F B I

Date: 3/10/64

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL  
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)  
ATTN: FBI LABORATORY

FROM: SAC, PHOENIX (89-42) -P-

RE: ASSASSINATION OF JOHN  
FITZGERALD KENNEDY,  
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63  
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

*Adigan*  
44-380

6496

Mr. CLIFFORD B. ALLORE, manager ~~X~~ Yuma Greyhound Club, Yuma, Arizona, on 3/8/64, telephonically contacted the Phoenix Division from Yuma, advising sometime during the evening of 3/6 or 3/7/64, a \$5.00 Federal Reserve Note had been taken in at one of the pari-mutuel windows. When the proceeds were counted on the morning of 3/8/64, one of the clerks detected this bill to bear certain notations which ALLORE thought might be connected with the assassination of President KENNEDY. He was unable to furnish any information concerning the identity of the pari-mutuel clerk who might have received the bill originally.

A receipt was furnished Mr. ALLORE for the \$5.00 note, SN L 217 815 99C, Series 1960C, who requested the bill be returned when its use was no longer required.

The FBI Laboratory is requested to effect appropriate examination in an attempt to determine if the notations on the bill do pertain to the assassination.

- 4 - Bureau (Enc. 5) (RAM)  
1 - Dallas (Enc. 25) (RAM)  
1 - Phoenix

REC-24

62-109060-2700

JCP/vtp  
(6)

3 MAR 1964

24

Approved: *[Signature]*

Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_

M

Per *[Signature]*COPY AND SPECIMENS  
RETAINED IN LAB.



PX 89-42  
JCP/vtp

Enclosed for the Bureau are four copies of FD-302 reflecting interview with CLIFFORD B. ALLORE, and Federal Reserve Note, Serial L 21781599 C. Enclosed for Dallas are 25 copies of above mentioned FD-302. Some of the notations appearing on the \$5.00 bill are not readable and will not be reported until Laboratory examination is received.

*3 copies sent to  
Mr. Rogge 3/19/68  
JCP*

2

Date 3/10/64

(Mr. CLIFFORD B. ALLORE, Manager, Yuma Greyhound Club, Yuma, Arizona,) produced a \$5.00 Federal Reserve Note, Serial Number L 217 815 99 C, Series 1960 C, which he stated had been received at one of the pari-mutuel betting windows on the evening of either March 6 or March 7, 1964. During the morning of March 8, 1964, while his clerks were checking the proceeds of the nights' betting, one turned over the above-described note since it contained penciled notations which ALLORE and the clerk thought might refer to the plans to assassinate President KENNEDY in Dallas, Texas.

ALLORE stated it would be impossible to tell which betting window had received the bill, pointing out there are twenty-four such windows and that the crowd of patrons for the nights of March 6 and March 7, 1964 totaled over 2600 persons.

ALLORE furnished the above note in the event examination was desired by the FBI. He stated he would like to have said bill returned when its use was no longer required.

On 3/8/64 at Yuma, Arizona File # 2x 89-42

by SA JACK C. POLLOCK/vtp Date dictated 3/8/64

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

62-109826-2700  
ENCLOSURE



1 Mr. Stokes Room 645 PB  
1 - Mr. Rogge Room 5730

**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
WASHINGTON, D. C.**

To: **FBI, Phoenix (89-42)**

Date: **March 19, 1964**

REC-24

62 109060-2700

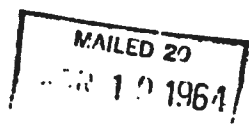
Re: **ASSASSINATION OF  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,  
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63  
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION  
CONCERNING**

*J. Edgar Hoover*  
John Edgar Hoover, Director

FBI File No. **105-82555-1**  
Lab. No. **D-444880 AX**

Examination requested by: **Phoenix**  
Reference: **Airtel 3/10/64**  
Examination requested: **Document**  
Remarks:

Q496 is temporarily retained in the Laboratory pending  
a determination as to when it can be properly released.



Enclosures (2) (2 copies - Lab report)  
1 - Dallas - Enclosure (Lab report)

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

JCC:fa (9)

**ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE**

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

REPORT  
of theFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

To: FBI, Phoenix

Date: March 18, 1964  
FBI File No. 105-82555  
Lab. No. D-444880 AXRe: ASSASSINATION OF  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,  
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63  
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Specimens received 3/12/64

\*Bank Note

Q496 One \$5.00 Federal Reserve Note, SN L 21781599C, bearing  
penciled handwritten and hand printed notations on front  
and back

## Result of examination:

Specimen Q496 was not identified in the Anonymous  
Letter File. A photograph of this exhibit will be added to  
this file.

The text of the message written on the face of the bill is as follows: On the left side of the bill is the wording "Johnson for Pres. Kill Kennedy at Dallas." The "J" in the name "Johnson" is a printed letter on the bill itself. To the right side of the printed "J" is the printed number "12" and immediately following the number "12" is the handwritten word "shots." In the lower left corner of the bill beneath the printed "12" is the word "o'clock."

Around the portrait of Lincoln in the center of the bill is the wording "Use a British Rifle Shoot at Dallas Texas."

On the right side of the bill is the wording "Shoot twice to be sure."

On the back of the bill is the wording "Shoot between the eyes in parade. Kill Kennedy dead."

It was concluded that LEE HARVEY OSWALD, whose known writings are available in the Laboratory did not prepare the writings on Q496. No known specimens of JACK RUBY are available for comparison purposes.

Q496 is retained.

JCC:fa (9)

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: March 19, 1964

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: NEIL E. STRAWSER  
CBS NEWS  
INQUIRY RE ASSASSINATION EXHIBIT

Neil Strawser with CBS News stopped by my office late yesterday and said that one of their newsmen had been over in the VFW Building and had apparently gotten into a restricted area where he saw a "mock-up" of the Dallas assassination locale. Strawser said it was presumed the FBI prepared this and they wondered if they could get a picture of it or obtain some details regarding this exhibit.

Strawser was told that we could be of no help to him whatsoever and could not make any comment at all.

## RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

1 - Mr. Rosen  
1 - Mr. Jones

HPL:dgs  
(4)

COPY SENT TO MR. TOLSON

REC- 24

2701

EX 104

MAR 24 1964

17 2 MAR 25 1964

FBI

Date: 3/12/64

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_

(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL \_\_\_\_\_

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) P

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka  
IS-R-CUBAReBureau airtel to Dallas 2/26/64 regarding the  
motion picture cameras of ORVILLE NIX and Mrs. MARIE MUCHMORE.On 3/11/64 Mrs. MARIE MUCHMORE, 2980 Randy Lane,  
Dallas, Texas, telephonically contacted the Dallas Office  
and stated she desired her camera be returned to her by the  
middle of April, 1964, as her brother is going to Europe  
and she has promised him the use of her camera.The Bureau is requested to make the foregoing  
information known to the President's Commission in order  
that arrangements for the return of Mrs. MUCHMORE's camera  
can be made as requested.The Bureau is requested to advise Dallas of the  
results of contact with the President's Commission.

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

3 - Bureau (RM)  
2 - Dallas  
RPG:les  
(5)

EX 104 REC-24

62-10706-1-2702

KEROX

APR 14 1964

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_

Sent \_\_\_\_\_

Special Agent in Charge

SOVIET SECTION

1 - Mr. Belmont  
1 - Mr. Rosen  
1 - Mr. Sullivan  
1 - Mr. Malley

1 - Mr. Conrad  
1 - Mr. Griffith  
1 - Mr. Webb

REC-24 EX 104

March 20, 1964

By Courier Service

62 109000-2702

Honorable J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel  
The President's Commission  
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.  
Washington, D. C.

MAR 20 1 31 PM '64  
REC'D-READING ROOM  
FBI

Dear Mr. Rankin:

An eight millimeter Keystone motion picture camera belonging to Mrs. Marie Muchmore is in the possession of the FBI Laboratory. This camera was used to take some motion pictures of the assassination that have been previously viewed by the Commission. Mrs. Muchmore has requested that her camera be returned to her by the middle of April, 1964, inasmuch as she has promised the camera to her brother who is going to Europe.

You are requested to advise this Bureau whether this camera can now be returned to Mrs. Muchmore. If you determine that the camera cannot be returned to Mrs. Muchmore, please advise what arrangements should be made with her.

Sincerely yours,

BY COURIER SVC.

MAR 20  
COMM-FBI

105-82555

NOTE: This matter was discussed orally by Mr. Malley with Mr. Howard P. Willens on 3/17, who stated he would check into the matter and advise. Mr. Willens has now gone to Dallas, Texas, and has not advised concerning this matter. It is, therefore, believed that Mrs. Muchmore's request should be made a matter of official record.

RECEIVED  
MAR 20 1964

Tele. Room  
Belmont  
Mohr  
Casper  
Callahan  
Conrad  
DeLoach  
Evans  
Gale  
Rosen  
Sullivan  
Tavel  
Trotter  
Tele. Room  
Holmes  
Gandy

FEW:gm  
111

XEROX

MAR 24 1964

68 MAR 30 1964

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

1 - Mr. Conrad  
1 - Mr. Griffith  
1 - Mr. Cadigan

SAC, Dallas (100-10461)

Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka  
IS - R - CUBA  
OO: Dallas

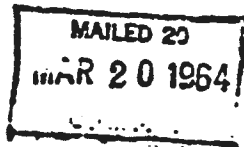
Reference is made to the attached copy of a letter dated 3/12/64 to The President's Commission. For your information, the items listed as "b" and "c" have been assigned number D-154. For the completion of your files, one photographic copy of D-154 is transmitted herewith.

Enclosures (2)

*Assassination of  
President John F.  
Kennedy*

- 1 - Mr. Belmont (sent direct)
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan (sent direct)
- 1 - Mr. Rosen (sent direct)
- 1 - Mr. Lenihan, 645 RB (sent direct)
- 1 - Mr. Rogge, 5730 (sent direct)

JCC:em  
(11)



162-109260 UNREC  
NOT RECORDED  
199 MAR 30 1964

19 MAR 27 1964

ENCLOSURE

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
Felt \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-82555-2787



March 12, 1964

Honorable J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel  
The President's Commission  
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated March 6, 1964, requesting various items relating to the testimony of bus driver Cecil J. McWatters and cab driver William Wayne Whaley, before the President's Commission.

Enclosed per your request are two copies each of the following documents:

1. Results of interview of Mr. V. C. Snider, Schedule Department, Dallas Transit System, dated March 10, 1964, setting out details concerning "Lunger Bus Run Number 1213," with details relating to transfer points.
2. Results of interview of Mr. F. F. Yates, Division Superintendent, Dallas Transit System, dated March 10, 1964, including details regarding the issuance of bus transfers and the distinctive punches issued to drivers.
3. Results of interviews of Mr. J. E. Cook, Foreman, Dallas Transit System Garage, dated March 10, 1964.
4. Results of interview of Mr. J. T. Hurry, Superintendent of Maintenance, Dallas Transit System, dated March 10, 1964.
5. Results of interview of Mr. C. W. Eltrich, City Transportation Company, dated March 10, 1964.

62-109090

1 - 62-109060

1 - Mr. L. J. Gauthier

1 - Mr. I. W. Conrad

1 - Mr. C. Sullivan

1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

6. Bound volume bearing the caption, "Bus and Taxi Exhibits," which contains the following items:

a. Seven photographic views of Dallas Transit System bus number 433.

b. Dallas Transit System route map disclosing transfer points.

D-154 {

c. Transfer slip number 4451.

d. Seating arrangement for bus number 433.

e. Four photographic views of City Transportation Company cab number 36.

f. Driver's manifest dated November 22, 1963, for cab number 36.

The enclosed material complies with the request in your letter dated March 6, 1964.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosures (12)

**NOTE:**

Commission by referenced letter requested the above information to be furnished no later than 3/11/64 to assist in the testimony of McWatters and Whaley. The Commission was advised by Bureau letter 3/10/64 that its failure to afford us sufficient time to obtain the above information might prevent us from meeting the above deadline. It was pointed out that we desire to render complete assistance at all times; however, it would be helpful if they would submit their requests in sufficient time to give them proper handling. This matter was handled by the Bureau in the most expeditious manner possible. The enclosed material completely satisfies the request made in the Commission's 3/6/64 letter.



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

1 - Mr. Conrad  
1 - Mr. Belmont  
1 - Mr. Rosen  
1 - Mr. Sullivan  
1 - Mr. Malley

To: **FBI, Dallas (100-10561)**

Date: **March 26, 1964**

Re: **ASSASSINATION OF  
PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY,  
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS**

*J. Edgar Hoover*  
John Edgar Hoover, Director

FBI File No. **REC-26**  
Lab. No. **62-109060-2703**  
**PC-79977 JS**

Examination requested by: **Dallas and  
The President's Commission**

Reference: **See Below**

Examination requested: **Glass Fractures**

Remarks:

The Q568 windshield was obtained from the U. S. Secret Service, Washington, D. C., on 3/20/64, by SA Cortlandt Cunningham and was returned on 3/25/64, by SA Robert E. Neill.

Specimen Q568 has been identified in the Laboratory as Item No. C307, which number will appear on photographs furnished to your office for completion of your file.

This report confirms the letter dated 3/23/64, to the Honorable J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel, The President's Commission, 100 Maryland Avenue, Northeast, Washington, D. C., a copy of which was furnished to your office.

It is not necessary for your office to prepare the report contained herein for dissemination to The Commission since the results were furnished to The Commission by letter dated 3/23/64.

Two copies each of two photographs of the windshield are enclosed. Three copies of each of the two photographs are being furnished to The Commission by the Bureau.

The results of the examination of Q568 are being furnished by the Bureau to the U. S. Secret Service, Washington, D. C., by separate letter.

Enclosures (6) (Two copies each of two photographs, 2 Lab report)

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

# REPORT of the



## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION WASHINGTON, D. C.

To: **FBI, Dallas**

Re: **ASSASSINATION OF  
PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY,  
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS**

Date: **March 26, 1964**  
FBI File No. **62-109060**  
Lab. No. **PC-79977 JS**

Specimens received **3/20/64**

**Q568 Windshield from Presidential limousine**

### Results of examination:

The windshield, Q568, is laminated safety glass which consists of two pieces of glass bonded together by a plastic inner layer.

The windshield has been struck by an object at the point at which cracks in the glass join. This point is within an area circled in red on the windshield. The cracks, which radiate from this point, are present only in the outer layer of glass. Minute fragments of glass are missing from the outside surface of the outer layer of glass at the confluence of the cracks. In addition, scrapings, previously identified as specimen Q15, were obtained from the inside surface of the windshield in the immediate area of the point of impact and these scrapings were previously identified as lead.

When laminated glass is struck, the piece of glass opposite the side of impact is put into a state of tension which results in cracks in the glass opposite the side of impact. These cracks radiate from the point of impact.

It was therefore concluded that the cracks resulted from the windshield having been struck from the inside; that is, from the rear of the vehicle.

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

CLK-2 (11)

RECORDED  
3/25/64 KC

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

~~LEE HARVEY OSWALD~~

Re: ~~IS - R - CURS~~

*Assassination of President John F. Kennedy, November 22, 1963 Dallas, Texas*

RPT: TO FBI DALLAS (100-10561)

File #

Lab. #

62-109060-7103

PC-79977 JS

Examination requested by: *President's Commission*

Examination requested: Glass Fractures

Date received:

*3/29*  
*3/25*

~~XXXXXX~~

Result of Examination:

Examination by:

*KILLION*

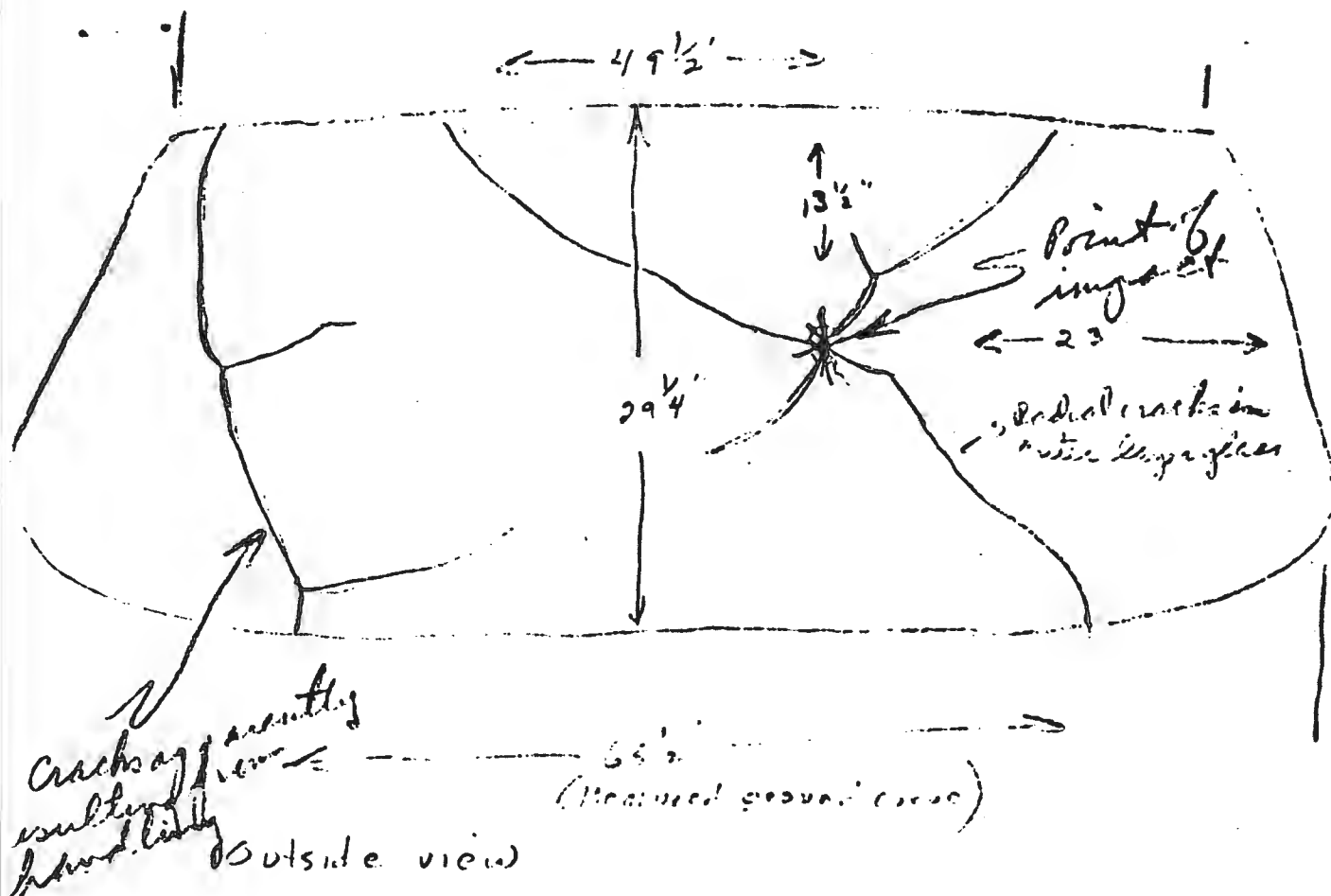
Per. del. by SA Cortlandt Cunningham of Laboratory on 3/25/64

Specimens submitted for examination

Q568 Windshield from Presidential limousine

*See 100-10561-1000*  
*Q568*

# Windshield (Commission #351)



Laminated

Cracks on outside layer of glass. No cracks struck from inside inside layer.

CK

Minute particles missing point of impact on outside.

Agency submitting evidence	Date
U. S. SECRET SERVICE, WASH., D. C.	3/25/64
	Laboratory #
	PC-79977 JS

Delivered by	Accepted by
SA CORTLANDT CUNNINGHAM	SAME
Suspect	Victim
LEE HARVEY OSWALD	PRESIDENT KENNEDY
Offense	Place and date of offense

Brief Facts covering case

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION REQUESTED EXAMINATION OF WINDSHIELD OF PRESIDENTIAL LIMOUSINE TO DETERMINE DIRECTION OF FORCE CAUSING CRACKS IN WINDSHIELD

Examiners	Evid. located	Report to be directed to
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Room #	FBI, DALLAS
Copies to	Evidence to be returned to	

Date of hearing, grand jury, trial, or reason why expeditious handling is necessary

Evidence

Q568 Windshield from Presidential limousine (C307)

EX-114	(This space for blocking)
	REC 12
	2703
	5 Mar 25 1964

(Use reverse side if necessary for additional evidence)

SEVEN



Agency submitting evidence

U.S. Secret Service, WDC

Date

3/25/64

Laboratory #

SC - 19477

10-JS

Delivered by

SA Cortlandt Cunningham

Accepted by

Same

Suspect

Lee Harvey Oswald

Victim

President Kennedy

Offense

Place and date of offense

Brief Facts covering case

President's Commission requested exam of windshield of President's limousine to determine direction of force causing crack in windshield

Prev. exams this case

☐ Yes ☐ No

Evid. located

Room #

Report to be directed to

FBI, Dallas

Copies to

Evidence to be returned to

Date of hearing, grand jury, trial, or reason why expeditious handling is necessary

Evidence

4568 Windshield from President's limousine

(C 307)

(This space for blocking)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 23 1964

TELETYPE

REC-20

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

FBI WASH DC

FBI MEMPHIS

253 PM CST URGENT 3/23/64 CEK

TO DIRECTOR AND DALLAS AND ST. LOUIS  
FROM MEMPHIS 44-1166 1P

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS,  
TEX., NOV. TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE/ AFO. DL 00.

TYPEWRITTEN POSTAL CARD RECEIVED NASHVILLE RA ADDRESSED  
TO DIRECTOR, FBI, NASHVILLE, TODAY FROM (DOROTHY MENDENHALL  
LINNEUS, MO.) NAMED EIGHTEEN MEMBERS OF CHRISTIAN CONVENTIONS  
AS REAL ASSASSINS OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY. POSTAL CARD INDICATED  
(WILLIAM L. ORNBURN, PHONE NO. AM THREE NINE SIX ONE THREE,  
MOBERLY, MO.,) HAD ADDITIONAL INFORMATION. CAR INDICATES  
GROUP HAS PERSECUTED AND IMPRISONED WRITER.

ST. LOUIS CONTACT MENDENHALL AND ORNBURN AND HANDLE.

LETTERHEAD MEMO AND INVESTIGATIVE INSERT FOLLOWS. P. 3 MAR 25 1964

END

WA OTHER OFFICES TO BE ADVISED.

WA SML

FBI WASH DC

P

EX-103

58 MAR 26 1964 21

2100 CONNECTICUT AVENUE, N. W.  
WASHINGTON 8, D. C.

March 15, 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Recently, I received a letter from a friend in Los Angeles, California in which she asked me if I would report, to the right person, what she and another friend viewed on TV after the assassination of President Kennedy.

She thinks that the film they saw had been taken by someone other than from the press. It showed the President's car in front of the School Book Depository Building and, after the shots were fired, two men running from the rear left side of the building into a lane or alley. One of these men removed his coat and threw it into some shrubbery. The second man wore a dark suit but neither of these men appeared to be policemen. Seconds later, they both disappeared from view.

It is my friend's belief that if this film were rerun and that portion enlarged which showed the two men running, there is a very strong possibility that one or both men could be identified. Both she and her friend have asked over a hundred people who saw the same film on TV but none of them saw what they did, possibly because of all the confusion and excitement in the foreground.

Knowing how extraordinarily thorough your agents are, in all probability they already have this information. However, should you wish to pursue this matter further in regard to the TV Channel, the date and time the film was shown on TV in Los Angeles, I refer you to my friend, Mrs. E. W. Ciaver, 10469 Kinnard Avenue, Los Angeles 24, California.

Sincerely yours,

ack  
3-18-64  
CJT/CA

REC-13

EX-103

(122) (Only 1) 2705  
25  
1964

REC-13  
EX-103

2705

March 18, 1964

V  
Mrs. Emily R. Francis  
2100 Connecticut Avenue, N. W.  
Washington 8, D. C.

Dear Mrs. Francis:

Your letter of March 15th has been received, and I want to thank you for giving me the benefit of Mrs. Giaver's comments.

As you may know President Johnson instructed the FBI to conduct a full investigation into the assassination of President Kennedy, and I can assure you that every possible ramification of this matter was carefully considered.

Sincerely yours,

L. Edgar Hoover

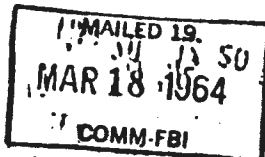
John Edgar Hoover  
Director

NOTE: Neither correspondent nor Mrs. Giaver is identifiable Bufiles.

CJJ:cal

(4)

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_



56 MAR 26 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

MAR 19 3 56 PM '64  
RECEIVED  
ROOM

6-TRP  
Futrell

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION  
ON THE  
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. NE.  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002

EARL WARREN,  
Chairman  
RICHARD B. RUSSELL  
JOHN STERMAN COOPER  
HALF BOGGS  
GERALD R. FORD  
JOHN J. MCCLOY  
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE R.

MAR 18 1964

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover  
Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Re: Clothing worn by President Kennedy when  
assassinated on November 22, 1963.

Would you please submit a report in writing from the FBI  
Laboratory concerning the following:

1. Shirt - Exhibit 225
2. Coat - Exhibit 222
3. Tie - Exhibit 224

(Lab Report, dated December 5, 1963)

We would appreciate your reasons for the opinion that holes  
in the clothing were either "entrance holes" or "exit holes."

Sincerely,

*J. Lee Rankin*  
J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel

NOT RECORDED UNREC  
199 MAR 30 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

*File  
3-10-64*

*10 1964*

1-Mr. Belmont  
1-Mr. Rosen  
1-Mr. Sullivan  
1-Mr. Malley

62-109060 - UNREC

March 23, 1964

By Courier Service

*Assassination of President  
John F. Kennedy*

Honorable J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel  
The President's Commission  
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated March 18, 1964, concerning the reasons for the opinion that holes in the clothing of President Kennedy were either "entrance holes" or "exit holes."

The hole in the back of the coat and the hole in the back of the shirt were in general, circular in shape and the ends of the torn threads around the holes were bent inward. These characteristics are typical of bullet entrance holes.

The hole in the front of the shirt was a ragged slitlike hole and the ends of the torn threads around the hole were bent outward. These characteristics are typical of an exit hole for a projectile.

A small elongated nick was present in the left side of the knot of the tie. This nick may have been caused by the projectile after it passed through the front of the shirt. No additional observations relative to the nick could be made due to the characteristics of the nick.

Sincerely yours,

*W. Edgar Hoover*

CLK-fch (10)

105-82555

64 MAR 9 1964

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

REC'D-READING ROOM

MAR 23 4 13 PM '64

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-42555-501

BY COURIER SVC.  
49 MAR 25  
COMM-FBI

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holloman \_\_\_\_\_

3/23/64

Airtel

To: SAC, Los Angeles

From: Director, FBI (62-109060)

**ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY  
NOVEMBER 22, 1963  
DALLAS, TEXAS**

Enclosed for Los Angeles and Dallas is one copy each of a letter received from Mrs. Emily R. Francis which is self-explanatory.

Los Angeles is instructed to interview Mrs. E. W. Giaver, 10469 Kinnard Avenue, Los Angeles 24, California, and determine the date and on what television channel she observed the film referred to in enclosed letter.

After obtaining this information contact appropriate television station and attempt to obtain a copy of this film and furnish to the Bureau for review, also ascertain all additional data as to how this film came into the possession of the television station.

Submit the results of your inquiry to the Bureau in an LHM deleting the property stamp and furnish 25 copies in appropriate insert form to Dallas for inclusion in a subsequent report. For your information the enclosed letter from Mrs. E. R. Francis was acknowledged by letter dated 3/18/64, from the Bureau. Handle promptly.

Enclosure

1 - Dallas (89-43) (Enclosure)

1 - Mr. Conrad (Enclosure)

1 - Mr. C. Q. Smith (Enclosure)

KMR:jgs

(7)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

MAR 25 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

MAILED 27  
MAR 23 1964

COMM-FBI

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

MAR 26 1964

601-13

5 REC-13

62-104060-2706

NOTE:

The letter was received dated March 15, 1964 from Mrs. Emily R. Francis, 2100 Connecticut Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C. In her letter Mrs. Francis stated she obtained a letter from a friend of hers in Los Angeles, California, who asked her to report to the appropriate person as to the movie observed on television following the President's assassination. Comment was made that Mrs. Giaver thought the film has been taken by someone other than the press which showed the President's car in front of the School Book Depository Building and after the shots were fired, two men running from the rear left side of the building into a lane or alley. One of these men removed his coat and threw it in the shrubbery, and these men did not appear to be police officers. It was believed by Mrs. Giaver that if the film was rerun and that portion enlarged showing the two men a possibility exists that they could be identified. The letter stated Mrs. Giaver had asked over a 100 people who had seen the same film but that none of them had observed the two men leaving the building possibly because of the confusion and excitement in the foreground. Bureau files contain no record concerning Mrs. Francis or Mrs. Giaver.



**Honorable J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel  
The President's Commission  
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast  
Washington, D. C.**

Assassination of  
President John  
F. Kennedy

In accordance with Mr. Howard Willens' conversation with Inspector Leo J. Gauthier of this Bureau on March 23, 1964, two additional copies each of the brochures entitled "Paine and Randle Homes, Irving, Texas"; "Texas School Book Depository, Dallas, Texas"; and "Bus and Taxi Exhibits" were hand delivered to Mr. Willens' office at 9:00 A. M. on March 24, 1964. With the submission of these brochures, this now completes your request.

BY COURIER SVC.  
53 MAR 2 8  
COMM-FBI

**J. Edgar Hoover**

REC-3462-104060-2707

~~12~~ MAR 26 1964

LJG:bod:gt  
(7)

- 1 - Mr. Belmont (Sent direct)  
1 - Mr. Rosen (Mr. Malley) (Sent direct)  
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Sent direct)  
1 - Mr. Conrad (Sent direct)

**Based on memo Gauthier to Callahan dated 3/24/64. LJC:bod**

olap  
 iclous  
 lola  
 rappe  
 yllike  
 mard  
 tel. uet  
 leure  
 omb  
 loxau  
 allien  
 nval  
**Ater**

8 MAR 30 1964 ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-109000-1

**NOTE:** Telephone conversation on 3-23-64 with Mr. Willens resulted in a request that the Commission be furnished additional copies of visual aids previously furnished to them. These copies were readily available in the Exhibits Section and Willens was advised that he would have these copies in his office at 9 a.m., 3-24-64.

March 25, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel  
The President's Commission  
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Enclosed for your information are two copies each of two photographs of a \$5 Federal Reserve Note, Serial Number L 21781599 C, Series 1950 C, which was found in the receipts of the Yuma Greyhound Club, Yuma, Arizona, on the morning of March 8, 1964.

Mr. Clifford B. Allore, manager of the above club, advised the \$5 Federal Reserve Note had been received at one of the pari mutual betting windows on the evening of either March 6, or March 7, 1964. During the morning of March 8, 1964, while his clerks were checking the betting receipts one of them turned this note over to him inasmuch as it contained notations which the clerk thought might have some connection with the assassination of President Kennedy.

Mr. Allore stated it would be impossible to determine which betting window had received the note, pointing out there are twenty-four such windows and that on the evenings of March 6, and March 7, 1964, there were in excess of 2600 persons present at the track.

MAR 26 1964

This note was furnished to a representative of this Bureau at Yuma, Arizona, on March 8, 1964, and forwarded to our office in Phoenix, Arizona. It was immediately transmitted to the FBI Laboratory in Washington, D. C.

The writing and hand printing on the \$5 note were searched through our anonymous letter file and no identification was effected. The writing and hand printing were

- 1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. I. W. Conrad
- 1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan
- 1 - Mr. J. C. Cadigan

See Note Page Three.

RDR:bhg  
(13)

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

REC'D-READING ROOM  
FBI

MAR 25 5 14 PM '64  
UNREC COPY AND COPY OF ENCL FILED IN

BY COURIER SVC.  
51 MAR 25  
COMM-EN

Tolson  
Belmont  
Mohr  
Casper  
Callahan  
Conrad  
DeLoach  
Evans  
Gale  
Rosen  
Sullivan  
Tavel  
Trotter  
Tele. Room  
Holmes  
Gandy

88 MAR 30 1964

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

compared with the known handwriting and hand printing of Lee Harvey Oswald and it was concluded that Oswald did not prepare the writing on the note.

The wording appearing on the face of this note is as follows: On the left side, "Johnson for Pres. Kill Kennedy at Dallas." The "J" in the name "Johnson" is a printed letter on the note itself. To the right side of the printed "J" is the printed number "12" and immediately following the number "12" is the handwritten word "shots." Below the printed number "12" on the lower left corner of the note is the word "o'clock." Around the portrait of Lincoln in the center of the note is the wording "Use a British Rifle Shoot at Dallas Texas." On the right side of the note is the wording "Shoot twice to be sure." On the back of the note is the wording "Shoot between the eyes in parade Kill Kennedy dead."

The underlined words cannot be definitely determined but represent the most likely possibilities.

The above information is being made available to the United States Secret Service in Washington, D. C.

The \$5 note is being retained by our Laboratory and will be returned to Mr. Allore, in accordance with his request, when no longer required. No further action is being taken in this matter in the absence of a specific request to the contrary from you.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (4)

LET TO HONORABLE J. LEE RANKIN

NOTE:

For details see FD-302 submitted by Phoenix dated 3/10/64; C. D. DeLoach to Mr. Mohr memo dated 3/12/64, captioned, "Greyhound Park, Yuma, Arizona, \$5 Bill Located 3/7/64; Assassination of President Kennedy," REW:amr; as well as W. D. Griffith to Mr. Conrad memo dated 3/18/64, captioned "Assassination of John Fitzgerald Kennedy, Dallas, Texas, 11/22/63, Miscellaneous - Information Concerning," JCC:fa.

In view of the circumstances under which this note was made available to the Phoenix Office and the fact that the writing appearing on the note cannot be identified in the Bureau's anonymous letter file which makes it impractical at this time to conduct active investigation to locate the individual responsible for placing the writing on the note and unless in receipt of a specific request to the contrary from the President's Commission, no further action is contemplated. The note will be returned to Mr. Allore when the President's Commission terminates its inquiry into the assassination and providing a request to the contrary is not received.

U. S. Secret Service is being advised separately.

1Date 3/10/64

Mr. CLIFFORD B. ALLORE, Manager, Yuma Greyhound Club, Yuma, Arizona, produced a \$5.00 Federal Reserve Note, Serial Number L 217 815 99 C, Series 1960 C, which he stated had been received at one of the pari-mutuel betting windows on the evening of either March 6 or March 7, 1964. During the morning of March 8, 1964, while his clerks were checking the proceeds of the nights' betting, one turned over the above-described note since it contained penciled notations which ALLORE and the clerk thought might refer to the plans to assassinate President KENNEDY in Dallas, Texas.

ALLORE stated it would be impossible to tell which betting window had received the bill, pointing out there are twenty-four such windows and that the crowd of patrons for the nights of March 6 and March 7, 1964 totaled over 2600 persons.

ALLORE furnished the above note in the event examination was desired by the FBI. He stated he would like to have said bill returned when its use was no longer required.

COPIES DESTROYED

A A DEC 20 1972

On 3/8/64 at Yuma, Arizona File # PX 89-42  
by SA JACK C. POLLOCK/vtp 2708 Date dictated 3/8/64

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 24 1964 *note*

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

FBI WASH DC

FBI DALLAS

4-10 PM CST URGENT 3-24-64 WD

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060)

FROM DALLAS (100-10461) 1 P

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOV.  
TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE, DALLAS, TEXAS. MISC., INFO CONCERNING.

REBURAD TO DALLAS MARCH TWENTYFOUR INST REQUESTING DATE  
INFO CONCERNING ARTICLE FROM THE "NEW YORK JOURNAL AMERICAN"  
DATED FEB TWENTYTHREE LAST PREPARED BY BOB CONSIDINE WOULD BE  
FURNISHED.

DALLAS AIRTEL TO BUREAU MARCH TWENTYTHREE LAST CONTAINED  
LETTERHEAD MEMO ENCLOSURE REFLECTING DESIRED INFO.

END

LRA

FBI WASH DC

P

cc: Mr. Sullivan

REC-34 62-109060-1

2709

EX-101

MAR 26 1964

3 MAR 30 1964-1

## Memorandum

TO : J. Edgar Hoover  
Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation

REC-24

DATE:

March 23 1964

HJM:RJR:mjr  
129-11

FROM : Herbert J. Miller, Jr.  
Assistant Attorney General  
Criminal Division  
Department of Justice

SUBJECT: [Mr. Willard F. Banker, victim]

Enclosed for your attention is a copy of a letter dated January 30, 1964, from Mrs. Willard F. Banker to the wife of the Attorney General. This letter indicates prior knowledge by Mrs. Banker's husband of a plot to assassinate President Kennedy.

F B I  
REC'D-CRIM DIV

MAR 31 3 23 PM '64

REC-24

MAR 24 1964

ENCLOSURE

2710

EX-100 PROC  
33-MAR-24-1964



Mrs. Willard F. Banker  
3550 Mynders Avenue  
Memphis, Tennessee

Dear Mrs. Banker:

Your letter dated January 30, 1964, to the wife of the Attorney General has been received and referred to the appropriate officials for consideration.

Your interest in writing is greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

HERBERT J. MILLER, Jr.  
Assistant Attorney General  
Criminal Division  
Department of Justice

FBI

ENCLOSURE

2710

RECEIVED

FEB 14 1964

CORRES. MAJ

RECEIVED

FEB 10 1964  
CRIMINAL DIVISION

3550 Mynders Ave  
Memphis, Tennessee

January 30 1964

~~Mrs. Ethel Kennedy  
Hyannis Port,  
Massachusetts~~

129-11	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
22	FEB 10 1964
RECEIVED [initials]	
CRIM-GEN. CRIME SEC	

Dear Mrs. Kennedy:

I have addressed this letter to you, hoping in this manner to find some assurance that the information contained herein might be brought to the personal attention of Mr. Robert Kennedy. Would you please help me by asking him to read the information.

More than a year ago, Nov 5 1962, my husband, [Mr. Willard F. Banker], was the victim of a brutal beating, that under most conditions would have resulted in his death. We believe it was attempted murder.

During his first efforts to explain what had happened to him, he told us, "our president will be killed." This was repeated to us in various ways, as he was able to talk, when strength permitted.

His efforts to make us understand were not the babblings of delirium. At the time we found it difficult to grasp such a warning. We knew of no direct way he could have come by such knowledge. We thought at first he referred to the president of his company. Later in our discussions, we believe if he had intended to refer to the company president [W.R. Grace & Co., at Memphis] he would have referred to him by name. [Mr. Banker] repeatedly mentioned, "our government"... "our national security". [Mr. Banker] stated, that he had some contact made with him to "help prevent just such a thing as this happening, and then they walked into my office and tried to kill me."

[Mr Banker] according to report, was alone at the time of the attack. He was found in a corridor of the [Home Federal Bldg, in Memphis]. His office in [W.R. Grace & Co.] is located on 5th floor of this building. He was taken to a near by hospital, accompanied by fellow employees, his condition gravely serious. Altho face, head and body bruises were present and pronounced, all concerned with early aid, including attending doctors, said [Mr. Banker] had experienced a stroke. No direct treatment was administered to re-

COPIES DESTROYED

lieve his condition, until eleven days later when a massive sub-  
 aral hemorrhage was located and removed.

In the following months, an impenetrable blanket of intrigue, including threatening and coercing of witnesses, has covered the incident, growing more intense as [Mr. Banker] showed amazing recovery and promise of excellent recall. [Mr. Banker] persisted in his insistence that he had been attacked while in his office. We feel every effort has been made to discredit [Mr. Banker's] ability to remember and now relate facts. We feel sure the damage from the brain injury has not completely cleared, as his memory of the recovery period fluctuates in its depth. However, he has expressed no contradictions during his recall. On other issues, we have found [Mr. Banker's] statements to be factual. However, he cannot tell us what he might have discovered that caused some one to try to kill him.

I knew, [Mr. Banker] had been the subject of a security check some time before his attack. It was so poorly done, I was amazed, and just following the check, I called the C.I.A. office, and told them of my observations concerning the inaptness of their work. In the first week of November 1963, I again called the C.I.A. office, located the man who put through the check [now employed by Memphis police], told him what had happened to [Mr. Banker], and of my conviction that it was attempted murder, also that it was being covered completely. I told him [Mr. Banker] had expressed anxiety and fear that our president would be killed. I repeated to him one of [Mr. Banker's] remarks, "security in our government is so poor, no one will even take notice til it is done."

This man to whom I talked was, I understand the former director of the Memphis C.I.A. office. If you will notice dates I gave, the last time I talked with him was approximately three weeks before President Kennedy was killed. I felt my report to him was met with poorly veiled ridicule. It was stated that I was overly distressed. He said their work with [Mr. Banker] could in no way be connected with an attack made later on [Mr. Banker]. After President Kennedy's death no one called back to ask again what I had reported to them.

I cannot let this go longer, and make no further effort to assure myself that it has been given consideration. I know, sometimes strange co-incidents can produce a false picture. I wish to be sure tho, that if this information is of any value, I have not missed placing it where it will be checked. We at this time find no other way here to proceed.

Please do not place this back into this locality for routine processing. I not only feel it would be ludicrous to hope for adequate attention given to it, I sincerely believe it would place [Mr. Banker] and our family under serious hazard.

[Mr. Banker,] was and is a man of excellent record. He is devoted to

his family and his work. He has a deep and unalterable pride in our country, that pride is often expressed with convincing sincerity. He was dismissed from [W.R. Grace & Co.] basically because he insisted he had been attacked while at work in his office. He has for nine years been credit manager of W.R. Grace, at Memphis. He was a respected and honored employee. His work covered more than the local area. He traveled often in the States and in Mexico. Because of his work in finance and credits, domestic and foreign he was involved in some effort to bring to light the operations of Billy Sol Estes. He had experienced some pointed statements concerning his efforts. When I reminded Grace personnel of this as a possibility of the source of the attack on Mr. Banker, I was told that Mr. Banker had not the slightest connection with any work done concerning Mr. Estes. I knew this was not true.

I wrote directly to [Mr. Peter Grace] informing him that [Mr. Banker] had not experienced a natural illness as reported. I expressed our conviction that someone had tried to kill him. I called his attention to the elaborate efforts locally to suppress that fact.

[Mr. Grace] answered my letter, saying that he had been assured by the Memphis office that Mr. Banker had only been ill. I did not give [Mr. Grace] the information concerning the anxiety [Mr. Banker] expressed for the safety of President Kennedy. I had hoped he might assure me that he was interested sufficiently to look further than just at routine reports. As he did not reassure me, I feel any other information would be received in the same manner. Therefore this has been reported by me, only to the C.I.A. officer and in this letter.

I know this way of reaching you may be considered an error in courtesy. I know the serious situation that could develop if my sincerity is given a poor evaluation. However, I am convinced I would not be heard any other way.

I've tried to be as brief as possible, yet give enough background and sequence to the incident to help you understand why I feel that somewhere in this there maybe part of the pattern that brought about President Kennedy's death.

Respectfully,

*Willard F. Banker*  
 Mrs. Willard F. Banker  
 3550 Wynuers Ave.  
 Memphis, Tenn.

3/25/64

Airtel

To: SAC, Memphis  
REC-24  
From: Director, FBI (62-109060)-2710

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN F. KENNEDY  
11/22/63  
DALLAS, TEXAS  
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Enclosed for Memphis and Dallas are copies of a letter from the Department dated 3/23/64, and a letter from [Mrs. Willard F. Banker of Memphis, Tennessee], dated 1/30/64, which is self-explanatory.

No record identifiable with [Willard F. Banker] could be located in Bureau files.

[Mrs. Banker] should be contacted, her letter to Mrs. Ethel Kennedy acknowledged, and any further details relating to the assassination of President Kennedy obtained. The results of investigation, including the Department's referral and Mrs. Banker's letter to Mrs. Kennedy should be incorporated in an appropriate insert and submitted to the Bureau and 25 copies to Dallas. Any additional investigation required should be appropriately handled such as an interview with [Mr. Banker] if necessary or inquiry into the assault on [Mr. Banker] which resulted in his dismissal from [W. R. Grace and Company].

Enclosures 2

1 - Dallas (89-13) (Enclosures 2)

RDR:job  
(5)

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

FBI

See Note Page Two

MAR 25 1964

RECEIVED  
MAR 25 1964

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

57 APR 1 1964

NOTE:

[Mrs. Banker] relates that her husband, while recovering from an unsolved assault during 11/62, made some statements construed by her as indicating knowledge President Kennedy would be assassinated. [Mrs. Banker] would appear to be a sincere, intelligent individual; however, it is possible her allegations may be exaggerated. There are indications that full details concerning the assault on [Mr. Banker] which resulted in his being dismissed from his job are being withheld from [Mrs. Banker]. In view of allegation, it is felt this matter must be appropriately run out and reported for subsequent dissemination to the Commission. No reply to the Department appears warranted as this letter was merely furnished to the FBI for any action we deem necessary.

F B I

3/23/64

Date:

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_

(Type in plain text or code)

AIRTEL

AIRMAIL

Via \_\_\_\_\_

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)  
FROM: SAC, EL PASO (89-52) (RUC)  
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN  
FITZGERALD KENNEDY, 11-22-63, DALLAS, TEXAS  
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING  
OO: DALLAS

Re El Paso airtel to the Bureau dated January 14, 1964; Omaha airtel to the Bureau dated January 21, 1964, and Dallas airtel to the Bureau dated March 17, 1964.

For info of Dallas, the results of the investigation conducted by the El Paso Office in the above captioned matter have been submitted to Dallas in report form or by FD 302 except for information furnished to the El Paso Office on January 14, 1964, by Officer JOE BROYLES, El Paso Police Department.

For info of Omaha, referenced Dallas airtel instructs all offices to submit to the Dallas Office FD 302's and inserts covering results of all investigation regarding allegations which do not relate to OSWALD, so that Dallas

(3) Bureau  
2-Dallas (89-43)  
2-Omaha (89-20)  
1-El Paso

REC-24

112

2711

DJR:mis  
(8)

3 MAR 25 1964

CC: Wick

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_

Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_

M

Per \_\_\_\_\_

58 MAR 30 1964

EP 89-52

can co-ordinate the assembling and submission of reports under the above captioned.

In view of the above, the Omaha Office is requested to prepare FD 302's and inserts covering the investigation pertaining to [REDACTED] including a FD 302 for the El Paso Office setting out the receipt of [REDACTED] letter from [Officer JOE BROYLES] by SA ROBERT C. NAGEL and the results of SA NAGEL's interview of [BROYLES.]

The FD 302 should read as follows:

(Officer JOE BROYLES, El Paso Police Department.)  
El Paso, made available a letter addressed to him by [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] who listed his return address as [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] Iowa. The letter reads  
as follows:

(The Omaha Office is requested to set out the contents of the above mentioned letter at this point).

[Officer BROYLES] stated that he became acquainted with [REDACTED] at Texas Western College, El Paso, in about 1956, and last had contact with [REDACTED] when [REDACTED] passed through El Paso in about 1962. [Officer BROYLES] said it was his belief that [REDACTED] was originally from Dallas, Texas, and appeared to be residing in [REDACTED] Iowa, at the time of the mailing of the letter. [Officer BROYLES] said he had no additional pertinent information to furnish regarding [REDACTED] (End of FD 302).

For info Omaha, the Dallas Office has stated that usual 5 day dictation rule for FD 302's is to be suspended in connection with this project. In addition, the Dallas



EP 80-52

Office has instructed that a subject matter heading such as the name of the individual against whom the allegation is made or other appropriate identifying data should be included in connection with the submission of the FD 302's and inserts.

In addition, the Dallas Office instructed as follows:

In all instances the complete resolving of the allegation is necessary before the insert can be included in the report. In connection with inserts prepared where the source has requested his identity be protected, it will be necessary to furnish Dallas an appropriate administrative insert such as : "The source who requested his identity not be divulged and who furnished information concerning JOHN DOE reflected in this report is BILL JONES, etc."

The investigative insert reflecting the information from such a source should begin with a statement such as : "On (date) an individual who requested his identity not be divulged, but who has furnished reliable information in the past (or who has furnished insufficient information in the past to determine his reliability), advised, etc."

Each office receiving this communication which received an allegation resulting in subsequent investigation must prepare an appropriate insert disclosing the "predication" or "basis" for the investigation.

The Bureau has strongly pointed out that all material contained in reports and other communications in the above captioned cases must be meticulously prepared with

EP 98-52

the utmost care given to grammar, spelling, punctuation, and sentence structure. Therefore, each office before forwarding Dallas 25 copies of any insert or FD-302 should make absolutely sure that such material is "letter perfect".

Each office receiving this communication should immediately commence preparation of the requested information in the proper form as described above and furnish same to Dallas as it is completed with respect to each specific allegation. The entire review and submission in appropriate form to Dallas must be completed by April 15, 1964.

HOXIE

F B I

Date: 3/19/64

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT  
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL  
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)  
SACs, DALLAS (89-43)  
NEW ORLEANS (

FROM: SAC, CINCINNATI (62-2758) (RUC)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN F. KENNEDY, 11/22/63,  
DALLAS, TEXAS

Re Bureau airtel to Cincinnati, 3/13/64.

Enclosed for the Bureau are two copies each, for Dallas, 25 copies each, and for New Orleans, two copies each, of an insert covering investigation conducted by Cincinnati concerning GEORGE COLTON, and an FD-302 covering interview of GEORGE COLTON on 3/17/64.

It should be noted that GEORGE COLTON does not have a middle name, is single, 5'8" tall, and weighs 180 pounds. He is apparently not identical with GEORGE EDWARD COLTON, mentioned in reairtel.

It should also be noted that COLTON gave the name of the busboy as PEARL AUTREY (phonetic), instead of AUTRY PEARL as shown in his letter, and was not sure of the names used by the man who came to his bar, giving the names as

- ③ - Bureau (Enc - 4) (AM) REC-34  
2 - Dallas (Enc - 50) (AM)  
2 - New Orleans (Enc - 4) (AM)  
1 - Cincinnati

EEH:clh  
(8)

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_

Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_

M

Per \_\_\_\_\_

airtel CI  
KMP:ias 3-24-64

CI 62-2758

ARGOSKI or AGROSKI and YANSEN or YANNEN. (COLTON) also gave the name of the piano player as [GENE ELSNOR].

LEADS:

NEW ORLEANS DIVISION

AT BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA

Will, if not already done, interview [PEARL AUTREY, GENE ELSNOR, waitress VERA (LNU), the Cashier and other waitresses at the [Hunt Room of the Capitol House Hotel] concerning comments contained in the letter furnished by [COLTON, and enclosed FD-302.

DALLAS DIVISION

AT DALLAS, TEXAS

Will, as instructed by Bureau, include insert and FD-302 in report.

No additional investigation being conducted by Cincinnati, UACB.

Date 3/19/64

11  
[GEORGE (NMN) COLTON], who resides care of [Mr. and Mrs. STEVE MILLER, Fairpoint, Ohio], was interviewed at his place of employment, the [Esquire Supper Club, Bethlehem Boulevard, West Virginia Route 91, near Wheeling, West Virginia], and furnished the following information:

He is presently employed as bartender at the [Esquire Supper Club]. He has been residing at [Fairpoint, Ohio], with his brother-in-law and sister, [Mr. and Mrs. STEVE MILLER], since the latter part of December, 1963. He is single.

From October 1, 1963, to December 20, 1963, he was employed as Head Bartender in the [Hunt Room of the Capitol House Hotel, located on Lafayette Street, Baton Rouge, Louisiana]. While employed there, he resided at the Heidelberg Hotel, which is located across the street from the Capitol House.

On the day of the funeral of President KENNEDY, or the following day, a young white male, 25 to 32 years old, about 5'8" tall, weighing about 165 pounds, medium build, dark complexion, black hair, slightly wavy, heavy black eyebrows, dressed well in a business suit, sat down at the bar while [COLTON] was tending bar. The man did not wear glasses. This man gave his name as ARGOSKI or AGROSKI (phonetic) or some other similar name. He mentioned that he was of Polish extraction, and that his father had been a coal miner somewhere in Pennsylvania. [COLTON] told him they had something in common, because [COLTON] also came from a coal mining area. [COLTON] had never seen the man before this visit. The man stated he was employed by an overseas insurance company, selling insurance overseas. The man stayed at the bar for about a half hour and had two beers. While at the bar, the man asked how everything had been going. Then he said he guessed everything had been going fine the past three or four days in that part of the country. [COLTON] does not recall the exact wording the man used, but it was similar to that given above.

File # 62-2758on 3/17/64 at Wheeling, West Virginia Date dictated 3/18/64by EMIL E. HOPKINS/clh

ENCLOSURE

According to [COLTON], many people in the Baton Rouge area had been making derogatory remarks about the late President, and on one occasion after the assassination and before the funeral, some of the people sitting at the bar had told [COLTON] to turn the television off, that they were tired of hearing about the assassination. [COLTON] does not recall the identities of any of the individuals who made derogatory statements, or who requested that the television set be turned off. Asked why he took more note of the man mentioned above, [COLTON] stated that this man seemed "odd." He was unable to give any specific reasons why this man impressed him differently than did the other people who frequented the bar.

About three weeks after the first visit to the bar, the man returned. He sat down at the bar at about 8:00 PM, and stayed there for about an hour and a half or longer. During the time he was at the bar, he had three or four beers. When he entered the bar, he acted as though he had already had a few drinks. He was feeling "good," that is, he was not drunk, but was somewhat "tipsy." About four or five times he gave the busboy, a Negro male, named [PEARL] [AUTREY] (phonetic), a dollar bill and asked him to have the piano player, [GENE] [ELSNOR] (phonetic), play a song called "Street of Dreams," or some similar name, exact name not recalled. The man told [COLTON] that the song was a "good old Texas song." When [COLTON] asked how the song could be a Texas song, the man said, "We kill them in Texas on the street of dreams," or some other words to that effect. On this occasion, [COLTON] reminded the man that he had seen him in the bar before, and asked his name again. The man said his name was YANSEN or YANNEN, or some other similar sounding name. He is not certain of the sound or spelling of the name the man gave.

The man, on this second visit to the bar, acted as though he was trying to pick a fight with [COLTON]. [COLTON] does not recall the various things the man said that caused him to believe the man was trying to fight with him, but does recall that he showed the busboy a ring he was wearing, a large ring with a square setting, with a red stone in the setting, and made a remark to the effect that he could smear [COLTON's] face with the ring.

[COLTON] overheard the man talking to [PEARL AUTREY], the busboy, and heard him mention something about CASTRO, but does not know what the man said to [AUTREY] about CASTRO. [PEARL] [AUTREY] should recall the man, because [COLTON] mentioned to [AUTREY] that he would never forget the man. The Cashier and waitresses at the Hunt Room of the Capitol House should recall the man, and may be able to recall more of his conversation than [COLTON], because it was a busy evening, and [COLTON] was serving other customers. [COLTON] does not recall the name of the Cashier and recalls only that one waitress had the first name VERA, last name unknown.

[PEARL AUTREY], who engaged in conversation with the man, attends college in Baton Rouge, Louisiana. [COLTON] does not recall the name of the college.

[COLTON] was again asked why he felt the man mentioned above would know something about the assassination of President KENNEDY. Again he was unable to furnish any specific reasons for this belief. He could only say that the man acted "differently" from the other people in the area, and "didn't seem right."

During the course of the interview, in describing the man in relation to himself, [COLTON] described himself as 5'8" tall, 180 pounds. His full name is [GEORGE COLTON] and he has no middle name. He is single and was raised in the [Fairpoint, Ohio, area.

CI 62-2758

EEH:clh

1

The following investigation was conducted by SA EMIL E. HOPKINS on March 17, 1964:

[NORMAN NICHOLS, Township Police, (St. Clairsville, Ohio, advised that [GEORGE COLTON] is the brother-in-law of [STEVE MILLER, former Belmont County Deputy Sheriff.] He is a bartender by trade, and until recently, was working at that trade in one of the Southern States. Just a few days before, [NICHOLS] saw [COLTON] on the street in [St. Clairsville, and [COLTON] told him he was staying with his sister, Mrs. STEVE MILLER, at [Fairpoint, Ohio. [GEORGE COLTON] was raised in the [Fairpoint, Ohio, area, and was in military service during World War II. [NICHOLS] stated that he and [GEORGE COLTON] worked together in setting up a Veterans of Foreign Wars (VFW) Post in [St. Clairsville, after World War II. He considers [GEORGE COLTON] to be a responsible individual whose loyalty is above question.

[Deputy Sheriff JUSTIN HALENAR, Belmont County Sheriff's Office, St. Clairsville, Ohio, advised that the files of that office contain no records identifiable with [GEORGE COLTON.]

[STEVE MILLER, proprietor of Miller's Nite Club, Fairpoint, Ohio, advised that [GEORGE COLTON] is his brother-in-law, and is residing at [Fairpoint, Ohio, with [MILLER] and his wife, [GEORGE COLTON's] sister. He stated [GEORGE COLTON] is a responsible individual. He stated [COLTON] is employed as a bartender at the [Esquire Supper Club, West Virginia Route 91, near Wheeling, West Virginia.

44 DEC 29 1972



3/25/64

Airtel

To: SAC, Cincinnati (62-2758)

From: ~~BY~~ Director, FBI (62-109060) — 2712

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN F. KENNEDY  
11/22/63  
DALLAS, TEXAS

ReBuairtel to Cincinnati 3/13/64; and Cincinnati  
airtel to Director dated 3/19/64.

Referenced airtel which enclosed FD-302 concerning  
an interview with George Colton was received at the Bureau  
and it was noted that the reproduction of this FD-302 in  
paragraph one contains several erasures which are visible and  
dissemination of the FD-302 cannot be made in its present  
form.

Cincinnati is instructed to prepare an amended  
FD-302 concerning the interview with George Colton and furnish  
appropriate corrected copies to Dallas, New Orleans, and the  
Bureau.

- 1 - Dallas (89-43)
- 1 - New Orleans

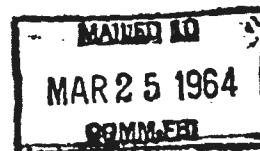
NOTE: This matter pertains to a letter dated 3/2/64, which  
was addressed to the Attorney General from George Colton of  
Fairpoint, Ohio. Colton's letter stated he was a former bar-  
tender at Baton Rouge and had overheard comments of one  
"Argoski" to the effect "down in Texas we kill them." Colton  
was subsequently interviewed by the Cincinnati Division and  
submitted an FD-302 which had corrections made and in re-  
producing, these corrections made a very sloppy appearance  
which cannot be disseminated to the President's Commission  
in present form. Cincinnati has been requested to submit  
an amended FD-302. There are leads presently outstanding  
in the New Orleans Division.

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

KMR:job  
(6)

66 MAR 31 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐



1 - Belmont  
1 - Mohr  
1 - Conrad  
1 - DeLoach  
1 - Sullivan  
1 - Malley  
1 - Branigan  
1 - Lenihan  
March 25, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Linton  
1 - Mail Room  
1 - Gheesling

Honorable J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel  
The President's Commission  
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

There is enclosed a list identifying fifteen reports and seventeen memoranda containing additional results of our investigation concerning "Lee Harvey Oswald." This list also identifies a memorandum captioned "Assassination of President John F. Kennedy, November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas," and a report captioned "Jorge Morales Amador." Two copies of each of these communications are also enclosed.

We will continue to furnish you with communications in duplicate containing further results of our investigation in this matter.

Upon removal of classified enclosures, this letter becomes unclassified.

Sincerely yours, 12 MAR 26 1964

BY COURIER SVC.

53 MAR 25

COMM-FBI

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
Malley \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Rm. \_\_\_\_\_  
Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

105-82555

WIG:cgw

(13) (u)

ENCLOSURE

MAIL ROOM

TELETYPE UNIT

SEE NOTE PAGE 2

UNREC

[REDACTED]

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

WFO: Confidential as enclosed WFO report 3-11-64 and enclosed letterhead memoranda 1/13, 3/6, 3/9 and 3/10/64 are so classified. The WFO report is classified Confidential to protect security informants of continuing value; the letterhead memoranda prepared by Logan, Mexico are also classified Confidential to protect Bureau's foreign operations. In addition the 3/6 memo is classified Confidential to protect Bureau security informants of continuing value, unauthorized disclosure of which would adversely affect defense interests. These reports have been reviewed by the supervisors and by Mr. Malley and Mr. Belmont. They consist of 223 pages. ●

March 25, 1964

REPORTS PREPARED BY THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

<u>Report of</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Office</u>
Edwin Dalrymple	2-20-64	Houston
George W. Hymers	2-27-64	Memphis
Dennis W. Shanahan	3-3-64	Chicago
Raymond H. Williams	3-3-64	Minneapolis
Paul J. Schaaf	3-4-64	Charlotte
Ewald I. Carlson	3-6-64	Minneapolis
Milton R. Kaack	3-9-64	New Orleans
Patrick J. Fletcher	3-9-64	Indianapolis
Carl F. Freeman	3-9-64	Las Vegas
William S. Brown	3-10-64	Portland
John M. Kemmy	3-11-64	San Antonio
James F. Morrissey	3-11-64	Washington, D. C.
Milton R. Kaack	3-12-64	New Orleans
Dennis W. Shanahan	3-13-64	Chicago
Rufus Thomas Tyson	3-13-64	Cincinnati

MEMORANDA PREPARED BY THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

<u>Date</u>	<u>Office</u>
1-13-64	Washington, D. C.
2-22-64	Miami
2-26-64	Miami
2-28-64	Houston
3-2-64	Miami
3-3-64	New York
3-4-64	New York
3-5-64	New York
3-6-64	Washington, D. C.
3-9-64	Washington, D. C.
3-10-64	Washington, D. C.
3-11-64	Los Angeles
3-12-64	Washington, D. C.
3-12-64	Washington, D. C.
3-13-64	Dallas

62-100000  
-ENCLOSURE

UNREC

3-17-64  
3-17-64

Washington, D. C.  
Washington, D. C.

Memorandum dated 2-26-64 at Boston captioned "Assassination of President John F. Kennedy, November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas"; Report of Special Agent Roger H. Lee dated 2-28-64 at New York captioned "Jorge Morales Amador."

MARCH 24, 1964

CODE

RADIOGRAM

URGENT

(If next radio contact missed, send by plain text, urgent teletype)

TO SAC, DALLAS (89-43)  
FROM DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

17 ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE, DALLAS, TEXAS.

RE BUREAU AIRTEL DATED MARCH THIRTEEN, LAST, RELATING TO PRESIDENT-S COMMISSION REQUEST DATED MARCH TWELVE, SIXTYFOUR, AND AN ARTICLE FROM THE QUOTE NEW YORK JOURNAL-AMERICAN END QUOTE DATED FEBRUARY TWENTYTHREE, SIXTYFOUR, PREPARED BY BOB CONSIDINE.

SURAD DATE WHEN REQUESTED INFORMATION SUBMITTED TO THE BUREAU OR DATE WHEN IT WILL BE FURNISHED.

REC-24

19 MAR 25 1964

RDR:hw  
13

NOTE: Commission by referenced letter refers to a situation wherein one Warren Reynolds, a witness to Lee Harvey Oswald's shooting of Dallas police officer J. D. Tippit, was in turn shot by an intruder in his auto concern. The intruder, Darrell Wayne Garner, was absolved from involvement in the shooting of Reynolds primarily because of the testimony of his girl friend Betty (Mooney) Mac Donald, allegedly a stripper at Jack Ruby's Carousel Club in Dallas. Subsequently, MacDonald is reported to have hung herself. The Commission has requested it be furnished "with a full report" in these matters. The purpose for the Commission's request for this investigation is not known; however, Reynolds was a witness to the Tippit shooting and was one of several individuals who identified Oswald as Tippit's murderer.

This matter will continue to be followed closely by the Bureau and when the results are submitted, the Commission will be promptly notified.

VIA RADIOGRAM

MAR 24 1964

9:22 AM

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

68 MAR 24 1964

TELETYPE UNIT

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION  
MAR 24 1964  
TELETYPE

Mr. Belmont  
Mr. Mohr  
Mr. Casper  
Mr. Callahan  
Mr. Conrad  
Mr. DeLoach  
Mr. Evans  
Mr. Gale  
Mr. Rosen  
Mr. Sullivan  
Mr. Tavel  
Mr. Trotter  
Tele. Room  
Miss Holmes  
Miss Gandy

FBI ST LOUIS

645PM URGENT 3/24/64 TED

TO DIRECTOR AND DALLAS

FROM ST. LOUIS /89-36/

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS,  
TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE, AFO. DALLAS OO.

RE MEMPHIS TELETYPE MARCH TWENTYTHREE LAST.

INVESTIGATION REFLECTS [REDACTED] AKA

[REDACTED] INFORMANT AS SET FORTH RE TELETYPE,  
IS RESIDENT OF [REDACTED] MISSOURI, BORN LINN COUNTY, MO., 10-28-1911  
OCTOBER TWENTYEIGHT, NINETEEN NINETEEN, WAS ADJUDICATED  
A MENTAL CASE AT [KIRKSVILLE, MO.] NINETEEN FIFTYNINE AND  
SUBSEQUENTLY COMMITTED TO MENTAL INSTITUTION [MACON, MISSOURI]  
AND STATE HOSPITAL [NO. ONE, FULTON, MO.] AND STATE HOSPITAL  
[NO. TWO, ST. JOSEPH, MO.] [REDACTED] WAS MEMBER OF CHRISTIAN  
CONVENTIONS, A RELIGIOUS SECT, NINETEEN FIFTYTWO TO FIFTYSEVEN.  
BLAMES EIGHTEEN MINISTERS OF THIS SECT FOR HER COMMITMENT.

DURING INTERVIEW SHE WAS VARIOUSLY HYSTERICAL AND INCOHERENT.

ONLY BASIS FOR HER COMMENTS CONCERNING ASSASSINATION OF  
PRESIDENT IS FACT THAT SHE PLACED COLLECT PHONE CALL TO  
END PAGE ONE

68 MAR 30 1964

cc Hagg

PAGE TWO

PRESIDENT KENNEDY IN EARLY NOVEMBER SIXTYTHREE. CALL WAS NOT PUT THROUGH PARENTHESIS LOCAL OPERATOR KNOWING HER PROPENSITY FOR SUCH CALLS REFUSED TO PLACE IT UNPARENTHESIS. SUBSEQUENTLY THE PRESIDENT WAS SHOT AND SHE BLAMES THE FAILURE FOR THE COMPLETION OF HER CALL AND THE PRESIDENTS DEATH ON THE MINISTERS OF THE RELIGIOUS SECT. RELATIVES AND LOCAL OFFICERS STATE NO BASIS IN FACT FOR [REDACTED] ALLEGATION AS THEY ARE PRODUCTS OF HER IMAGINATION AND ARE HALLUCINATIONS. SHE IS REPORTED TO HAVE WRITTEN AND CALLED VARIOUS PROMINENT PERSONS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES. RELATIVES STATE SHE IS DEFINITELY PSYCHOTIC.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES STATE WILLIAM L. ORNBURN, KROGER STORE MANAGER, MOBERLY, MISSOURI, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] ACCORDING TO AUTHORITIES HAS HARASSED ORNBURN BY NUMEROUS PHONE CALLS TO HIM AT ALL HOURS OF DAY AND NIGHT. MEMPHIS ADVISED AM.

LETTERHEAD MEMO AND INVESTIGATIVE INSERT FOLLOW.

END

WA JD

FBI WASH DC

DLDR

FBI DALLAS



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
Malone \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

TO : Mr. Belmont

**CONFIDENTIAL**

DATE: March 13, 1964

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN F. KENNEDY  
NOVEMBER 22, 1963  
DALLAS, TEXAS

## PURPOSE

[REDACTED]

## BACKGROUND

[REDACTED]

Enclosures *sent 3-19-64* REG-34

62-109060

- 1 - Bufile 105-82555
- 1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan
- 1 - Foreign Liaison (Route through for review.)

**EX 101**

8 MAR 25 1964

KMR:bhg

(11)

68 MAR 30 1964

**CONFIDENTIAL**

Classified by 3358 w/420 10/10/75  
Exempt from GDS, Category 1

2715

CONFIDENTIAL

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont

Re: Assassination of President John F. Kennedy

OBSERVATIONS

In view of the fact there is no possible way to prove or disprove the allegations, based on the information furnished, no further action is being initiated.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. If approved, that the attached letter to the President's Commission with the attached confidential translation be forwarded.

2. That the attached memorandum to Dallas and Bonn, with enclosures, be forwarded recommending Dallas include the translation in its report.

*Handwritten marks:*  
A large checkmark (✓) is positioned above a large circle (○). To the right of the circle is the word "Review". Further right is the word "File". Below "Review" is the word "For". To the right of "For" is the word "Hand".

CONFIDENTIAL

FBI

Date: 3/25/64

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL \_\_\_\_\_  
(Priority)

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Bishop \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Felt \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, WFO (89-75) (P)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN F. KENNEDY  
11/22/63  
DALLAS, TEXAS

ReBuairtel to WFO 3/20/64.

Enclosed for Chicago office is one copy reairtel,  
as well as enclosures described in reairtel.

[Master Sgt. WILLIAM I. TROTTER, Provost Marshal's  
Office, Walter Reed Army Hospital, Washington, D.C., advised  
SA HOMER R. HAUSER on 3/23/64, (EUGENE B. DINKIN) had been  
discharged from the U.S. Army on 2/28/64. (Sgt. TROTTER)  
informed (DINKIN's) home address is listed as 6968 North  
Ashland Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.]

[Lt. Colonel JOHN J. WARD, Registrar's Office,  
Walter Reed Army Hospital, made available medical file per-  
taining to (EUGENE B. DINKIN) on 3/23/64. A review of the  
narrative summary in this file reflects the following  
diagnosis made of (DINKIN's) condition by Captain AVROM C.  
SEGAL, subsequent to (DINKIN's) admission to Walter Reed Army  
Hospital on 12/5/63:]

- (3) - Bureau
- 2 - Chicago (Enc. 3)
- 2 - Dallas (AM)
- 1 - WFO

HRH:cjl  
(8)

AIRTEL

C. C. Wick

*1cc retained  
for file  
6-1-64*

REC-10 62-109060-2716

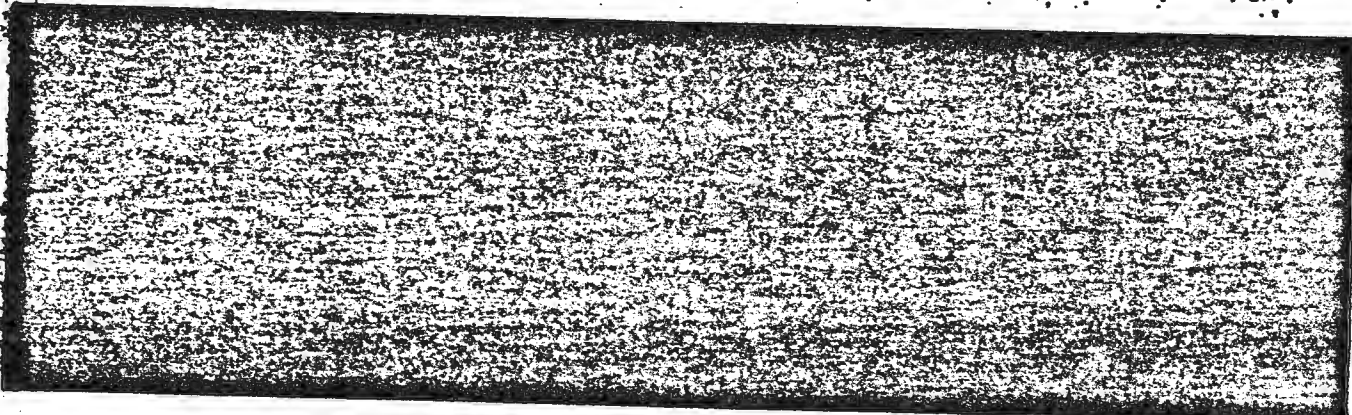
EX-108

3 MAR 26 1964

Approved: [Signature]  
Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_

WFO 89-75



Lt. Col. WARD informed representatives of the U.S. Department of Justice, are entitled to receive information regarding patients at the Walter Reed Army Hospital, and the above information was made available in line with established procedures. He said the ultimate disposition made of such information is the responsibility of the agency receiving same.

Chicago should locate and interview [EUGENE B. DINKIN, 6968 North Ashland Avenue.] Instructions set forth in reairtel to WFO should be carried out by Chicago. The LHM and insert prepared by Chicago should include pertinent information herein since WFO will not submit LHM or insert regarding inquiry conducted.

FBI

Date: 3/24/64

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_

(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL

AIR MAIL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,  
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS  
MISCELLANEOUS, INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re Bureau airtel to Dallas, 3/23/64, requesting Dallas to advise the purpose of the interviews of LINNIE MAE RANDLE, R. L. STUDEBAKER, FRANKLIN KAISER and Mrs. STELLA C. DERMEYER, the results of which were furnished the Bureau with Dallas airtel to Bureau, 3/13/64.

The interviews were conducted in connection with investigation performed in assisting Inspector LEO J. GAUTHIER in the platting and photographing of pertinent areas in Irving, Texas, and at the Texas School Book Depository. It is felt these interviews reflect information in writing that will augment that appearing in photographs and charts prepared by Inspector GAUTHIER. The copies of the FD-302's were furnished the Bureau with the thought that such interviews might be desired prior to their inclusion in the next OSWALD report.

UACB, the results of these interviews will be included in the next report submitted under the OSWALD caption.

RPG/ds  
(5)

REC-52

2717

EX 104

MAR 26 1964

C C. Wick.

MAR 27 1964

Approved:

Sent

Special Agent in Charge

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (62-109060)

DATE: 3-19-64

FROM : Legat, Bonn (62-36) (P)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY,  
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

Enclosed for information is a clipping from the March 17, 1964, edition of the Hamburg, Germany, newspaper, "Die Welt," which is an article under the by-line of Herbert von Borch, described as the Washington correspondent for "Die Welt." The article is entitled, "The 'Facts' of Thomas Buchanan." It deals with an analysis of an article which Buchanan is said to have written for the French newspaper, "L'Express," and is critical of Buchanan's main thesis that Lee Harvey Oswald was not the murderer of President Kennedy, but only an accomplice. It disagrees with Buchanan's alleged "facts" and his reasoning.

Also enclosed is a clipping from the March 19, 1964, issue of "Die Welt" which is a letter from Buchanan to the editor, referring to the Von Borch column. In this, Buchanan says that Von Borch did not have available all the facts which Buchanan has and notes that he, Buchanan, had conferred following his trip to Dallas on March 9, 1964, with Mr. Nicholas de B. Katzenbach of the Department of Justice and with Mr. Howard P. Willens, described as liaison man between the Department of Justice and the Warren Commission. He states that all of his information had been made available to the Warren Commission, and the part of his conferences about which he may be able to write would appear in his series of articles.

Buchanan indicates in his letter that his series is appearing in Germany, Italy, Belgium, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Norway, Spain, Greece, and Switzerland, in addition to France.

The Paris office has advised that it is covering the articles by Buchanan, who apparently resides in Paris. He will be alert for pertinent reaction in the German press to his series.

- 3 - Bureau (Encs. 2)
- (1 - Liaison)
- 1 - Paris (sent direct)
- 1 - Bonn
- GAV:kmm

REC-11

62-109060

2718

12 MAR 23 1964

APR 21 1964

COPY AND L.S. RETURNED FOR INFO

EX-110000

101

let to EN memo 3  
FDL 4/1/64  
1-10-64  
1-10-64  
1-10-64

D.C.  
1-10-64  
1-10-64  
1-10-64

1-10-64  
1-10-64  
1-10-64

ENCLOSURE

# These eines Amerikaners über den Mord an Kennedy — und was davon zu halten ist

HERBERT v. BORCH

## Die „Tatsachen“ des Thomas Buchanan

In der französischen Wochenzeitung „L'Express“ erscheint seit dem 20. Februar eine von Thomas Buchanan, einem in Paris lebenden Amerikaner, verfaßte Serie über die Ermordung John F. Kennedys. Er bezichtigt seine Regierung, die Tatsachen zu verschleiern und zurechtzubiegen, um die „offizielle These“ von Lee Oswald als dem alleinigen Mörder aufrechtzuerhalten. Die sensationell aufgemachten Artikel geben sich „wissenschaftlich“. Die Zeitung unterstreicht, es handele sich bei Buchanan um einen Mathematiker, der in streng wissenschaftlichem Geist von „Tatsachen und nur den Tatsachen“ ausgeht und zu anderen Schlüssen kommt als die „amtliche These“ Washingtons. Buchanans eigene These ist, daß Oswald nicht der Mörder, sondern nur der Komplize und vorherbestimmte Sündenbock gewesen sei. Unser Washingtoner Korrespondent nimmt dazu in dem folgenden Kabelbericht Stellung.

ENCLOSURE

"DIE WELT"

Hamburg, Germany  
3/17/64





**Lee Harvey Oswald**

**Der mutmaßliche Mörder Kennedys noch  
einem Polizeiverhör in Dallas.**

**Faxfotos: DIE WELT/UPI**

**Washington, 16. März**

Thomas Buchanan behauptet, es habe zwei Mörder gegeben; einer habe auf Kennedy von der Eisenbahnbrücke gezielt, kurz bevor der Präsidentenwagen die Unterführung erreicht habe; der andere Mörder habe die Schüsse aus dem Zimmer im sechsten Stock des Schulbücherdepots abgegeben, aus dem in der Version der Polizei Oswald drei Mordschüsse abgefeuert haben soll.

Oswald ist nach Buchanan gar nicht mehr in diesem Raum gewesen, als der tatsächliche Mörder auf Kennedy schoß. Der Kern der These Buchanans ist, daß Oswald nur das Werkzeug einer Verschwörung war, daß das amtliche Amerika aber ein Interesse daran habe, die Tatsache der Verschwörung totzuschweigen und die Wahrheit zu unterdrücken.

Obwohl es in den ersten Artikeln in „L'Express“ noch nicht ausgesprochen wird, ist anzunehmen, daß der Verfasser an eine rechtsradikale Verschwörung denkt. Es handelt sich also um eine „Van-der-Lubbe-Theorie“ über die Ermordung Kennedys. Ein deutscher Buchautor hat soeben nachgewiesen,

daß van der Lubbe eben das war, was er von sich behauptete, ein Alleingänger. Aber Oswald ist tot, und Thesen über ihn brauchen jedenfalls keine Widerlegung aus seinem Mund zu befürchten.

Buchanan berichtet seinen Lesern nicht, daß seine Thesen sich bereits als wilde Mutmaßungen in der Erregung unmittelbar nach dem Mord verbreiteten, daß ihnen die tatsächengierigste Presse der Welt nachging und keine einzige bestätigt fand. In ihrer Ausgabe vom 6. Dezember 1963 berichtete hierüber „Life“: „Die Öffentlichkeit war nicht zufrieden (mit dem Stand der Ermittlungen), und so erlebte man eine Woche atemberaubender Gerüchte: daß Oswald ein gedungener Mörder sei; daß Oswald einen Komplizen besaß; daß Oswald den Präsidenten gar nicht getötet hätte; daß Oswald benutzt worden sei und dann ermordet, um ihn zum Schweigen zu bringen.“ Für keinen dieser Punkte, wie „Life“ im einzelnen ausführt, fand sich Beweismaterial.

Zur Frage der Mittäterschaft gab es Gerüchte über einen geheimnisvollen Kubaner namens „Scentor“, einem rechtsradikalen Millionär, üb. Beziehungen zwischen Oswald und seinem Mörder Jack Ruby. Die Polizei ist Hunderten von Verdachtsmomenten nachgegangen — mit keinem positiven Ergebnis.



## Keiner der Beweise ist stichhaltig

Beweis uns mit Buchanans Tatsachen auseinandersetzen, muß eine politische Feststellung gemacht werden. Er behauptet, die amerikanische Polizei habe anfangs versucht, Oswald als Marxisten, Castro-Anhänger und verlängerten Arm der Sowjetunion hinzustellen. Als man dann diese Version nicht aufrechterhalten konnte, habe man die „offizielle These“ von dem geistig gestörten Alleingänger aufgestellt (offenbar um eine andere, nämlich nichtkommunistische Verschwörung nicht zugeben zu müssen). Diese Behauptung Buchanans ist nicht wahr.

Daß Oswald ein Marxist und Bewunderer Castros war, geht aus seinen eigenen Äußerungen und Handlungen hervor. Daß er aber das Werkzeug einer kommunistischen Verschwörung sei, hat keine amtliche Stelle erklärt. Im Gegenteil, das Außenministerium beehrte sich zu betonen, daß keine Anzeichen für eine Beteiligung auswärtiger Mächte an dem Mord vorlägen.

Es ist richtig, daß der Geheimdienst und Lyndon Johnson selbst im ersten Augenblick nach der Ermordung in Rechnung gestellt hatten, wie es der

Nachfolger Kennedys in seinem Fernsehgespräch am Sonntag wiederholt hat, daß es sich um eine „internationale Verschwörung“ zur Ausrottung der gesamten Führungsspitze Amerikas handeln könnte. Aber das ist durchaus etwas anderes, als die Verbreitung einer Version, es sei wirklich eine solche Verschwörung.

Es war eine Befürchtung, die man erleichtert nach einigen Stunden aufgab. Es ist tendenziös, diese Dinge nicht auseinanderzuhalten. (Tendenziös ist es auch, wenn dieser Tage die amerikanischen Zollbehörden mit Nachrichten aus Paris überrascht wurden, sie hätten die Einfuhr des „L'Express“ verboten. Die Nummern des „L'Express“, mit denen wir uns hier befassen, wurden an einem Zeitungsstand in Washington gekauft.)

Nun zu den Tatsachen. Buchanans These steht und fällt mit seiner Behauptung, Kennedy sei nicht nur von hinten, von dem Raum im sechsten Stock aus, erschossen worden, sondern von einem zweiten Mörder, der auf der Eisenbahnbrücke gestanden und Kennedy in die Kehle getroffen habe. Als Beweise benutzt Buchanan widersprechende und korrigierte Polizeiberichte, ballistische Berechnungen (er war nach Angaben von „L'Express“ Hauptmann der Artillerie) und die Wunden Kennedys. Keiner dieser Beweise ist stichhaltig, und der entscheidende Punkt, der Buchanans wichtigste These in sich zusammenfallen läßt, ist jenseits subjektiver Deutungen festgestellt. Es gab keinen Schuß, der Kennedy von vorn getroffen hat. Es gab keinen Mörder auf der Brücke.

Das merkwürdige ist, daß Buchanan einen in „Life“ vom 29. November veröffentlichten Filmstreifen eines Amateurfotografen als Beweismaterial benutzt, während es gerade dieser Film ist, der seine These widerlegt.

Aus dem Film geht hervor, daß der Wagen Kennedys das Gebäude, in dem sich Oswald aufhielt, vor den Schüssen schon passiert hatte. Anfangs hatten Polizeimeldungen, die in den ersten Augenblicken des Entsetzens durcheinandergingen, gemeint, der erste Schuß, der Kennedy in die Kehle traf, sei von Oswalds Fenster abgegeben worden, als der Wagen sich auf das Gebäude zubewegte.

Weil der Film nun das Gegenteil zeigte, hätten die Behörden — nach Buchanan — die Tatsache vertuschen wollen, daß ja ein Schuß von hinten nicht den Präsidenten vorn in der Kehle treffen konnte. Sie hätten dies getan, indem sie die Ärzte in Dallas unter Druck setzten, die Diagnose der Wunden der Behauptung anzupassen, die Schüsse hätten Kennedy ausschließlich von hinten getroffen.

### Ein altes Gerücht

Aber auch dieses Gerücht, die Einschußwunde an der Kehle beweise, daß ein Schuß von vorn abgegeben worden sei, ist nichts Neues. Wie „Life“ am 6. Dezember berichtet: „Die Beschreibung der zwei Wunden des Präsidenten durch einen Arzt in Dallas, der versuchte, ihn zu retten, hat zu den Gerüchten beigetragen. Der Doktor sagte, eine Kugel durchschlug den Kopf des Präsidenten von hinten nach vorn an der rechten Seite. Aber die andere, so berichtete der Doktor, drang in die Kehle des Präsidenten von vorn ein und blieb in seinem Körper stecken. Da zu diesem Zeitpunkt die Limousine fünfzig Yards an Oswald vorbeigewandert war und der Rücken des Präsidenten fast genau dem Heckenschützen zugewandt war, war es schwer zu verstehen, wie die Kugel vorn an der Kehle eindringen konnte.“

Dies ist das Argument, das Buchanan verwendet, um zu beweisen, daß ein zweiter Mörder auf der Brücke ge-

standen habe. Aber warum enthält er seinen Lesern vor, daß derselbe Film, den er für die Position des Autos anführt, nun wirklich „mathematisch“ zeigt, wie die tödlichen Schüsse gefallen sind. Kennedy, der rechts hinten im offenen Wagen saß, hatte sich mit seinem Körper weit nach rechts gewendet, um der Menge am Straßenrand zuzuwinken. Seine Kehle war entblößt für den Schuß — den ersten —, der aus dem sechsten Stock kam.

Der 8-mm-Film, den Life am 29. November veröffentlichte, also eine Woche nach der Ermordung, erlaubt, da die Drehgeschwindigkeit der Kamera bekannt ist (13 Bilder pro Sekunde), die genaueste chronologische Aufzeichnung. Sie widerlegt ein weiteres Argument Buchanans, nämlich daß der beste Schütze der Welt kaum die Leistung

vollbringen könne, die Oswald — zu seiner Zeit in der Marineinfanterie ein mittelmäßiger Schütze — zugeschrieben würde.

Der erste Schuß traf in einer Entfernung von knapp 60 Metern den Präsidenten in den Hals, 4,1 Sekunden später wird Gouverneur Conally in den Rücken getroffen, weitere 2,7 Sekunden danach Kennedy in den Kopf, insgesamt 6,8 Sekunden. Dies gilt unter Fachleuten als eine für einen geübten Scharfschützen durchaus mögliche Leistung. Clayton Wheat, der Direktor des nationalen Schützenverbandes, hat mit dem gleichen Gewehrtyp, einem italienischen 6,5-mm-Carcano-Karabiner, mit aufmontiertem Fernrohr unter den gleichen Bedingungen auf ein bewegliches Ziel drei Schüsse abgegeben und traf dreimal in 6,2 Sekunden.

## Vom „zweiten Mann“ fehlt jede Spur

Es ist wahr, daß Oswald keine guten Noten als Scharfschütze beim Militär erhielt. Aber Buchanan vergißt mitzuteilen, daß Lee Oswald, als er in Rußland war, einem Schützenklub beigetreten war und sich zu einem Scharfschützen entwickelte.

Die Leichtgläubigkeit, die Buchanan bei seinen Lesern voraussetzt, ist oft beleidigend. So will er das Vorhandensein eines Mörders auf der Brücke dar- aus schließen, daß sich die Polizeieskorte Kennedys auf ihren Motorrädern, nach den Schüssen auf die Brücke zubewegte, statt zu dem Gebäude hinter ihnen um- zudrehen. Diese Polizisten hatten aber natürlich den Auftrag, den verwundeten Präsidenten mit rasender Geschwindigkeit ins Hospital zu geleiten; der Weg dahin führt unter die Eisenbahnbrücke.

Um zu beweisen, daß neben Oswald ein zweiter Mann in dem Raum im sechsten Stock war, der nach seiner Behauptung die Schüsse abgab, veröffentlicht Buchanan das Foto eines Amateurs. Der sichtbaren Uhrzeit nach sei diese Aufnahme um 12.20 Uhr, elf Minuten vor dem Anschlag, gemacht worden, und man nehme auf dem Foto zwei Figuren in dem Fenster des 6. Stocks wahr. Abgesehen davon, daß bei dem schlechten Bildruck des „L'Express“ auch mit dem Vergrößerungsglas keine Figuren in dem Fenster zu erkennen sind, beweist die Uhrzeit nichts über den Tag, an dem das Foto gemacht wurde.

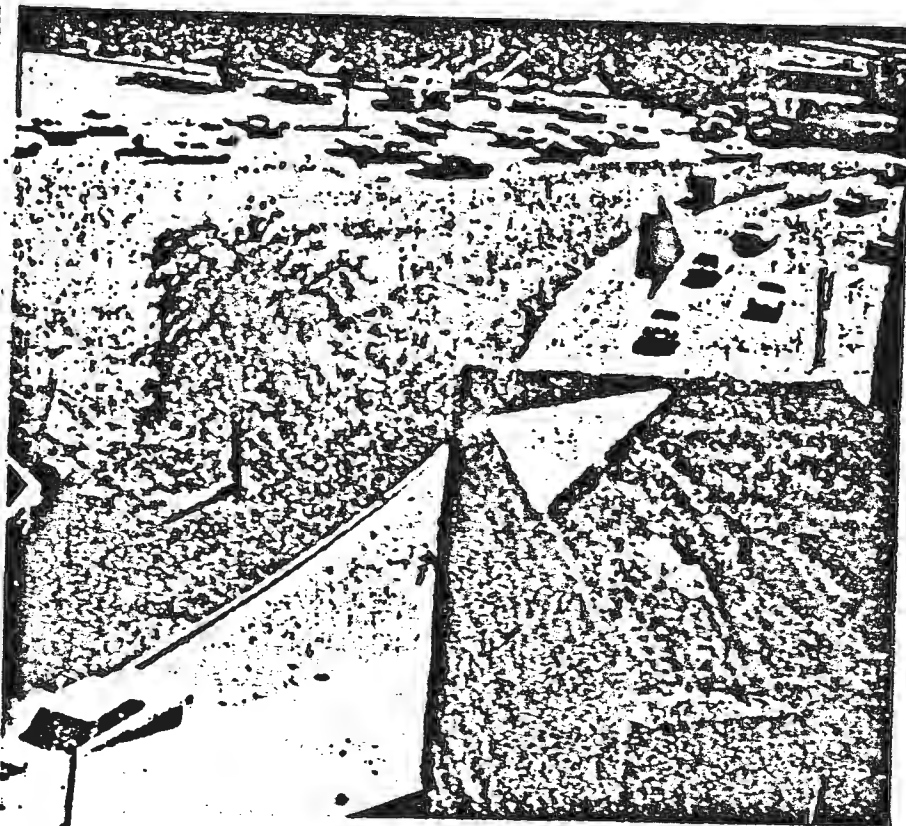
Bis auf den freien Platz für den Ge-

wehrlauf war das Fenster am Tag des Attentats, wie man es dann vorfand, mit Pappschachteln zugestellt, damit der Schütze verdeckt werde. Es ist unvorstellbar, daß noch elf Minuten vor den Schüssen diese Schutzwand fehlte und sich zwei Komplizen im Fensterrahmen zeigten. Das Foto beweist nichts, und von dem „zweiten Mann“ fehlt jede Spur.

Buchanan verdächtigt Behörden und Ärzte, die Wunden Kennedys falsch dargestellt zu haben, um Beweise für den Schuß von vorn aus der Welt zu schaffen. So sei eine Rückenwunde Kennedys erfunden, und die Einschußwunde an der Kehle sei in eine Ausschußwunde verwandelt worden. Dies stelle jetzt „die geltende Version“ dar.

Dies ist aber unzutreffend. Es gibt diese Version gar nicht. Der Präsident wurde erst in den Hals an der Kehle getroffen. Die zweite absolut tödliche Kugel traf Kennedy im Gehirn. Keine zuständige Stelle sprach von einer anderen Wunde.

Hier sollen nicht alle Einzelheiten der Artikel Buchanans geprüft werden, sondern seine Methode. Sie zeigt, was von seinen Tatsachen zu halten ist. „L'Express“ meint, amerikanische Verleger seien „zu feige“, die Beweisführung Buchanans abzudrucken. Tatsächlich aber wartet man in Amerika das Ergebnis der schwebenden Untersuchung durch den völlig unabhängigen Warren-Ausschuß ab. Der Ausschuß hat das volle Vertrauen der Öffentlichkeit.



Von hier aus schoß der Mörder

Das Foto wurde von dem Fenster aus aufgenommen, an dem der Mörder John F. Kennedys stand. Der Pfeil zeigt, wie weit der Wagen des Präsidenten entfernt war.

Aus Briefen an die Redaktion:

## These über den Mord an Kennedy

Ich beziehe mich auf den Artikel „Die Tatsachen“ des Thomas Buchanan — These eines Amerikaners über den Mord an Kennedy — und was davon zu halten ist“ in der WELT vom 17. März. Zu Ihrer Information mache ich Sie mit folgenden Tatsachen vertraut, die Ihr Washingtoner Korrespondent noch nicht gekannt haben mag, als er über meine Artikelserie schrieb, die zurzeit in Frankreich, Deutschland, Italien, Belgien, Dänemark, Schweden, Finnland, Norwegen, Spanien, Griechenland und der Schweiz erscheint.

Als ich am 9. März von Dallas nach Washington kam, hatte ich ein mehr als einstündiges Gespräch mit dem stellvertretenden Justizminister der Vereinigten Staaten, Nicholas de B. Katzenbach, dem Robert Kennedy in den vergangenen Monaten mehr und mehr Verantwortung übertragen hat. Dieses

Gespräch wurde arrangiert von Senator Edward Kennedy, dem jüngsten Bruder des ermordeten Präsidenten.

Mr. Katzenbach veranlaßte dann, daß ich ein weiteres Gespräch mit Mr. Howard P. Willens führen konnte, dem Verbindungsmann zwischen dem Justizministerium und dem Warren-Ausschuß. Am Ende dieses Gespräches sah sich Mr. Willens das fotografische Beweismaterial an, das ich in Dallas erworben hatte. Er bat mich anschließend um alle Unterlagen, auf denen meine Artikelserie aufgebaut ist. Diese Unterlagen liegen dem Warren-Ausschuß, der die Umstände des Mordes an Präsident Kennedy untersucht, jetzt vor. Den Teil dieser Gespräche, über den ich schreiben darf, werde ich in meiner Serie der Öffentlichkeit bekanntgeben.

Thomas Buchanan, Paris

"DIE WELT"  
Hamburg, Germany  
3/19/64

**TRANSLATION FROM GERMAN**

Thesis of an American on Kennedy's Assassination -  
and What are the Thoughts about it?

**Herbert v. Borch**

(From "Die Welt," Hamburg, Germany, March 17, 1964)

## The "Facts" of Thomas Buchanan

In the French weekly "L'Express" since February 20 a series has appeared on John F. Kennedy's assassination, by Thomas Buchanan, an American living in Paris. He accuses his Government of camouflaging and distorting the facts in order to maintain the "official thesis" which accepts Lee Oswald as the sole murderer. The sensationally written articles pretend to be "scientific." The publication underlines that Buchanan is a mathematician, who, strictly scientifically, proceeds from facts and reaches conclusions different from those of Washington's "official thesis." Buchanan's own thesis is that Oswald was not the assassin, but only the accomplice and previously selected scapegoat. Our Washington correspondent comments on it in the following cable report.

Picture of Lee Harvey Oswald, the alleged assassin of Kennedy, after a police interrogation in Dallas.

**Faxphotos: Die Welt (The World)/UPI**

Washington, March 16

Thomas Buchanan asserts that there were two murderers; one who aimed at Kennedy from the railroad bridge shortly before the car of the President had reached the underpass; the other murderer fired from the room on the sixth floor of the school-book depository from which, according to the police, Oswald allegedly fired three killing shots.

According to Buchanan, Oswald was no longer in this room when the actual murderer fired on Kennedy. The crux of the thesis of Buchanan is that Oswald was only the tool of a conspiracy, but that official America was interested in silencing the fact of the conspiracy and in suppressing the truth.

**COPIES DESTROYED**

4 DEC 29 1972

Tested and  
found that  
17/1/57

Although in the first articles in "L'Express" it has not been stated as yet, it must be assumed that the author is thinking of a rightist-radical conspiracy. Therefore, it concerns a "van-der-Lubbe theory" concerning Kennedy's assassination. A German book author has just proved that van der Lubbe was just that which he asserted about himself: a lone operator. But Oswald is dead and theses concerning him do not have to fear any contradiction on his part in any event.

Buchanan does not tell his readers that his theses were already spread as wild assumptions in the excitement immediately after the assassination, that the press of the world, hungry for facts, investigated them and did not find a single one confirmed. In its issue of December 6, 1963, "Life" reported as follows: "The public was not content with the stand of the investigation and thus the people experienced a week of breath-taking rumors that Oswald was a hired killer; that Oswald had an accomplice; that Oswald had not killed the President; that Oswald had been used and then been murdered in order to silence him." For none of these points, mentioned by "Life" in detail, could evidentiary material be found.

With regard to the question of the coauthorship, rumors existed concerning a mysterious Cuban name "Scenter," a rightist-radical millionaire, regarding relations between Oswald and his murderer, Jack Ruby. The police investigated hundreds of suspicions, but without any positive result.

#### None of the Evidence is Sound

Before we discuss Buchanan's facts, one political matter must be established. He maintains that the American police at first tried to represent Oswald as a Marxist, Castro supporter and extended arm of the Soviet Union. But when this version could not be maintained, the "official thesis" of the mentally disturbed sole operator was put up, apparently in order not to be forced to admit another; that is to say, noncommunist conspiracy. This assertion of Buchanan is not true.

That Oswald was a Marxist and an admirer of Castro is evident from his own statements and actions. But that he was the tool of the communist conspiracy no official place has stated. On the contrary, the Department of State hastened to emphasize that there were no indications of a participation of foreign powers in the assassination.

It is correct that the Secret Service and Lyndon Johnson even at the first moment after the assassination had thought it possible, as Kennedy's successor repeated it on Sunday in his television interview, that an "international conspiracy" for the extermination of the entire leadership of America was possible. But this is an entirely different thing from the spreading of a version that such a conspiracy really exists.

It was a fear which was abandoned with relief after several hours. It is prejudiced not to keep these things apart; it is also prejudiced when in these days the American customs authorities were surprised by news from Paris that they had forbidden the import of the "L'Express." The issues of the "L'Express," with which we deal here, were bought at a newsstand in Washington.

Now let us look at the facts. Buchanan's thesis stands and falls with his assertion that Kennedy was not only shot at from behind, from the room on the sixth floor, but fired at by a second murderer who stood on the railroad bridge and hit Kennedy in the throat. As proofs Buchanan uses contradictory and corrected police reports, ballistic computations (according to the statements of "L'Express," he was a captain of artillery) and Kennedy's wounds. None of these proofs is sound, and the decisive point, which lets Buchanan's most important thesis collapse, is established on the other side of subjective interpretations. There was no bullet which hit Kennedy from the front. There was no murderer on the bridge.

The curious thing is that Buchanan used a film strip of an amateur photographer as evidentiary material which was published in "Life" on November 29, and it is exactly this film which contradicts his thesis.

The film shows that Kennedy's car had already passed the building in which Oswald was, before the shots. At first police reports, which during the first moments of the terror were different from each other, had stated that the first shot, which hit Kennedy in the throat, was fired from Oswald's window when the car moved toward the building.

Because the film had shown the opposite, the authorities, according to Buchanan, wanted to hide the fact that a shot from behind could not hit the President in the throat. They had done this by putting the physicians in Dallas under pressure to adjust the diagnosis of the wounds to the assertion that the bullets had hit Kennedy only from behind.

### An Old Rumor

But also this rumor that the entry of the bullet into the throat proves that a bullet had been fired from the front is nothing new. On December 6 "Life" reported: "The description of the two wounds of the President by a physician in Dallas who tried to save him, contributed to the rumors. The doctor stated that one bullet penetrated the head of the President from behind, toward the front on the right side. However, the other bullet, the doctor reported, penetrated the throat of the President from the front and remained in his body. As at this time, the limousine was 50 yards away from Oswald and the back of the President was almost exactly turned to the concealed gunman, it was hard to understand how the bullet could have penetrated the throat from the front.

This is the argument which Buchanan uses in order to prove that a second murderer had stood on the bridge. But why does he keep away from his readers that the same film, which he shows for the position of the car, now really "mathematically" shows how the deadly shots were fired. Kennedy, who was sitting on the right side in the back of the open car, had turned with his body far to the right in order to wave at the crowd on the sidewalk. His throat was clear for the bullet, the first one which came from the sixth floor.

The 8-mm. film, which "Life" published on November 29, one week after the assassination, permits, because the turning speed of the camera is known (13 pictures per second), the most exact chronological recording. It contradicts another argument of Buchanan to the effect that the best rifleman in the world could hardly perform the act which was ascribed to Oswald, at one time a mediocre rifleman in the Marine Corps.

The first bullet hit the President in the neck at a distance of almost 60 meters; 4.1 seconds later Governor Connally was hit in the back; another 2.7 seconds afterwards Kennedy was hit in the head; a total of about 6.8 seconds. Among experts this is regarded as an entirely possible achievement for a practiced sharpshooter. Clayton Wheat, Director of the National Riflemen Association, fired three shots with the same gun type, an Italian 6.5 mm. Carcano carbine with an attached telescope under the same conditions at a moving target and hit three times in 6.2 seconds.



OX                      OO

There is no Trace of the "Second Man"

It is true that Oswald did not receive any good marks as a sharpshooter when he was in the military service. But Buchanan forgets to mention that Lee Oswald, when he was in Russia, had joined a riflemen's club and became a sharpshooter.

The credulity which Buchanan presumes with his readers, is often insulting. He concludes the presence of a murderer on the bridge from the fact that the police escort of Kennedy moved on their motorcycles toward the bridge after the shots instead of turning back toward the building behind them. Of course, these policemen had the order to guide the wounded President as quickly as possible to the hospital and the road to the hospital leads under the railway bridge.

In order to prove that, in addition to Oswald, a second man was in the room on the sixth floor, who, according to his assertion, fired the shots, Buchanan publishes the photograph of an amateur. According to the visible clock time, this picture was taken at 12:20 o'clock, 11 minutes before the assassination, and on the photograph, two figures were seen in the window on the sixth floor. Irrespective of the fact that on the bad print of the picture of the "L'Express," even with a magnifying glass no figures can be recognized in the window; the clock time does not prove anything concerning the day on which the picture was taken.

With the exception of a vacant spot for the barrel of the gun, the window, on the day of the assassination, as it was found afterwards, was covered with cardboard boxes so that the rifleman was covered. It cannot be imagined that still 11 minutes before the shots this protective wall was missing and two accomplices showed themselves in the window frame. The photograph proves nothing and there is no trace of the "second man."

Buchanan casts suspicion upon authorities and physicians; that they misrepresented Kennedy's wounds in order to eliminate proofs for the shot from the front. For instance, a back wound of Kennedy was invented and the entry of the bullet at the throat was changed into an exit wound. This now allegedly represents "the valid version."

However, this is not correct. This version does not exist at all. The President was first hit in the neck, at the throat. The second, absolutely deadly bullet hit Kennedy in the brain. No competent authority spoke about another wound.

Here we do not want to examine all details of Buchanan's articles, but his method. It shows what we must think of his facts. "L'Express" is of the opinion that American publishers are "too cowardly" to print Buchanan's proofs. However, in fact, in America, the result of the current investigation by the completely independent Warren Commission is awaited. The Commission has the full confidence of the public.

Picture: From Here the Murderer Fired

The picture was taken from the window at which John F. Kennedy's murderer stood. The arrow shows how far the car of the President had advanced.

From letters to the editors:

Thesis on the Kennedy Assassination

I refer to the article "The 'Facts' of Thomas Buchanan - Thesis of an American on Kennedy's Assassination - and What are the Thoughts about it?" in the "Welt" of March 17.

For your information I am telling you about the following facts which your Washington correspondent may not have recognized when he wrote about my series of articles, which, at this time, appear in France, Germany, Italy, Belgium, Denmark, Sweden, Finland, Norway, Spain, Greece and Switzerland.

When I came on March 9 from Dallas to Washington, I had a conversation, which lasted over one hour, with the Deputy Attorney General Nicholas de B. Katzenbach to whom Robert Kennedy during the past months has given more and more responsibility. This conversation was arranged by Senator Edward Kennedy, the youngest brother of the murdered President. Mr. Katzenbach then saw to it that I had a conversation with Mr. Howard W. Willens, the liaison man between the Department of Justice and the Warren Commission. At the end of this conversation Mr. Willens examined the photographic evidentiary material which I had acquired in Dallas. Subsequently, he asked me for all the data on which my series of articles is based. These data are with the Warren Commission which is now investigating the circumstances of the murder of President Kennedy. I shall announce in my series to the public that part of these discussions on which I am permitted to write.

Thomas Buchanan, Paris  
(From "Die Welt," Hamburg,  
Germany, March 19, 1964.)

FBI

REC 17

Date: 3/25/64

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL \_\_\_\_\_  
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)  
 FROM: SAC, BALTIMORE (89-30)  
 RE : ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
 JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,  
 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS  
 MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Attached is a postcard received today by this office,  
 addressed to FBI Director, Baltimore, Maryland, USA, from  
DOROTHY MENDENHALL, Linneus, Missouri.

It will be noted that Miss MENDENHALL has indicated on  
 this card that she is sending this message to all major FBI  
 Offices in the U. S.

This office has no identifiable information in its  
 files on DOROTHY MENDENHALL.

No additional action is being taken in connection with  
 this card.

1-cc retained  
 (3) - Bureau (Encl. 1) *copy has made*  
 1 - Baltimore  
 ERT:lw  
 (4)

0-17 3-26-64  
 1283  
 1- ENCLOSURE  
 ENCLOSURE ATTACHED  
 CD • Wick

18 MAR 26 1964

Approved: 7 APR 1 1964  
 Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_

Am sending this to ALL  
major FBI offices in USA.

Joseph P. ...  
Director, ...  
11/11/70  
6

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

FBI Director  
Washington,  
Maryland  
USA



Check FBI files for the following names, find the ring behind Ruby, the real assassins. Then, I will please, send this to Robert F. Kennedy.

John McNeil	Dilman Heldstab
Geo. Walker	Doyle Copeland
Sam Dallas	Ronald Elliott
Carlton	Vol. Rintz
Glen Smith	Ivan Frye
Fred Kinglake	Walter Stuhr
For Kinglake	Hugh Doak
Bob Latta	Albert. Jackson
Harley Talley	Roy Dietzel
Murray Keen	
Ed Cooney	
Wilbur Torrance	

The above belong to Christian Conventions reg. in Washington 1942. They have no membership representation. I personally contacted with them and will take you to their dens. They have persecuted me unmercifully. For more information phone [unclear] Crnburn AM 3-9613, Moberly, Mo. If I do not hear from you know that you have accepted a bribe from these criminals. [Dorothy Henderson] NO

Am sending this to ALL  
major FBI offices in USA.

Joseph P. Kennedy  
Jr.  
11 Marcus, No. U.S.A.  
1962

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

FOR DIRECTOR  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF  
INVESTIGATION  
WASHINGTON, D.C.  
20535  
USA



Check FBI files for the following names, find the ring behind Ruby, the real assassins. Then, if you will please, send this list to Robert F. Kennedy.

John McNeil	Dilman Heldstab
Geo. Walker	Doyle Copeland
Sam Dallas	Ronald Elliott
Sam Carlton	Evol Prince
Glen Smith	Ivan Frye
Fred Kinglake	Walter Stuhr
Tom Kinglake	Hugh Doak
Bob Latta	Albert Johnston
Harley Talley	Roy Dietzel
Murray Keen	
Ed Cooney	
Arthur Lawrence	

The above belong to Christian Conventions reg. in Washington D.C. They have no membership representation. I'm personally acquainted with them (will lead you to their dens). They have persecuted me unmercifully. For further information phone (214) 3-9613, (Crburn AM 3-9613, (Robertly, Mo. If I do not hear from you I will know that you have accepted a bribe from these criminals.

(Joseph Hendenhall) NO 21



FBI

Date: 3/25/64

REC-17

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL  
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,  
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS  
MISCELLANEOUS, INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re Bureau airtel to Dallas, 3/16/64, requesting signed statements be obtained from each individual known to have been in the Texas School Book Depository Building on November 22, 1963.

Enclosed herewith are five copies each of inserts and one FD-302 containing signed statements from the following-named persons:

VICTORIA ELIZABETH ADAMS

HADDON SPURGEON AIKEN (It should be noted that AIKEN is identical to the HADDON SPURGEON listed as a warehouse employee on page 436 of the report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, dated 11/30/63, at Dallas, his last name having been inadvertently omitted. Bureau may desire to correct their copies of this report in this regard. Dallas copies corrected. New Orleans and San Antonio are being advised to also correct their copies.)

DANNY GARCIA ARCE

Mrs. R. E. (CAROLYN) ARNOLD

Enc. (360)

ENCLOSURE

C. C. Wick

REC-17

17 MAR 26 1964

REC-26

5 9 APR 27 1964

Approved

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

M

Per

2720

DL 100-10461

*ESLEY* Mrs. DONALD SAM BAKER (This individual is identical to Miss VIRGIE RACKLEY, whose original interview is reflected on pages 66 and 67 of the report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, dated 11/30/63, at Dallas.)

*CUERN* VIRGINIA H. BARNUM

" JANE BERRY

" Miss DORIS FAY BURNS

" Mrs. ROBERT R. (GLORIA) CALVERY

" OCHUS VIRGIL CAMPBELL

*OLLEY* EDNA CASE

" JACK CHARLES CASON

" WARREN CASTER

" Mrs. HERMAN M. (BILLIE P.) CLAY

" Mrs. CHARLES THOMAS (AVERY) DAVIS

*FRANKIE* RUTH DEAN (This individual is identical to Mrs. J. E. DEAN, whose original interview is reflected on page 44 of the report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, dated 11/30/63, at Dallas.)

" Mrs. MARY SUE DICKERSON

" Mrs. JOHN T. (ELSIE) DORMAN

" JACK EDWIN DOUGHERTY

" Mrs. BARNEY R. (BETTY) DRAGOO

*GALLINGER* Mrs. RONALD G. (SANDRA SUE) ELERSON

" BETTY ALICE FOSTER

" BUELL WESLEY FRAZIER

" DOROTHY ANN GARNER

" CHARLES DOUGLAS GIVENS

*GRIMM* Miss GEORGIA RUTH HENDRIX

" Mrs. JAMES DANIEL (KARAN) HICKS

" Mrs. GENEVA L. HINE

" MARY MADELINE HOLLIES

" GLORIA JEANNE HOLT

*HUPPERT* Mrs. YOLA D. HOPSON

" Mrs. JOHN L. (CAROL) HUGHES

" STELLA MAE JACOB

" JAMES EARL JARMAN

" Miss JUDY MARIE JOHNSON

DL 100-10461

*LIGHT* CARL EDWARD JONES

" SPAULDEN EARNEST JONES

" HERBERT L. JUNKER

" Mrs. GEORGE ANDREW (DOLORES ARLENE) KOUNAS

" Miss PATRICIA ANN LAWRENCE

*MCJANEY* ROY EDWARD LEWIS

" BILLY NOLAN LOVELADY

" Miss JUDITH LOUISE MC CULLY

" JOE R. MOLINA

" RUTH SMITH NELSON

*SCHMIDT* Mrs. SHARON NELSON, nee SIMMONS (This individual is identical to SHARON SIMMONS, whose original interview is reflected on page 436 of the report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, dated 11/30/63, at Dallas.)

" HAROLD DEAN NORMAN

" Miss HELEN L. PALMER

" ROBERTA PARKER

" EDDIE PIPER

" CAROL REED

*SCHUTZ* BONNIE RICHEY

" MARTHA REED

" Mrs. R. A. REID

" MADIE BELLE REESE

" Mrs. ROBERT E. (PAULINE) SANDERS, SR.

" WILLIAM H. SHELLEY

*THOMPSON* EDWARD SHIELDS

" JOYCE MAURINE STANSBERRY

" SARAH D. STANTON

" SANDRA K. STYLES

" BETTY JEAN THORNTON

" ROY SANSOM TRULY

*BISLEY* LLOYD R. VILES

*CURRAN* TROY EUGENE WEST

*DEERY* FRANKLIN EMMETT WESTER

*GILMOR* Miss KAREN WESTBROOK

*GRIMPP* VIDA LEE WHATLEY

*HUPPERT* Mrs. LUPE WHITAKER

*LIGHT* BONNIE RAY WILLIAMS

DL 100-10461

*INTERVIEW*  
MRS. MARY LEA WILLIAMS  
SCHMIDT OTIS NEVILLE WILLIAMS

No signed statements were obtained from the following employees for the reason that they were sick and not at work on November 22, 1963:

Mrs. JOSEPH A. (VICKI) DAVIS  
FRANKIE KAISER  
Mrs. JAMES L. (DOTTIE) LOVELADY

*DL dated 3-13-64 - article 10-22-64*

STEVEN F. WILSON is being interviewed on March 25 instant at the Sandy Shores Motel, Corpus Christi, Texas, and five copies of an insert reflecting a signed statement obtained from him are being furnished the Bureau by the Houston Office.

The contents of these signed statements will be included in the next Dallas report submitted under the OSWALD caption.

*[Signature]*

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

REC-12

TO : Director, FBI (62-109060)  
FROM : Legat, London (62-358) (RUC)

**SECRET**

DATE: 3/23/64

Classified by 1010  
Exempt from GDS, Category 1  
Date of Declassification Indefinite 1/2/17  
One

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY  
MISCELLANEOUS

Re Bureau airtel 1/15/64 and my cable 3/3/64. U

[REDACTED]

EXP-PROC

1 - Bureau (8 encls.)  
1 - Liaison Section (sent direct)  
1 - London  
CWB:rn  
(4)

11/22/64  
CWB:rn

ENCLOSURE

REC-12

2721

25 MAR 26 1964

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE  
F.B.I.

WVB SE IS TO BH.ET

**SECRET**

SECRET

4/1/64  
1cc let to 102.04  
2cc let to 102.04



~~SECRET~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

March 23, 1964

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

On January 3, 1964 the American Consul at Southampton forwarded to the American Embassy, London, a letter from THOMAS KERR SMITH. The letter was as follows:

Thomas Kerr Smith  
c/o Jellicoes' Hostel  
Queens Terrace  
Southampton, England

"Dec. 11th 1963  
To/ Officer I/C  
United States of America,  
Consulate  
Queens Terrace  
Southampton, England

Dear Sir, Just before I sailed in The Pretoria Castle, Union Castle Line, Southampton I went in to a Public Bar, in Oxford Street, Southampton, for a Pint of Beer. As I was standing at the Bar, there was an American Seaman, looking at the photo of Ships on the wall. He got into conversation with me, about ships. The subject was the Blue Ribbon ships of the Atlantic. Of course, I said the Queen Mary, the Queen Elizabeth, the SS America and the SS United States were in line to sail to the United States, the Cunard ship would win by hours. He was friendly enough and he got to mention the United States President John Kennedy. The exact words he said was that Play Boy, Kennedy will be shot soon. That was many weeks before President Kennedy was shot. I write this letter to you to let you know how did he know that President Kennedy was to be shot. There was an American ship in Southampton at the time. I am a Steward on the Pretoria Castle and the ship docks on the 27th Dec. 63 at Southampton.

"Should you want to see me, I stay at the above address in Southampton.

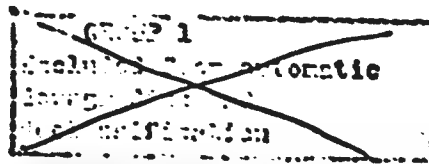
I am  
Yours sincerely,  
/s/ Thomas Kerr Smith

"I do not know if this information means anything or not. I know this much that a sailor respects another sailor in any part

This document contains neither  
recommendations nor conclusions of  
the FBI. It is the property of  
the FBI and is loaned to your agency;  
it and its contents are not to be  
distributed outside your agency.

COPIES DESTROYED

44 ULC 29 1500 ~~SECRET~~  
SAC SER 2899



"of the world and John Kennedy was a real sailor and officer in the Navy He was a good man for the country.

/s/ T. K. Smith"

On March 20, 1964 a confidential source abroad advised that SMITH had been interviewed at Southampton on March 5, 1964. T-1 set forth the results of this interview as follows:

"THOMAS KERR SMITH of Jellicoe's Hostel, Queen's Terrace, Southampton, was interviewed concerning a letter which he had written to the United States Consul, Southampton, in which he spoke of having overheard a conversation in a public house in Oxford Street, Southampton between two American seamen, and during which conversation reference was made to the impending assassination of President Kennedy.

"SMITH alleged in the letter that the conversation he had overheard took place some weeks before President Kennedy was, in fact, assassinated.

"SMITH was questioned about the letter and it transpired that he had been in the Public Bar of the Oxford Hotel, Oxford Street, Southampton, shortly after morning opening time on a date between 1st and 12th November 1963. At that time he was serving as a Steward on board the 'Pretoria Castle', which was then lying at 104 Berth, New Docks, Southampton.

"Whilst in the bar, he overheard the conversation of two men who had the appearance of American merchant seamen, of the officer class. He did not enter into the conversation himself, but he states that the remark which he quoted in his letter to the United States Consul at Southampton, was passed during a general conversation regarding the big liners on the Transatlantic route.

"There were very few people in the bar during the course of the conversation and SMITH was actually in the bar for about half an hour. The two men did invite him to have a drink with them.

The men were described as follows:

"(1) 35/45 years, fresh complexion, good appearance; 5'10"-11", proportionate build, straight black hair, parted on the left side; clean shaven; well-spoken, with an American accent. (This man actually passed the remark regarding the assassination.)

"(2) 36/37 years, 5' 10"-11", long hair, straight and parted; fresh complexion; appeared to be of the Scandinavian type; wearing a well tailored single-breasted overcoat; also spoke with an American accent.

"SMITH stated that he sailed on the 'Pretoria Castle' on Thursday, 14th November 1963 and during the course of the voyage which ended at Southampton on 27th December 1963, he went ashore at a port in South Africa and got into conversation with an American seaman in a bar. By this time it will be appreciated that the assassination of President Kennedy had taken place, and during the course of conversation, SMITH mentioned to the American seaman the remark which he had overheard in the Southampton public house. The seaman advised him to write to the authorities and tell them about the matter and this had resulted in SMITH's letter to the U. S. Consul at Southampton.

"SMITH also stated that he had sent a similar letter to the Chief of the New York Police.

"Upon his return to the United Kingdom, SMITH did not re-sign on the 'Pretoria Castle', owing to a leg injury which he had sustained, and since that time he has resided at Jellicoe's Hostel, Southampton, recovering from this injury.

"SMITH's full name is THOMAS KERR SMITH; he was born on 4th December 1900 and is a single man. He impressed his interviewers as being an honest man, of limited intelligence, but inclined to be a little eccentric, and the remarks made in the post-script to his letter are typical of his intelligence.

"Owing to SMITH's inability to pinpoint a date on which the conversation took place, it has not been possible to identify any likely vessel from which the two alleged seamen came.



"It is thought that - taking all matters into account - little credence can be placed on the incident as reported by Mr. SMITH, although he is obviously a man of sincere motives."

4/1/64

AIRTEL

SECRET

Classified by 2040  
Exempt from GDS, Category I  
Date of Declassification Indefinite 11/17

To: Legat, London (62-358)  
SAC, Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 2)

From: Director, FBI (62-109060) - 2721

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY  
MISCELLANEOUS

ReBuairtel 1/15/64; Legat London cab 3/3/64; and  
Legat London let 3/23/64 enclosing letterhead memorandum  
of the same date relating to Thomas Kerr Smith. U

Copies of re Legat let and two copies of re  
letterhead memorandum dated 3/23/64 are enclosed for the  
information of Dallas. U

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Handle immediately so that this matter can be  
resolved at an early date. U

RDR:vhm

(8) REC. 6

1 - Foreign Liaison (Route Through for Review)  
1 - W. C. Sullivan

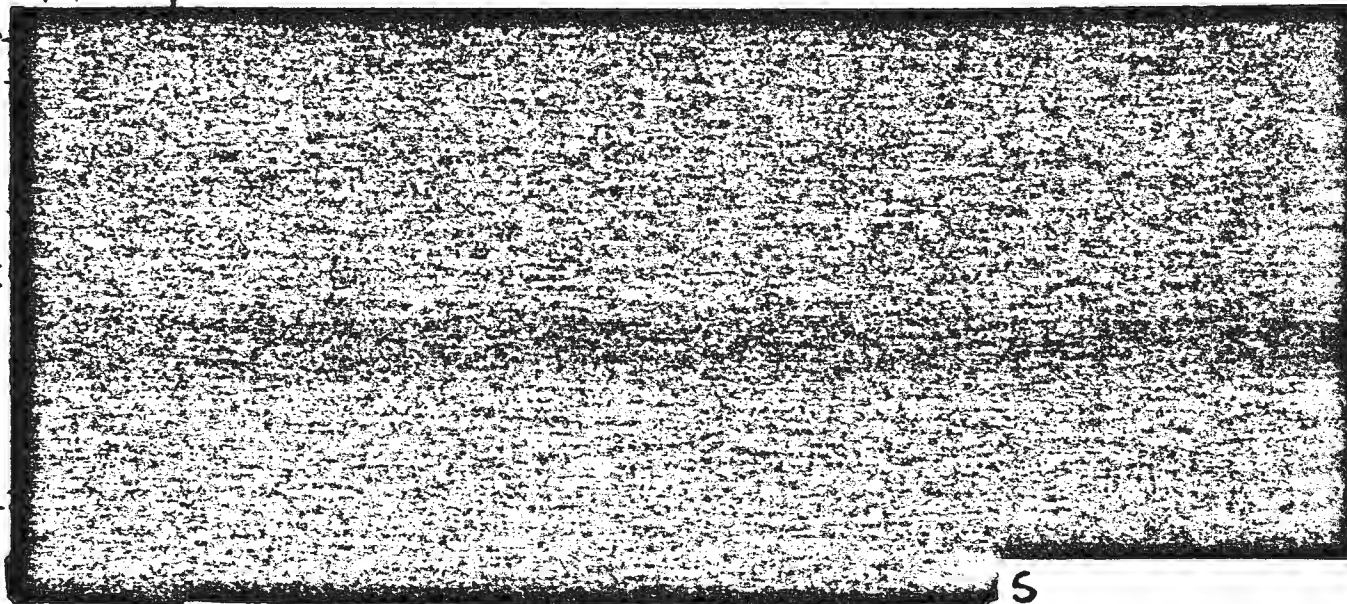
SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES  
AND FIELD OFFICES

SECRET

NOTE:

SECRET



5

- 2 -

SECRET

SECRET

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : MR. CALLAHAN

DATE: 3-24-64

FROM : L. J. GAUTHIER *LJG*

SUBJECT: PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION  
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY  
VISUAL AIDS *John F*

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
Felt \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

Mr. J. R. Malley spoke to me about a call he received from Mr. Howard Willens, President's Commission, on 3-23-64, concerning the preparation of visual aids. He asked that I discuss the call directly with Willens.

Willens advised that the visual aids prepared by the FBI are constantly a great help to Commission members, staff attorneys and witnesses. He mentioned how additional copies of the brochures would facilitate the work of the Commission. He stated that they had originally requested one copy of the brochures dealing with the Texas School Book Depository, the Paine-Randle Homes and the bus and taxi exhibits and that they received two copies. He realizes that a request now for additional copies of the above-mentioned brochures might interfere with the early completion of the brochure dealing with the killing of Officer Tippit. According to Willens, the Commission has subpoenaed eyewitnesses to the Tippit killing to give testimony on 3-26-64, and visual aids depicting this incident are urgently needed at that time. Originally the Commission asked for these visual aids by 4-1-64.

Mr. Willens understands that in order for the FBI to adequately fulfill its responsibilities to the Commission for the preparation of time-consuming visual aids, it will be necessary that firm delivery dates be known and further that sufficient copies of each exhibit be requested to facilitate the work of the Commission.

Enclosure *sent 3-25-64*

LJG:bod

(6)

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Rosen: (Mr. Malley)
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Conrad

REC-50

2722

MAR 26 1964

EX-114

XEROX

27 664

Memo Gauthier to Callahan  
Re: Visual Aids  
3-24-64

He was advised that his request for two additional copies of each of the above-mentioned brochures will be delivered to his office by 9 a.m., 3-24-64. He was also advised that every effort will be made to deliver the "Officer Tippit Brochure" to the Commission by 9 a.m., on 3-26-64, which is seven days in advance of the 4-1-64 date originally set by the Commission.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached letter to Mr. Rankin concerning the delivery of the above-mentioned visual aids go forward.

*R. J. [unclear]* *RM* *[unclear]*  
*AK* *Q* *✓*

FBI

Date: 3/25/64

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL  
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43) (P)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,  
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS  
MISCELLANEOUS, INFORMATION CONCERNINGRe: MRS. GORMAN Dallas, Tex.

Re San Antonio airtel to Director, 3/17/64.

Mr. G. W. O'REAR, Distributor for Burns Cuboid Co. and manager of this department, Volks Department Store, 1806 Elm Street, Dallas, Texas, on March 24, 1964, advised SA ROBERT J. DENEEN, after reviewing his records, that he could find no record of a cash or charge sale to a Mrs. GORMAN on November 21, 1963. He also checked the name CORMAN but found no record. Mr. O'REAR advised that if a sale had been made, either cash or charge, he should have a record of it. He stated that he recalled talking to PAT CARDER about that time and remembers CARDER made some comment about the way people talk in this (Dallas) town.

A review by SA DENEEN of Polk's 1963 City Directory for Greater Dallas under all of the GORMAN names failed to indicate anyone who is a broker.

3 - Bureau  
2 - San Antonio (89-67)  
2 - Dallas  
RJD/ds  
(7)

C C. Wick

EX-114  
17 MAR 26 1964

DL 89-43

SAN ANTONIO, at San Antonio, Texas:

1. Will recontact [PAT CARDER] Joske's Department Store, and attempt to get further identifying information on Mrs. GORMAN.

2. Will submit 20 copies of insert to Dallas containing information received from GORMAN as set out in previous letterhead memorandum, and which will be suitable for report.

DALLAS taking no further action on this matter pending receipt of additional identifying information from San Antonio.

FBI

Date: 3/24/64

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_

(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL

AIR MAIL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
 Miss Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
 Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)  
 FROM: SAC, MEMPHIS (44-1166)(P)  
 SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
 JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS  
 11/22/64  
 AFO

OO: DALLAS

Re Memphis teletype to Bureau, Dallas and St. Louis  
 dated 3/23/64.

Transmitted herewith for the Bureau are eight (8)  
 copies of a letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above.  
 Two copies of this memorandum are forwarded Dallas. Four (4)  
 copies of memorandum are forwarded St. Louis in the event it is  
 felt that dissemination to the local Secret Service Office is  
 desired. No dissemination in the Memphis Division to Secret  
 Service is being made inasmuch as it does not appear that any  
 principals involved are residents of this Division.

Also enclosed for the Bureau is the postal card mentioned  
 in attached letterhead memorandum.

Memphis is unaware as to the reasons MENDENHALL may have  
 had in forwarding the enclosed postal card addressed to the FBI,  
 Director, at Nashville, Tennessee.

## ENCLOSURE

- 3 - Bureau (Enc.-9)  
 2 - Dallas (Enc.-2)  
 2 - St. Louis (Enc.-4)  
 1 - Memphis

REC-23

62-11660-2724

5 MAR 27 1964

Airtel.....JH:bkb

Teletype.....(8)

M.....

M. S. D.....

C. C. Wick

Spec. Del.....

Reg. Mail.....

Approved:

Registered.....

Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_

Special Agent in Charge



MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE  
March 24, 1964

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN F. KENNEDY, Dallas, Texas  
November 22, 1963  
ASSAULTING FEDERAL OFFICER

The following information was contained on a 4 cent postal card addressed to: "F. B. I. Director Nashville Tennessee, U.S.A." which was received in the Nashville Resident Agency, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Nashville, Tennessee on March 23, 1964. This typewritten card gave return address, ["Dorothy Mendenhall, Linneus, Mo. 64644"]

"Check the following list against FBI files & find the real name of President Kennedy. Then send this list to Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy.

George Walker  
Sam Dallas  
Sam Carlton  
John McNeil  
Albert Sexton  
Fred Kinglake  
Tom Kinglake  
Gilman Heldstab  
Walter Stulr  
Ronald Elliott  
Ed Cooney (deceased)  
Roy Dietzel  
Glen Smith  
Murray Keen  
Mortley Talley  
Ivor Princez  
Ivan Fryc  
Hugh Doak

COPIES DESTROYED

2 2 920 20 1972

The above belong to [Christian Conventions, reg. in Washington 1942. They have no membership representation. I know this list personally and am able to direct you to their headquarters. They have persecuted me unmercifully, even had me in jail, no charge. These are the real assassins of the president. For further information phone [Wm. L. Ornburn, AM 3-9613. Moberly, Mo.]

~~["Dorothy Mendenhall"]~~

Dorothy Henderson  
Leucus, P.O. Wash.

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

F.E.I.  
Director  
Nashville,  
Tennessee,  
U.S.A.



Check the following list against FBI files & find the real assassin of President Kennedy. Then send this list to Mr. Robert F. Kennedy.

George Baker	Boy Dietzel
Sam Dallas	Glen Smith
Sam Carlton	Murray Keen
John McNeil	Harley Talley
Albert Sexton	Ivor Prinz
Fred Kinglake	Ivan Frye
Tom Kinglake	Hugh Doak
Dylan Heldstab	
Walter Stuhr	
Ronald Elliott	
Ed Cooney (deceased)	

The above belong to Christian conventions, reg. in Washington 1942. They have no membership representation. I know this list personally and am able to direct you to their headquarters. They have persecuted me unmercifully, even had me in jail, no charge. These are the real assassins of the president. For further information, phone Mr. L. Ornburn, N. 3-6613, Moberly, Mo.

(Gerothy Wendenhall)

FBI

Date: 3/23/64

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_

(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO:

DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM:

SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) P

RE:

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,  
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS  
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

11-22-1963

Re Bureau teletype to Dallas 3/5/64 requesting transcript of all radio transmissions from local and state police, capable of being received in Dallas from 12:20 PM, 11/22/63, to 6:00 PM, 11/22-11/24/63 as they relate to the assassination of the President, murder of Dallas Police Officer J. D. TIPPIT, investigation of said assassination and murder, and the security and movement of LEE HARVEY OSWALD to the Dallas County Jail.

Enclosed herewith are ten copies each of two letterhead memoranda, one reflecting a transcript of all transmissions by the Dallas Police Department and one reflecting all transmissions by the Dallas County Sheriff's Office. A letterhead memorandum containing a transcript of radio transmissions by the Department of Public Safety at Dallas, Texas, has previously been submitted.

The information contained in these letterhead memoranda will be included in the next Dallas report submitted in the LEE HARVEY OSWALD captioned case.

The transcript of the radio transmissions from the Dallas Police Department was obtained by SA JAMES W. BOOKHOUT and the transcript of the radio transmissions by the Dallas County Sheriff's Office was obtained by SA IVAN D. LEE.

6cc sent as follows:  
1 - Bureau (Enc.)  
2 - Dallas  
RPG:les

REC-23

2725

23 MAR 25 1964

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_

Sent \_\_\_\_\_

M

Per \_\_\_\_\_



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

Dallas, Texas

March 23, 1964

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD  
KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

*DALLAS, TEXAS.*

Inspector J. HERBERT SAWYER, Dallas Police Department, made available the following transcripts of all radio transmissions from Channel 1 and Channel 2, of Dallas Police Radio Station KKB-364, covering the period 12:20 PM, November 22, 1963 to 6:00 PM, November 24, 1963, as they relate to the assassination of President KENNEDY, the murder of Dallas Police Officer J. D. TIPPIT, investigations of said assassination and murder, and the security and movement of LEE HARVEY OSWALD to the Dallas County Jail. This was in response to a request made of Inspector SAWYER on March 6, 1964 and was furnished on March 20, 1964:

Channel 1

CALLER

CONVERSATION

Disp	10:00 a.m. KKB-364.
Disp	39
39	39
Disp	Channel 2 (10:06)
285	285.
Disp	285.
285	Out Love Field assignment.
Disp	10-4, 10:08.
260	260.
Disp	260.
260	Let me talk to 290 please.
Disp	290.
290	290.
260	290, this is 260. They have removed these signs down on Houston between Main and Elm. Do you know anything about it?
290	On the east or west side?
260	East.
290	290 to 260...
260	260.
Disp	Advised on east side.
290	There's not suppose to be "no park" on east side.
260	10-4. (10:10)

272 272.  
 Disp 272.  
 272 Would you check with 260 for me, please sir, and see if  
 there're going to allow these people to park out here on  
 Cedar Springs. We've had a number of people to ask us -  
 I mean on Turtle Creek out here - we've had a number of  
 people to ask us if they could park along the curb out  
 here.  
 Disp 125..... (10:21)  
 Disp 30 call Operator 2.  
 30 10-4. (10:21)  
 Disp 260 on 270...  
 260 260.  
 Disp How about that parking on Turtle Creek? Are they going  
 to be allowed to park on the side of the street out there?  
 260 Contact 125 on Channel 2.  
 Disp 10-4. (10:23)  
 Disp 272.  
 272 272.  
 Disp Yes, let them park.  
 272 10-4, thank you.  
 Disp 39.... (10:24)  
 Disp 20.... (10:39)  
 1 1.  
 Disp 1.  
 1 Tell them they need a man to work traffic at Mockingbird  
 and Cedar Springs at the entrance to Love Field. It's  
 very heavy.  
 Disp 10-4 (10:43)  
 260 260.  
 Disp 260.  
 260 Will be out at the Sheriff's Office a few minutes.  
 Disp 10-4. (10:44)  
 581 581 out at the Trade Mart.  
 Disp 10-4, 581. (10:49)  
 21 21.  
 Disp 32....  
 32 32.  
 Disp Report to 20 at the old Love Field for your assignments,  
 10:54, on a mark out.  
 21 & 32 10-4.  
 4 4.  
 Disp 4.  
 4 Let me talk to 39.  
 Disp 39.

4 4 to 39, the landing will be southeast won't it.  
 Disp He's on Channel 2, 4.  
 4 10-4. (10:55)  
 260 260.  
 Disp 260.  
 260 Clerk from Sheriff's Office, switching to Channel 2.  
 Disp 10-4, 10:59.  
 2 2  
 Disp 2  
 Tell I I'm sending the pins he wanted by motorcycle officer. Should be there in a few minutes.  
 Disp 10-4. (11:07)  
 271 271.  
 Disp 271.  
 271 Could you send a City wrecker to the Triple Underpass; just west of the underpass on Elm to clear a stalled truck from the route of the escort?  
 Disp 10-4. (11:07)  
 118 118.  
 Disp 118.  
 118 Could you disregard me on that call? I've got an Air Force truck here that has the President's Seal and Flags in it and he's got to get to the Dallas Trade Mart before the President does - in about 10 or 15 minutes. I'll escort him out there about Code 2.  
 Disp Disregard the call. (11:08)  
 118 118.  
 Disp 118.  
 118 What hundred block of Stemmons does that Trade Mart run off of?  
 Disp Right at Industrial. (11:09)  
 271 271.  
 Disp 271.  
 271 Disregard the wrecker at the Triple Underpass. We got a truck to push him out of there.  
 Disp 10-4. (11:16)  
 Starting at 11:29 we had considerable interference. It sounded like Dallas Power and Light Co. radio intermodulating with our frequency. There did not appear to be any relative radio activity during these periods of interference.  
 118 118 clear and enroute back to the district.  
 Disp 118 clear, 11:38.



2 9...  
 Diap 9.  
 2 This is 2 calling 9.  
 Diap Stand by 2.  
 9 9 to 2.  
 2 Go ahead 9.  
 9 Crowds along Harwood are quite light. I was just wonder-  
 ing if we could pick up 2 or 3 of these officers along  
 here I think we could do without and take them down on  
 Main Street.  
 2 Are they on intersections?  
 9 No, they are in the middle.  
 2 Yeh. If that's the situation go ahead and pick them up  
 and put them in there.  
 9 10-4. (11:43)  
 280 280.  
 Diap 280.  
 280 Attempting to contact 9.  
 Diap 9...  
 280 280 to 9... (11:45)  
 Diap 9... (11:46)  
 280 280.  
 Diap 280.  
 280 Were you able to contact him?  
 Diap No, he hasn't answered yet.  
 280 Try him on Channel 2.  
 Diap We're trying both ways. He hasn't answered yet.  
 Diap Channel 2, 280. (11:48)  
 104 104.  
 Diap 104.  
 104 Is the President going to come down Ervay?  
 Diap Down Main, across Ervay, (11:51)  
 104 Remains out.  
 Diap 104, you will have to come in on Main, make a left turn  
 into basement.  
 104 10-4.  
 24 24.  
 Diap 24.  
 24 You might notify anything running on emergency out here  
 in North Dallas that Mockingbird, Lemmon, Cedar Springs  
 and Denton Drive is all jammed.  
 Diap 10-4.

260  
 Disp 260.  
 260 6 on Channel 2?  
 Disp He is at Main and Harwood on the street.  
 157 157 to 159...  
 289 289.  
 Disp 289.  
 289 Give us an ambulance, 100 N. Houston Street - epileptic seizure.  
 Disp 10-4  
 289 Make it Code 3.  
 Disp Be a white? (12:19)  
 289 289.  
 Disp 289.  
 289 Make that ambulance Code 3. Can you tell me the direction he will be coming in?  
 Disp 606...  
 606 606.  
 Disp What's your location?  
 606 About Harwood and Cedar Springs now.  
 Disp 10-4. Code 3 on a signal 28, 100 No. Houston, 12:20.  
 Disp Harwood and Cedar Springs, 289.  
 289 10-4.  
 Disp 289.  
 289 289.  
 Disp Go ahead and start your set up.  
 111 111.  
 Disp 111.  
 111 We are going to have to take this prisoner to Parkland.  
 Is Harwood Street blocked all the way?  
 Disp Yes, all the way, 111.  
 111 10-4.  
 606 Code 6.  
 Disp 10-4, 606.  
 606 606.  
 Disp 606.  
 606 We are enroute Parkland. This is a signal 16.  
 Disp Enroute where?  
 606 Enroute Parkland.  
 Disp 10-4. You need a squad to meet you there?  
 606 10-4.  
 252 252.  
 Disp 252.

252

Out here at the intersection of Fairmount and Cedar Springs there is a "V" shape piece of land out here with no improvements on it. Someone during the parade backed over a water faucet out here and it is shooting water into the air. Wonder if you can contact the Water Department and have them come out here and turn it off.

Disp

10-4, 12:25.

252

252, I'm clear.

Disp

10-4, 12:25.

258

258 clear.

Disp

258 clear, 12:26.

38.

38.

Disp

38.

38

Might tell some of those people involved handling this deal at the Market Hall these people are walking across Southbound Stemmons in front of the Marriott Hotel and all the way down south.

Disp

10-4. 38.

(transmitter stuck, can't read anything for some time after 38's last transmission) (12:34)

Disp

24.

24.

24.

Disp

Report to Inwood and Stemmons, cut all traffic for the ambulance going to Parkland code 3.

24

Inwood and Stemmons?

Disp

Inwood and Stemmons where they come off of Stemmons going to Parkland.

24

10-4.

Disp

Make your assignment Code 3, 24.

24

10-4. (12:35)

Disp

21...

21

21.

Disp

Code 3 Stemmons and Inwood, cut traffic.

21

10-4.

Disp

4 did you call?

(could hear someone talking but could not make it out)

Disp

4, we have a mike button stuck open. We can't hear anything (still could not understand)

Disp

Attention all emergency equipment - attention all emergency equipment; do not use Industrial Boulevard; do not use Industrial Boulevard, 12:36.

Disp

35, did you receive?

35

I've got it. (12:37)

32

32 clear

Disp

32 on mark out report to Cedar Springs and Mockingbird.

32

10-4.

24  
 Disp 24  
 24 This ambulance must have already passed Stemmons and Inwood.  
 Disp 10-4.  
 24 Is APB following the ambulance?  
 Disp Unknown.  
 21 21.  
 Disp 21.  
 21 What do you want us to do here; Service road on Hines?  
 Disp Has the ambulance gone through already?  
 21 We just arrived.  
 Disp Stand by there until we notify you.  
 21 10-4..  
 20 20.  
 Disp 20.  
 20 I'm on Hines in front of Parkland. What is this emergency on this ambulance?  
 Disp 20, there's been a shooting in downtown area involving (no other information)  
 269 269.  
 Disp 269.  
 269 Will you check with my supervisor and see where he wants me to go. I am through with my second assignment.  
 Disp 260...  
 Disp 260...260...  
 4 4.  
 Disp 4.  
 4 Is 32 one-man or two man?  
 Disp 2-man.  
 4 10-4. It's going to take two men.  
 Disp 32, have you arrived?  
 32 No, we are in North Dallas on this call. We are at Webb Chapel and Northwest now.  
 20 20.  
 Disp 20.  
 20 That ambulance hasn't arrived at Parkland. Do you have any other information on it?  
 Disp 601...  
 Disp 101....  
 101 101.  
 Disp Elm and Houston  
 601 601.  
 Disp What's your location 601?  
 601 Here at the market.

Disp Repeat  
 601 At the market.  
 Disp Disregard  
 Unknown We are at Parkland.  
 2 2.  
 Disp Attention all squads, report to downtown area code 3  
 to Elm and Houston, with caution.  
 233 233.  
 Disp 233.  
 233 I'm at Elm and Houston.  
 Disp 10-4.  
 (numerous squads checking out - too many to keep up with)  
 Disp Attention all squads - Attention all squads. At Elm and  
 Houston reported to be an unknown W/M, approximately 30,  
 slender build, height 5 Ft. 10 Inches, 165 pounds. -  
 reported to be armed with what is believed to be a 30  
 caliber rifle. Attention, all squads, the suspect is  
 believed to be W/M/30, 5 Ft. 10 inches, slender build,  
 165 pounds, armed with what is thought to be a 30-30  
 rifle. No further description or information at this  
 time.  
 Disp 12:45 KKB-364, Dallas.  
 Unknown What is he wanted for?  
 Disp Signal 19, involving the President.  
 233 233.  
 Disp 233.  
 233 He is thought to be in this Texas Book Depository on  
 Northwest corner Elm and Houston.  
 102 Out this location.  
 Disp 10-4. 102 and 233.  
 81 81.  
 Disp 81.  
 81 I'll be going north on Industrial from Corinth.  
 Disp 10-4, 81.  
 Disp 87-78 move into Central Oak Cliff area.  
 93 93 to 531. I'm clear, where do you want me to go?  
 Disp Report to old School Book Depository, Elm and Houston  
 area.  
 Disp Unit clearing?  
 95 95, clear  
 Disp 95 clear 12:46.  
 Disp Elm and Houston 77 at School Book Depository.  
 77 10-4  
 (numerous squads checked out at School Book Depository  
 could not hear all the call numbers)  
 116 116, clear

Disp 116 clear, report to Triple Underpass.  
 116. 10-4.  
 24. 24.  
 Disp 24. 24.  
 24. I'll be out at Triple Underpass.  
 Disp 10-4.  
 Disp 19, report to Elm and Houston.  
 19 10-4. Code 3?  
 Disp Yes.  
 95 95.  
 Disp 95.  
 95 What's going on?  
 Disp Signal 19 involving the President - suspect W/M/30, slender  
 build, 5 ft. 10 inches, 165 pounds, believed to have used a  
 30 caliber rifle, believed to be in School Book Depository,  
 Elm and Houston at this time. 12:48.  
 550/2 550/2.  
 Disp Go ahead, 550/2  
 550/2 550/2 and 104 enroute Elm and Houston, Code 3.  
 Disp 10-4.  
 174 174 is enroute.  
 Disp 10-4.  
 212 212 is enroute.  
 Disp 212's out.  
 40 40.  
 Disp 40.  
 40 Clear. I'll head down that way from out here on Skillman.  
 Disp 10-4, 40.  
 22 22.  
 Disp 23.  
 22 22.  
 Disp 22.  
 22 I'm at Industrial and Continental. Where do you want me?  
 Disp Report to the vicinity of the Triple Underpass, Elm and  
 Houston.  
 22 10-4.  
 87. 87.  
 101 101's on south end of the Houston Street viaduct.  
 Disp 10-4.  
 116 116.  
 Disp 116.  
 116 Any code on it?  
 Disp 3.  
 116 10-4.

81 81.  
 Disp 81.  
 81 Out  
 Disp 10-4.  
 4 4.  
 Disp (unknown unit) call Station 7. (followed by unreadable conversation)  
 Disp Repeat, 4.  
 4 Who's in charge down there at that area?  
 Disp (unknown) is enroute. He'll be in charge.  
 4 10-4.  
 Disp 100 or 60...  
 60 60.  
 Disp Have you arrived?  
 60 Yes, I've just arrived Elm and Houston now.  
 Disp 10-4. 212 report to the downtown area, 12:49.  
 15 15.  
 115 115 is out downtown also.  
 223 223 is out downtown.  
 15 15's at the scene. The building is the old Purse Company on the eastside of Houston. Have that out off on the backside will you? Make sure nobody leaves there.  
 Disp 10-4, 15.  
 15 15 is in charge down here - correction; 5's in charge down here.  
 Disp 10-4. Did you receive, 4?  
 4 Yes, I did. Thank you  
 Unknown Any clothing description?  
 Disp No clothing description. A white male approximately 30, slender build, 5'10", weight 165.  
 605 605.  
 Disp 605.  
 605 This call on Crockett is going to be a drunk. You don't have a downtown squad clear, do you?  
 Disp No, disregard and return to service.  
 Unknown We're clear.  
 212 212.  
 Disp 605, let that drunk go.  
 605 10-4.  
 212 212  
 Disp 212.  
 212 I'll report to the rear of that building.  
 Disp 10-4.

262 262's out Elm and Houston.  
 Disp 10-4.  
 45 45's clear.  
 Disp 45 clear 12:51.  
 396 396  
 Disp 396.  
 396 Which hospital is he?  
 Disp Parkland.  
 396 10-4.  
 601 601.  
 Disp 601.  
 601 We'll stand by at Parkland.  
 Disp 10-4. (12:51)  
 Disp Are you enroute to Parkland, 601?  
 601 On stand by here at Parkland.  
 24 24.  
 Disp 24.  
 24 We're clear. What do you want us to do?  
 Disp Do you have a description on the suspect, 24?  
 24 10-4.  
 Disp Remain in that vicinity.  
 24 10-4.  
 79 79.  
 Disp 79.  
 79 Going to be out at the Triple Underpass.  
 Disp Received. (12:52)  
 87 87.  
 Disp 87.  
 87 Out down here.  
 Disp 10-4.  
 49 49.  
 Disp 49.  
 49 I'm going to be in the downtown area.  
 Disp 10-4.  
 35 35.  
 Disp 35.  
 35 I'm going down that way, down Stemmons.  
 Disp 10-4, 35.  
 252 252.  
 Disp 252.  
 252 Is this the place where it has Texas School Book Deposi-  
 tory on it?  
 Disp Yes. (12:53)





49 10-4.  
 21 21.  
 Disp 21.  
 21 Is this routine or Code 3.  
 Disp Code 3.  
 Traff.Off Traffic Officer to Dispatcher...  
 Disp Go ahead.  
 Traff.Off I have an eye witness over here who saw the President  
 get hit. The witness is over here at the T&P Railway  
 Overpass at the Stemmons Service Road.  
 Disp 15...  
 Disp What radio are you using Traffic Officer?  
 Traff.Off I'm using a three wheeler radio.  
 Disp 10-4. 5...  
 Unknown He's in the building down here, I think.  
 Disp 10-4. 60 or 100....  
 Unknown 15 started around the building when he heard this over  
 the speaker.  
 Disp 10-4. Did he receive the information?  
 Unknown Apparently so. He turned and started the other way. He  
 had... (unable to understand the rest of this sentence).  
 Disp 10-4.  
 12 15.  
 Disp 312.  
 312- 312.  
 Disp Did you receive that information, 312?  
 312 Repeat.  
 Disp The three wheel unit that has the eye witness of the  
 shooting is on the T&P Railroad Overpass at Stemmons,  
 just beyond the Triple Underpass.  
 Unknown There on the Freeway....the Service Road.  
 Disp Hold on to him.  
 19 19, I'm at this location; at the Triple Underpass. Where  
 do you want me?  
 Disp A three wheel unit has an eye witness that saw the shooting,  
 19. He's on the overpass of the T&P Railroad at Stemmons.  
 19 I see him over there. I'll go over there.  
 Disp 10-4.  
 15 15.  
 Disp 15.

D  
1

15

100 has got about 6 men checking out that railroad yard, back toward that direction. If you get any information on the shooting...(unable to read the rest of sentence.)

Disp

10-4.

312

312.

Disp

312.

312

Where's the Command Post?

Disp

Elm and Houston.

312

10-4.

15

15.

Disp

15.

15

Call those Canine Units back in; Norman's dog and the Sergeant's dog. Have them back in here.

Disp

10-4.

260

260.

Disp

260.

260

Give us 508 down to the Texas School Book Depository.

Disp

10-4.

Disp

15...

15

15.

Disp

Where do you want them to report to - Elm and Houston?

15

10-4. It's the School Book Depository Building. It will be a hard one to search-out thoroughly without these dogs.

Disp

10-4

Disp

508 is enroute.

40/2

40/2...40/2.

Disp

40/2.

40/2

We'll need 2 more cars to report to the President's plane out here for escort service, please sir.

19

19.

Disp

19.

19

I have the one that saw the President get hit in my car. I'm on the Elm Street side of the Triple Underpass just before you go up on Stemmons.

Disp

Received.

492

492.

Disp

492.

492

We've been instructed to go to the scene. What code?

Disp

Code 3.

Disp 5....  
 15. 15.  
 Disp 15.  
 15 I think 5 and 9 both are in the building.  
 Disp 10-4. Did you receive 19's transmission?  
 15 No, I didn't.  
 Disp He has the person that saw the shooting in his car.  
 He's returning to the location.  
 15 10-4.  
 Unknown Have you got his description yet?  
 Disp No.  
 19 19.  
 Disp 19.  
 19 He didn't see the shooting. He saw the President get hit.  
 Disp 10-4.  
 Unknown Any unit....  
 Disp 45.  
 Disp 78 location....  
 Disp 45 or 47....  
 45 45.  
 Disp What's your location?  
 45 Gaston and Abrams.  
 (This was followed by intermodulation similar to that most  
 often originating from the Dallas Power and Light Company  
 radio).  
 48 48.  
 Disp 48.  
 (followed by more interference)  
 Disp Repeat, 48.  
 48 Was that Park Lane and Greenville?  
 Disp Stand by.  
 Disp Any unit near the 2000 block Commerce....  
 508 508's 2000 Commerce.  
 Disp Disregard 508, return to the scene.  
 241 241.  
 Disp 241, your location?  
 241 Live Oak and Central.  
 Disp Code 3, the Blood Bank, 2000 Commerce, take to Parkland.  
 241 Enroute  
 607 607, Code 5.  
 Disp 10-4, 607. Will be 2109, 241.

16. 16.  
 241 10-4, front or near?  
 16 I'm Akard and Main if you want me to make that.  
 Disp 10-4, 241...  
 241 Go ahead.  
 Disp Code 4, 16's going to make it.  
 241 10-4.  
 Disp Will be the front door 16.  
 16 10-4.  
 309 309.  
 Disp 309.  
 309 Have you heard from 300?  
 Disp Negative (1:04 p.m.)  
 311 311, what squad has that subject that's supposed to have  
 seen the shooting?  
 Disp He did see the shooting, 309. He saw the President hit.  
 That is 19. He has the person in his car.  
 311 10-4. Do you have the information that this came from  
 the Book Depository down there?  
 Disp Yes.  
 311 10-4. It's well covered off here.  
 241 241.  
 Disp 241.  
 241 I'm code 5 at the Blood Bank.  
 Disp 10-4. 16....  
 16 16.  
 Disp Code 4, 241's there. He's going to take it.  
 16 10-4.  
 241 241's got it and gone.  
 4 4 to 15....  
 4 4.  
 Disp 4.  
 4 See if you can raise 15.  
 Disp 15....  
 15 15, did you call?  
 4 If you can contact 15, see if he thinks it advisable  
 to send some of the people from out here, down there to  
 relieve some of the squads that are on duty.  
 Disp Did you receive, 15?  
 15 10-4, 4. (1:07)  
 15 15 to 4.  
 4 Go ahead.

15 Is 4 at the Market Hall?  
4 No, I'm at Love Field.  
15 Do you have radio contact with anyone at Market Hall?  
4 15/2's on the air.  
78 78.  
15 15/2...  
Disp 15/2.  
78 78. (1:08)  
261 261.  
Disp 261.  
261 Do you have any clothing description yet?  
Disp All we have is a white male 30, slender build, 5'10",  
165 pounds, armed with a 30 caliber rifle.  
15 15.  
261 I have a subject that fits that description. He's  
drunk, down at the north end of Laws Street. Do you  
want someone to check him?  
Disp 15.  
15 15.  
Disp Can you get to him?  
Disp 261, are you near that person?  
261 I've got him on my motor.  
Disp Be-at the north end of Laws at the dead-end?  
261 10-4.  
388 388.  
Disp 388.  
388 .....members of the CID enroute to Elm and Houston as  
ordered.  
Disp Have 312, 305, 386, 38...correction, 492 and 309.  
388 We're enroute that location to await orders there.  
I don't know.....do.  
Disp 10-4. 15....  
260 260.  
Disp 260.  
260 Inform the squads that anyone that gets any information  
regarding this incident down here, to bring it to 9 at  
Elm and Houston; bring the person to 9 at Elm and Houston.  
Disp Did you receive, 261?  
15 15.  
Disp 15.

15 If you can get 15/2, would you get him to put some personnel on those railroad tracks near Market Hall and proceed back toward this location.....tracks in this immediate vicinity.

Disp 10-4. 15/2....

Disp 10-4, 15. He's on Channel 2. He has the information.

Disp 15.

15 15.

Disp Do you have anyone you can send to the dead-end of Laws Street? 261 has a suspect on the back of his motor.

15 10-4. (1:11)

212 212.

Disp 212.

212 Have you got another squad that can meet that unit at the dead-end of Laws. I'm blocked in over here and can't get out?

Disp Yes, disregard. I have someone there now.

212 10-4.

261 261.

Disp 261.

261 I'm going to stay on these railroad tracks at the dead-end of Laws.

Disp 10-4. (1:15 p.m.)

120 120.

Disp 120.

120 29 and 99 are enroute to their respective homes to pick up car and a dog and then will clear on Channel 1. You advise them where to go.

Disp 10-4. 15, did you receive?

15 10-4.

Disp Attention all squads - any telephone truck enroute to Parkland, Code 3, give him the way in, 1:16.:

Unknown (Sounded like 6.)

Disp Unit ending in 6....

Citizen Hello, police operator....

Disp Go ahead....Go ahead, citizen using the police (citizen cut in)

Citizen We've had a shooting out here.

Disp Where's it at?

Disp The citizen using police radio...(Citizen out in)

Citizen on 10th Street.

Disp What location on 10th Street?

Citizen Between Marsalis and Beckley. It's a police officer..  
 Somebody shot him....what's this?.... 404 10th Street.  
 (Someone in the background said 78, squad car, number 10)  
 Citizen .....you got that?  
 Disp 78.....  
 Citizen Hello police operator, did you get that? (Some other  
 unknown voice came in with "a police officer, 510 E.  
 Jefferson")  
 Citizen. Thank you.  
 35. 35.  
 Disp The citizen using the police radio remain off the radio  
 now.  
 Disp 91....  
 69 69's going out there.  
 Disp 10-4, 69, Code 3.  
 602 602 Code 5.  
 211 211.  
 Disp 211.  
 211 We're clear at Industrial and Stemmons. Will go on out  
 there.  
 Disp 10-4, 211.  
 15 15.  
 603 603 Code 5 Baylor.  
 602 Code 6  
 Disp 10-4 603 and 602, 1:10 p.m.  
 602 What's that address on Jefferson?  
 Disp 501 East 10th.  
 85 85 out.  
 19 19.  
 Disp 19.  
 19 Give me the correct address on the shooting.  
 Disp 501 East 10th.  
 105 105.  
 602 602 Code 6  
 Unknown Was 519 E. Jefferson correct?  
 Disp We have 2 locations, 501 E. Jefferson and 501 E. 10th.  
 19, are you enroute?  
 Unknown This is an officer  
 19 10-4.  
 19 19 is enroute.  
 Disp 10-4, 19.  
 605 605, Code 5.  
 Disp 10-4, 605, 1:14.



Disp 85.  
 602 602.  
 Disp 85....  
 85 85.  
 Disp The subject's running west on Jefferson from the location.  
 85 10-4.  
 Disp No physical description.  
 Citizen Hello, hello, hello....  
 602 602...  
 Citizen ....from out here on 10th Street, 500 block. This police  
 officer's just shot. I think he's dead.  
 Disp 10-4, we have the information. The Citizen using the  
 radio, remain off the radio now.  
 Disp 15  
 15 15.  
 Disp Channel 2.  
 15 I'm using a three wheeler motor. I'll have to go to  
 another radio.  
 Disp 15, did you receive the information on the police officer  
 shot?  
 15 10-4 but didn't that citizen say first he was on Jefferson,  
 then on 10th and then Chesapeak?  
 Disp Yes.  
 15 Do they relate?  
 Disp Yes, at Denver.  
 15 19 will be enroute shortly.  
 Disp 10-4.  
 91 91 will be clear  
 Disp 91, have a signal 19 involving police officer 400 E. 10th.  
 Suspect last seen running west on Jefferson. No  
 description at this time.  
 Disp Suspect just passed 401 E. Jefferson.  
 91 10-4.  
 85 85.  
 Disp 85.  
 85 (unable to read)  
 Disp Give us the correct location on it 85. We have 3  
 different locations.  
 85 I haven't seen anything on Jefferson yet.  
 Disp 10-4. Check 501 E. 10th at Denver.  
 85 10-4.  
 Disp 91...  
 91 91.

Disp Subject just passed 401 E. Jefferson.  
 91 10-4  
 Unknown (unable to read)  
 Disp 401 E. Jefferson.  
 87 87  
 Disp 87  
 87. I'm in my car here at Elm and Houston. Do you want me to go over there?  
 Disp 87 Report to 4340 W. Davis at the Service Station for information regarding suspect on this signal 19 of the President.  
 87 4340.  
 Disp Code 3 (1:22)  
 85 85  
 Disp 85.  
 85 We have a description on this suspect over here on Jefferson. Last seen about the 300 E. Jefferson. He's a white male about 30, 5'8", black hair, slender, wearing a white jacket, white shirt and dark slacks.  
 Disp Armed with what?  
 85 Unknown.  
 105 105.  
 Disp 105.  
 105 We're at the location now.  
 Disp 10-4.  
 19 19's Code 6.  
 Disp 10-4, 19.  
 Disp 85.  
 85 85.  
 Disp Repeat his clothing description.  
 85 Wearing a white jacket, believed to be a white shirt and dark slacks.  
 Disp 10-4  
 603 603 out Baylor.  
 Disp 10-4, 603, 1:23  
 Unknown What was his direction of travel on Jefferson?  
 Disp Traveling west on Jefferson, 400 block. Last seen 401 W. Jefferson, correction it will be East.  
 Disp Pick up for investigation aggravated assault on a police officer, a white male approximately 30, 5'8", slender build, has black hair, a white jacket, a white shirt and dark trousers. The suspect last seen running west on Jefferson from 400 East Jefferson, 1:24.

Unknown Anything on the condition of the officer?  
 Disp 602....  
 87 87.  
 Disp 87.  
 87 Is that 4340 West Davis?  
 Disp Yes.  
 87 10-4.  
 Disp Said he pulled in there and bought some gas. Driving a  
 white pontiac, '61 or '62 Station Wagon with the prefix  
 "Pecos" "Ellis". He had a rifle laying in the seat.  
 87 10-4.  
 Disp We have a citizen following this car at this time -  
 unknown direction. (1:25).  
 Disp Any unit near Gaston....3600 Gaston, at the Blood Bank....  
 257 257's downtown.  
 Disp Can you escort some blood?  
 257 Which way's he going?  
 75 75's Forest and Central.  
 Disp 10-4.  
 257 I'm Central and Pacific right now; 257.  
 279 279....279.  
 Disp 279.  
 279 We believe we've got that suspect on shooting this  
 officer out here. Got his white jacket. Believe he  
 dumped it on this parking lot behind this service  
 station, 400 block West Jefferson, across from Dudley-  
 Hughes, and he had a white jacket on. We believe this  
 is it.  
 Disp 10-4, you do not have the suspect, is that correct?  
 279 No, just the jacket laying on the ground.  
 Disp What unit is going to take that blood to Parkland Code 3.  
 257 Where is it?  
 Disp 3600 Gaston Wadley Blood Center.  
 257 I got it.  
 91 91.  
 Disp 91.  
 91 What was-the description beside the white jacket?  
 Disp W/M/30 5-8 black hair, slender build, white shirt, white  
 jacket, black trousers, going west on Jefferson from the  
 300 block  
 550/2 550/2  
 Disp Go ahead.

550/2 I'm at 12th and Beckley now - have a man in the car with me that can identify the suspect if anybody gets one.

Disp 10-4.

Disp Return to service 599.

599 10-4.

Disp 550/2.

550/2 550/2.

Disp Have you been to the scene?

550/2 10-4. The officers were already gone when I got there. He was driving car #10

Disp Do you know what ambulance took him. We had three going. -

550/2 No, Dudley Hughes passed in front of me going to Beckley - looked like he might have had him.

Disp 602

Unknown Did someone find a jacket?

Disp Unknown, 85.

19 19.

Disp 19.

19 One of the men here at the service station that saw him seems to think he is in this block of 400 East Jefferson, behind this service station. Will you get me some more squads over here.

79 Enroute.

412 Enroute (Some other squads couldn't make out)

Disp 10-4. 412 75

75 Go ahead.

Disp 400 E. Jefferson

75 We're almost there.

Disp 19, where did the officer go?

550/2 550/2.

Unknown I saw some squads towards Methodist real fast - I'll bet that's where he is.

75 75.

Disp 400 E. Jefferson report in that vicinity.

75 Code 2.

Disp Yes.

76 76.

Disp 76.

76 I'm enroute over there

Disp 10-4.

16 I'll be out on E. Jefferson.

Disp 10-4, 16

77.  
 Disp 77.  
 77 Going back over on about 400 E. Jefferson  
 Disp Yes.  
 93 Enroute 400 E. Jefferson  
 Disp 10-4.  
 29 Out 400 E. Jefferson  
 Disp 10-4.  
 Disp 79..  
 79 You calling 79  
 Disp Are you enroute 300 E. Jefferson?  
 79 10-4.  
 95 Is enroute.  
 Disp 10-4, 95.  
 93 Is enroute  
 Disp 10-4, 93.  
 221 Is down here.  
 Disp 10-4, 221.  
 223 Is there  
 Disp 10-4.  
 Disp 19.  
 19 19.  
 Disp Do you have the information.  
 19 No what?  
 Disp On 2.  
 75 75 .  
 Disp 75 :  
 75 NBC is reporting DOA  
 Disp That's correct  
 Unknown Is that the officer?  
 Disp Yes.  
 Disp No, that's not correct 75, 19.  
 Unknown What officer was it.  
 Disp J. D. Tippit  
 87 87..  
 Disp 87..  
 87 A white station wagon believed to be PE3435, unknown  
 make and model, late model, occupied by 2 W/M left this  
 fellows station going east on Davis and believed to have  
 a shotgun or rifle laying in back seat.  
 Disp Received 87.  
 87 Will be enroute on East Jefferson.  
 Disp 87, when you get down there see if you can find that car  
 at the scene.  
 87 10-4, Code 2

Disp Code 3..  
 87 10-4.  
 Disp 19.  
 Disp 1  
 111 111.  
 Disp 111.  
 111 They say he is running west in the alley between  
 Jefferson and Tenth.  
 Disp 85.  
 85 85.  
 Disp West in the alley between Jefferson and Tenth.  
 85 10-4.  
 87 10-4.  
 75 Received.  
 599 Is in service.  
 Disp 599 Clear 1:32  
 Unknown What was the description on the suspect.  
 Disp W/M/30 5-8", very slender build, black hair, a white  
 jacket, white shirt and dark slacks, 1:33.  
 19 19.  
 Disp 19.  
 19 Do you know what kind of a call he was on?  
 Disp What kind of what?  
 19 Was he on a call or anything?  
 Disp No.  
 19 10-4.  
 Disp Do you have any information for us, 19?  
 19 No, we are shaking down these old houses in the 400 block  
 East Jefferson right now.  
 95 95.  
 Disp Go ahead.  
 95 Send me a squad over here at Tenth and Crawford to check  
 out this church basement.  
 Disp Any squad Tenth and Crawford  
 63 63 is enroute.  
 Disp 10-4.  
 Unknown Was that Crawford and Jefferson.  
 Disp Tenth and Crawford  
 Unknown 10-4.  
 Disp 87  
 87 87.  
 Disp PE3435 Story 1961 Falcon, 4-door.  
 87 He wasn't sure of License #.

Disp 10-4.  
 16 16.  
 Disp 16.  
 16 Prefix and color on that car again.  
 223 223.  
 Disp Go ahead, 223.  
 223 He is in the library, Jefferson and Marsalis.  
 (Several squads talking at one time, can't make out)  
 Disp What location 222.  
 223 Library Jefferson and Marsalis. I'm going around back.  
 223 Get them here fast.  
 Disp Any unit near Marsalis and Jefferson.  
 (several squads talking again - can't make out)  
 85 Enroute.  
 Disp 10-4, 85.  
 Unknown Called.  
 Disp Go ahead.  
 Unknown Enroute.  
 Disp 10-4.  
 29 29.  
 Disp 29.  
 29 Clear, I'll be in the downtown area anyplace you can use  
 me.  
 Disp Jefferson and Marsalis, 29.  
 29 Enroute  
 22 22.  
 Disp 22.  
 22 They got him hemmed up - looks like in this building  
 at the corner.  
 Unknown Where you be?  
 85 Is at library  
 Disp 10-4.  
 211 Is out at location.  
 Disp 10-4.  
 19 19.  
 Disp 19.  
 19 We are all at the library.  
 Disp 10-4. 223 is supposed to be there.  
 19 We are at the side of the building now.  
 Disp 10-4.  
 Unknown Where is it?  
 Disp Marsalis and Jefferson.  
 Unknown What and Jefferson.

Disp Marsalis.  
 221 221  
 Disp 221.  
 221 Might can give you some additional information. I got an eyeball witness to the get-away man; that suspect in this shooting. He is a white male, 27, 5'11", 165 pounds, black wavy hair, fair complexed, wearing light gray Eisenhower type jacket, dark trousers and a white shirt and about last seen running on the North side of the street from Patton on Jefferson; on East Jefferson, and was apparently armed with a 32, dark finish, automatic pistol which he had in his right hand.  
 Disp 10-4. For your information 221, they have the suspect cornered in the library Marsalis and Jefferson.  
 221 10-4. This man can positively identify him if they need him.  
 Disp Well, they do have the suspect under arrest now.  
 Unknown 221, hang on to the witness or hold on to him.  
 19 19.  
 Disp 19.  
 19 It was the wrong man.  
 Disp 10-4. Disregard all the information on the suspect arrested. It was the wrong man.  
 Disp 221.  
 221 Yes.  
 Disp Stand by...19...  
 19 19.  
 Disp 221 has an eye witness to have the shooting. You want him to hold onto him?  
 19 What did you say?  
 Disp You want him to keep the eye witness at the scene?  
 19 Yes.  
 Disp 10-4.  
 221 I'm in front of 404 W-E 10th right now. I got two witnesses - the one that talked to the officer and one that observed the man.  
 Disp 242, location?  
 242 R. L. Thornton and Marsalis.  
 Disp 243...  
 550 550.  
 Disp 550.  
 550 What officer you got commanding this area over here where the officer was shot?  
 Disp 19.



550 Repeat.  
 Disp 19.  
 550 19....  
 19 19.  
 550 19, what is your location?  
 19 I'm at Marsalis and Jefferson right now.  
 550 There's nothing to this Marsalis here. Let's get back up  
 to Jefferson (followed by some interference)  
 223 223.  
 Unknown We got a witness that saw him go up.  
 Unknown His jacket - lets check that vicinity, towards town.  
 Disp 223.  
 223 That was just a boy running to tell them what happened.  
 He works there.  
 Disp 243, location?  
 241 241, is 1000 No. Central.  
 Disp 10-4. Report to 3rd floor of the Sheraton - contact the  
 officer there for an escort to Parkland, 1:40.  
 87 87.  
 49 49.  
 Disp 49.  
 49 I'm back in the car, where do you want me?  
 Disp Remain in downtown area.  
 Disp You receive 241?  
 241 10-4. Where bouts on 3rd floor?  
 550/2 550/2.  
 Disp Go ahead 550/2.  
 550/2 The shell at the scene indicates that the suspect is armed  
 with an automatic 38 rather than a pistol.  
 Disp 10-4.  
 492 492.  
 Disp 19....  
 19 19.  
 Disp 19, are you enroute to 404 E. 10th where 221 has the eye  
 witness.  
 19 Yes.  
 Disp 10-4.  
 492 492.  
 Disp 492.  
 492 We have been instructed to report to the Oak Cliff scene.  
 What location and what code?  
 Disp 300 E. Jefferson.  
 492 Code?  
 Disp Code 2.

19	19.
Disp	19.
19.	Is 80 in service?
Disp	80.
19	I think he was sent to Elm and Central. We need somebody to notify that officer's wife.
Disp	80...
Disp	241...
210	210.
Disp	210.
210	I'm at Hines and Wolfe. 19 want me out in Oak Cliff?
Disp	19.
210	I'll head that way.
Disp	10-4.
19.	19.
Disp	19, can you use 210 over there?
Disp	241...
410	410.
Disp	410.
410	410 enroute from Trade Mart with 3 detectives to City Hall unless otherwise directed.
Disp	10-4. 410, 1:43.
Disp	241...
87	87.
Disp.	87.
392	392.
Disp	392.
392	392 and 362 in service from Fed Mart; from the -
Disp	10-4.
392	Ready for assignment.
Disp	10-4.
87.	What was the last location anybody had on the suspect over here in Oak Cliff?
Disp	Running north on Patton.
222	222, clear.
Disp	222, clear, 1:45.
Disp	19...
Disp	19...
79.	79.
Disp	79.
Disp	Have information a suspect just went in the Texas Theater on West Jefferson.
Unknown	10-4
85	85, enroute.

Disp 10-4. Supposed to be hiding in the balcony.  
 Disp 65 clear, 1:46.  
 111 111 enroute.  
 Disp 10-4, 111.  
 76 76-code 5.  
 Disp 10-4.  
 9 9.  
 Disp 9.  
 9 ..

*B. A. F. F. V. 1727*  
*NEG-FO*

We have a man that we would like to have you pass this on to C.I.D. to see if he can pick this man up. Charles Douglas Wilkins, G-I-V-E-N-S. He is a colored male, 37, 6'3", 165 pounds, I.D. # Sheriff Department 37954. He is a porter that worked on this floor up here. He has a police record and he left.

*TEXAS*

Disp 10-4.  
 550/2 550/2.  
 Disp 550/2.  
 550/2 Do you have any additional information on this suspect?  
 492 492 out at Texas Theater  
 Disp 10-4  
 Disp They think he is at the Texas Theater, 550/2.  
 550/2 10-4.  
 Disp In the balcony.  
 Disp 241....  
 241 Go ahead.  
 Disp You make pickup at the Sheraton?  
 240 No, I couldn't find him. He is not in the front, he's not on the side and he is not on the Third Floor.  
 Disp Wait right there.  
 Disp 241, you are clear, 1:47.  
 508 508.  
 Disp 508.  
 508 Notify our office to send us 4 slides and need additional metallic kit. Bring to the sixth floor down here at Houston and Elm.  
 Disp That extra metallic, what was that?  
 508 A metallic kit.  
 Disp 10-4.  
 Disp Have some squad cover off the rear of theater fire escape.  
 211 211.  
 Disp 211.  
 211 There's about 5 squads back here with me now.  
 Disp 10-4. (1:48)

99. 99.  
 Diap 99.  
 99. Clear. Where do you want me?  
 Diap Stand by.  
 Diap 15....  
 15. 15.  
 Diap 99 is clear. Where do you want him?  
 15. If they don't need him tell him to go to the Texas Theater.  
 Diap 10-4. Texas Theater on West Jefferson, 99.  
 29. 29.  
 Diap 29.  
 29. About 2 blocks away.  
 Diap 10-4. Handle assignment. 99 report to the Book Depository  
 Elm and Houston  
 99. 10-4.  
 19. 19.  
 Diap. 19.  
 19. 15 and some squads are going to the Texas Theatre. I  
 remain here at the scene.  
 Diap 10-4. 1:49.  
 19. 19.  
 Diap 19.  
 19. Did you get anybody to go by the officer's house?  
 Diap 19, we are going to have 210 contact you there. Would you  
 give him the information? He said he would handle it.  
 19. 10-4.  
 26. 26.  
 Diap 26.  
 26. We remain out to Homicide Bureau with a witness on this  
 officer's shooting.  
 Diap 10-4. (1:51)  
 550/2 550/2  
 Diap 550/2  
 550/2 Suspect on shooting of Police Officer is apprehended and  
 enroute to the station.  
 Diap 10-4. At the Texas Theater?  
 550/2 Caught him on the lower floor of the Texas Theater after  
 Diap 10-4. a fight.  
 3. 3.  
 Diap 3.

3 2 and 3 are on the air. We are enroute to Parkland Hospital now - Will be enroute back to the station in a few moments. What do you have working at the Texas Theater?

Disp We have a shooting of a police officer which was DOA at Methodist. The suspect has been apprehended at the Texas Theater - enroute to the station.

3 10-4 Thank you.

91 91 clear.

Disp 91 clear, 1:53 p.m.

242 242.

Disp 242.

242 The suspect was apprehended?

Disp Yes.

305 305.

Disp 305.

305 Tell that squad to stand by there for me with that man.

Disp 550/2.

550/2 223 is in the car with us. Have someone pick his car up at the rear of the Texas Theater and take it to the station. It's got the keys in it.

Disp 10-4.

Disp 91.

91 91.

Disp Report back to the Texas Theater - Get 221's car or his keys and lock it up.

91 10-4.

221 221.

Disp 221.

221 509 said he would be out 400 block & 10th a few minutes.

Disp 10-4, 221. 22...

22 210's here. Did you say you had him? Or somebody had him?

Disp The suspect has been arrested at the Texas Theater.

Unk Where is he? Who's got him?

Disp 550/2 and 223

550/2 550/2.

Disp 550/2.

550/2 Special Service unit is with us also; we are in his car; 492.

Disp 10-4.

15 15 to 550/2.

305 305 to 550/2.

15 What's your location?

550/2 Go ahead to 550/2

15 15 to 550/2 Your location?  
550/2 Zangs and Colorado.  
15 You do have the suspect arrested in the Texas Theater?  
550/2 Yes sir, him and the gun.  
15 10-4, 1:55 p.m.  
91 91.  
Disp 91.  
91 What do you want me to do with the keys after I lock  
that car up?  
Disp Just keep them until you contact 223.  
91 10-4.  
211 211.  
Disp 211.  
211 Captain Westbrook wants a photographer up here at the  
Texas Theater  
Disp 509 is supposed to be enroute.  
211 Message received.  
(221) 509 is 400 Block E. 10th. He's out down there, he said.  
Disp 10-4. Send him on up to the Texas Theater, 221.  
221 He's got his speaker on. I've already left there. I  
guess he'll come on up.  
Disp Go back by and contact him. 49....  
49 49.  
Disp Report to the City Hall Identification Bureau, pick up  
some equipment. Take down to the scene of the earlier  
shooting on Houston.  
49 10-4, 1:56 p.m.  
Disp 32.....  
32 32.  
Disp On Shorecrest at the end of the North-South runway,  
report to that location, 1:57 p.m.  
32 10-4.  
Disp 32....  
32 32.  
Disp Keep everyone moved out of that area, when you arrive.  
32 10-4  
61 61.  
Disp 61.  
61 We have information from the agent out here at T&P.  
Said that the train is stopped on the overpass; the  
triple overpass; that there was a person jumping at  
the 9th boxcar from the front engine. Said he was  
hiding in a car.

Disp  
61

Is the train stopped there now?  
I'm in behind the Texas School Depository. He has the  
train stopped. He said it is the 9th car from the engine.  
He climbed over the top of cars. Said he's hovering  
down inside.

Disp  
392

Any squad Elm & Houston...

Disp

392.  
392, did you receive that information?

392

10-4. Enroute.

Disp

10-4.

241

241 enroute.

361

361 enroute.

498

498 is going back.

Disp

10-4, 498 out, 1:59

224

224's enroute.

375 375's enroute.  
 505 Do you need a photographer at the theater?  
 Disp Repeat.  
 505 Do you need a photographer at the theater?  
 Disp Yes, at the theater.  
 505 We're at 10th and Patton now-be through here just a  
 few minutes; will be enroute.  
 Disp 10-4, 505, 1:59 p.m. 433....  
 311 311 received; we're standing by.  
 26 26.  
 Disp 26.  
 26 See if you can raise somebody over there at Tippit's car.  
 221 221 just left there, what do you want to know?  
 26 Go back and get that witness's shoes she left on the  
 hood of the car and we'll be in Homicide Bureau.  
 221 Captain Doughty has them.  
 26 10-4.  
 16 16.  
 Disp 16.  
 16 Clear on E. Jefferson; will be headed to East Dallas  
 unless you need me somewhere.  
 Disp 10-4, 2:00 p.m. KKB 364. (Microphone stuck open now-  
 very noisy signals)  
 91 91.  
 Disp 91.  
 91 Which one of these APB cars is 223?  
 Disp The one around at the back door.  
 91 There's two around back here. One of them running  
 and one with the keys in it.  
 Unk Number 81  
 22 22.  
 Disp 22.  
 22 In case (unable to read) regarding Officer Tippit's  
 pistol; I gave it to Sergeant Owens.  
 Disp 10-4.  
 581 581 out at Parkland.  
 95 95.  
 Disp 95.  
 95 I'm enroute downtown to make a statement.  
 Disp 10-4, 2:01 p.m.  
 305 305.  
 Disp 305.  
 305 See if you can ascertain what squad has the lady witness  
 to this shooting in Oak Cliff.



26 26 does.  
 305 Where are you?  
 26 I'm at the City Hall fixing to go in the basement.  
 305 10-4. I'll meet you there.  
 Disp 300....  
 29 29.  
 Disp 29.  
 29 Clear from the Texas Theater. Do you want me to report  
 downtown now?  
 Disp Yes, 29.  
 Disp 19....  
 19 19.  
 Disp Are you enroute Methodist now?  
 19 Yes.  
 Disp 10-4, 2:02 p.m.  
 91 91, I locked up one car but the other one's still  
 running back there.  
 211 211.  
 Disp 211.  
 211 That's mine. We're getting in it now, enroute City  
 Hall; they've got my handcuffs.  
 Disp 10-4.  
 474A 474A.  
 Disp 474-A.  
 474A We need 1 wrecker on the parking lot just west of Cobb  
 Stadium for suspect's car.  
 Disp 10-4, 2:04 p.m.  
 Disp 29....  
 29 29.  
 Disp Report to Parkland Code 2.  
 29 To Parkland Code 2.  
 Disp 99.  
 99 99.  
 Disp Report to Parkland Code 2.  
 509 509.  
 Disp 509.  
 509 I'm clear here from Patton and 10th, Code 5 at the  
 Texas Theater.

Disp 505 went to the Texas Theater, 509, 2:05 p.m.  
 509 10-4.  
 49 49.  
 Disp 49.  
 49 I'm Code 5 to Elm and Houston from the City Hall.  
 Disp 10-4.  
 447 447  
 Disp 447.  
 447 See if 3 is back on the air.  
 Disp 3....(2:08 p.m.)  
 Disp 3....  
 606 606.  
 Disp 606.  
 606 We're instructed here at Parkland to clear through  
 you to get us cleared through Love Field Area we have  
 a (unable to read)  
 2 2.  
 Disp 2.  
 2 Notify the escort on Hines Blvd. to drop back and pick  
 up the bus.  
 Disp Which.....  
 153 135 I'm the last motorcycle. What did you  
 want?  
 Disp Wants you to drop back and pick up the bus.  
 153 Has the bus left yet or is it still at Parkland?  
 Disp 2.  
 2 It's still at Parkland.  
 Come back and get it.

153 10-4. (2:10 p.m.)  
 305 305.  
 Disp 305.  
 305 Check with my office and see if they need me now or  
 want me to go back to Elm and Houston.  
 Disp 10-4.  
 447 See if any squad on the air knows (whereabouts---Det.  
 Wallace).....Trade Mart .....  
 Disp 443....  
 Disp 447.....  
 447 All right.  
 Disp 447 repeat your transmission.  
 447 Attempt to contact any squad who took Lt. Wallace  
 from the Trade Mart Bldg.  
 Disp 305...  
 305 305.  
 Disp 305 return to your office. Any squad knowing 443's  
 whereabouts, acknowledge.  
 Unk Who is 443?  
 Disp Lt. Wallace.  
 Unk He's out at the theater.  
 153 153.  
 Disp 153.  
 153 Is 2 on the air?  
 2 2.  
 153 This bus is empty here behind Parkland at the emergency  
 entrance. He said he didn't have anyone to go out  
 there.  
 384 384.  
 Disp 384.  
 384 Lt. Wallace is at the Sheriff's Office.  
 Disp 10-4, 447, 443's at the Sheriff's Office.  
 447 All right; that's 433.  
 Disp 2...  
 2 The motorcylce officer at Parkland - tell him to  
 stay with that bus until he's ready to go.  
 153 10-4. (2:13 p.m.)  
 Disp 509 or 507....  
 Disp 505....  
 15 15 is out at Methodist.  
 Disp Received 15, 2:16 p.m.  
 Disp 509 or 507....  
 Disp 469 call your office.  
 153 On this bus I am staying - there is a lot of  
 equipment; typewriter, suit-cases and such on this  
 bus - in case they want to get it to the plane.

Disp 41 & 45 - 5818 Belmont - have information that  
 person just got out of a car with a rifle at this  
 location, 2:19 p.m.  
 41 10-4.  
 45 10-4.  
 47 What is the address I'll go over there to?  
 Disp 5818 Belmont.  
 47 10-4.  
 41 I am down town - do you want 47 to handle my end?  
 Disp Yes, continue in that direction.  
 320 The subject in this car - what is he suppose to have?  
 Disp White male - 20? I don't know, 320, just a White  
 male, 20. Signal 32.  
 320 10-4.  
 Disp 45 & 47, for your information; reported to have  
 gotten out of a light green 2-tone car and went to  
 this apartment, 5818 Belmont.  
 45 Received.  
 47 Received.  
 Disp 474A...  
 474A 474A.  
 Disp 474A, there is a subject on this overpass carrying  
 a rifle; railroad tracks, Cobb Stadium, Can you  
 see him?  
 474A No, but we'll go around and get him.  
 Disp 10-4.  
 113 113.  
 Disp I have 3rd Platoon Officer, Joe B. Jones with me.  
 We are to remain out on special assignment from  
 Elm and Houston to the Dallas Morning News with  
 Mr. Sorrels of the Secret Service.  
 Disp 10-4. 2:21 p.m.  
 320 320.  
 Disp 320.  
 320 All clear 100 North Field.  
 Disp 10-4. 105, disregard.  
 48 48 clear. 2:23 p.m.  
 Disp 22...  
 22 22.  
 Disp 22, go out toward Cobb Stadium on the railroad overpass.  
 There is a white male carrying a rifle at that location.  
 22 10-4.  
 105 Clear 2:24. p.m.

16 16.  
 Disp 16.  
 16 Will be out 5818 Belmont. For your information,  
 the light green car, License No. RB8950 and a  
 light colored Falcon NX3171 is sitting at the  
 location.  
 Disp 10-4.  
 Disp Any unit at the Texas Theater...  
 75 75 just left.  
 Disp 75 and 69 return back to this location. They  
 want the theater shaken down good for 2 hulls.  
 Believe the subject reloaded his pistol in the  
 theater. We need the two hulls, 2:26 p.m.  
 75 10-4.  
 105 105, I have recovered two hulls at the scene  
 and they were turned over to the Crime Lab to Pete  
 Barnes.  
 Disp Received.  
 69 69.  
 Disp 69.  
 69 Do you still need the theater shook down?  
 Disp Disregard at this time. 2:26 p.m.  
 41 41 out 5818 Belmont 2:26 p.m.  
 562 265  
 Disp 562  
 562 I'll be down here at Cobb Stadium Parking Lot for  
 that suspect's car.  
 Disp Stand by there, 562.  
 472A 472A will be back in a minute.  
 562 562, 10-4.  
 Disp 75 and 69 disregard, return to service. 2:27 p.m.  
 75 and 69 Clear.  
 52 52.  
 Disp 52.  
 52 In regard to suspect, the T C Cobb Stadium; was  
 it the Hines Overpass, the railroad overpass  
 or the freeway overpass?  
 Disp He is walking on the (unable to determine).  
 52 10-4. Was that North or do you know?  
 Disp Unknown.  
 52 10-4.  
 607 607 Code 5 Baylor  
 Disp 10-4, 2:28 p.m.  
 474A 474A.

Disp -T-A, that wrecker's down there on the Cobb  
 Stadium Parking Lot.  
 474A We will get him there.  
 22 22.  
 Disp 22.  
 22 I am here with him looking at the car.  
 Disp 474A, 22 is with the wrecker at this time.  
 474A The car that we want picked up is on the parking lot  
 in front of the Merchandise Mart just north of Cobb  
 Stadium. Will meet him there and take him to it.  
 22 Is it a 1964 Falcon?  
 474A No, it is a red panel truck with writing on the  
 side.  
 Disp 79, Code 4 - your call; Code 3 - to the officers  
 house that was shot 2:29 p.m.  
 79 10-4.  
 Disp 474A...  
 474A 474A.  
 Disp The license number on the car you are picking up?  
 474A Stand by.  
 474A 474A.  
 Disp 474A, go ahead.  
 474A The license is 3E9087.  
 Disp 10-4.  
 Disp Attention all squads in the Oak Cliff area -  
 pick up for investigation of a COW, the driver  
 of a 1957 Chevrolet Sedan bearing License #NA4445  
 last seen in vicinity Tenth and Jefferson 2:33 p.m.  
 Disp Any unit near the Texas Theater?  
 Disp 75, report back to the Texas Theater and call  
 Operator 10 on a mark out, 2:33 p.m.  
 75 10-4.  
 599 599, was that a 1957 Chevrolet convertible?  
 Disp Unknown.  
 79 79.  
 Disp 79.  
 79 Any further instructions at the location of the  
 officer's house?  
 Disp No, just go on out, and we have another officer's  
 wife enroute.  
 79 10-4.  
 111/2 111/2.  
 Disp 111/2.

111/2

This is the officer assigned from 511 working communications center from the White House at the Sheraton. I have an escort going to Love Field and need 39 to pick me up at the entrance and escort me to the Presidential plane.

Disp

Any unit at Love Field....

Disp

111/2, they are standing by for your arrival.

(3:13 last time prior to next 2 transmissions)

280

280.

Disp

280.

280

I am not able to find Mr. Sorrels at Parkland Hospital.

Disp

Well, the last information we had, the squad was taking him to the Dallas Morning News.

280

4 had me to check if he was out here, but he was not out here.

Disp

4....

(3:14 was next time check)

Disp

19 or 87.....87....

87

87.

Disp

Where is officers car at? The squad car?

87

Which one?

Disp

The Officer that was shot.

87

Unknown to me.

78

I have the car. It was on the lot.

Disp

Repeat.

78

I have car #10. It was on the lot.

Disp

Do you know what car number he was driving today?

78

I assumed it was car #10. (An unidentified voice advised it was Car #10)

Disp

10-4

(3:26 was the next time check)

112

I will be working special assignment for the White House Communication Center at the Statler - correction, Sheraton Hotel. Do you have any message or assignments for me?

Disp

Not at this time.

112

10-4. I will be enroute to that location and in the Communication Room.

Disp

10-4

(Next time check 3:34)

Disp

31, a signal 32, Gate 11, Braniff Building, 3101 West Mockingbird 3:34 p.m.

Disp 31, did you receive?  
 31 3101 West Mockingbird, Gate 11  
 Disp Yes. Are you 2-man?  
 31 No, I am 1-man.  
 Disp 35....  
 32 32.  
 Disp 32.  
 32 We are unable to locate this (unable to read) at  
 Love Field. Give us that call on 3101.  
 Disp 10-4, Gate 11 - 31 at the location, 3:35.  
 32 32, I am 2-man.  
 Disp I know it. I want both of you there.  
 32 10-4.  
 Disp 31 & 32, for your information, reported to be  
 several persons armed, 3:36.  
 32 10-4  
 31 10-4.  
 32 Is that the Braniff Building on Lemmon?  
 Disp Stand by.  
 Disp Yes, that is the information we have - Gate 11 off of  
 Lemmon.  
 Disp 20...  
 20 20.  
 Disp 20, report to Gate 11 at the Braniff Building, 3101.  
 20 10-4.  
 Disp Believe that is going to be off Lemmon instead of  
 3101.  
 31 31.  
 Disp 31.  
 31 We have come by the Braniff Building on Lemmon.  
 Believe this gate 11 will be back over by the  
 terminal.  
 Disp 10-4. Be by the terminal, 20, Gate 11.  
 20 10-4.  
 (3:40 p.m.)  
 47 47.  
 Disp 47.  
 47 47 and 45 remain out with the prisoner.  
 531 10-4, 3:44  
 32 32 in service  
 Disp 32, return to the station.  
 32 10-4. (3:51 p.m.)  
 509 509 clear from Patton and 10th. (4:22 p.m.)



20	20.
Disp	20.
20	20, -3rd Platoon out at Parkland Hospital.
Disp	10-4, 4:23 p.m.
141	141.
Disp	141.
141	Mark me out Record, Main and Pacific until relieved.
Disp	10-4, 4:35 p.m.
115	115, Second Platoon.
Disp	115.
115	116 - Second is taking me back to my car at Elm and Houston now. When I get to my car where do you want me to go?
Disp	Make relief and report to Assembly Room 4:35 p.m.
162	162.
Disp	162.
162	Out Commerce and Record on Traffic.
Disp	10-4, 4:38 p.m.
156	156.
Disp	156.
156	Out Elm and Austin.
Disp	10-4, 4:39 p.m.
509	509.
Disp	509.
509	Code 6 at the station.
Disp	10-4, 4:39 p.m.
Disp	5:15 p.m. KKB 364
Disp	4....
4	Did you call?
Disp	Yes, 4 - call 1 on 527.
4	10-4. (5:21 p.m.)
Disp	151
151	151.
Disp	151, report to the Trade Mart; furnish escort to Parkland.
151	10-4. (5:22 p.m.)
Disp	151.
151	151.
Disp	Location now?
151	Elm and Good-Latimer.
Disp	You are enroute?
151	10-4.

Disp Your escort will be standing by at the Main  
 entrance, 5:27 p.m.  
 151 10-4.  
 4 4.  
 Disp 4.  
 4 We've secured out here and all policemen have  
 been released.  
 Disp 10-4, 5:33 p.m.  
 4 4.  
 Disp 4.  
 4 I'm out at Parkland emergency a few minutes.  
 Disp 10-4, 5:42 p.m.  
 581 581, will be out on 551.  
 Disp 10-4, 581 5:46 p.m.  
 151 151 clear  
 Disp 151 in service 5:52 p.m.  
 4 4.  
 Disp 4.  
 4 I'm enroute to the station.  
 Disp 10-4, 4 5:52 p.m.  
 Disp 311, ... (6:19 p.m.)  
 Disp 311...  
 Disp 15....  
 Disp 7....(6:19 p.m.)  
 Disp 311....  
 Disp 15.  
 15 15.  
 Disp 15 call Operator 4  
 15 10-4. (6:32 p.m.)  
 15 15 clear  
 Disp 15 clear, 7:23 p.m.  
 (No relative traffic during the following 3  
 hours, 33 minutes.)  
 Disp 24...  
 24 24.  
 Disp On your way to the station pick up the Parkland  
 Officer.  
 24 10-4. We will be clear now and enroute for relief.  
 Disp 10-4. 10:56 p.m.  
 65 65, have you heard that squad 65 will be assigned to  
 station 511?  
 Disp No.  
 65 In that case I don't think you will have a squad  
 65 tonight (11:12)  
 32 32.  
 32 We're clear from Substation enroute to Love Field  
 to get Mrs. Tippit.

Disp 10-4, 11:13 p.m.  
 32 32.  
 Disp 32  
 32 We are clear from Parkland - remain out for relief.  
 Disp 10-4, 32 11:15 p.m.  
 23 23.  
 Disp 23.  
 23 24 is going down to Parkland. Do you want him to  
 pickup prisoner?  
 Disp 24 what is nature of your assignment at parkland?  
 24 We are going to guard the Governor and also  
 investigative prisoner.  
 Disp 10-4. You will be marked out. 23, continue  
 your assignment, 11:16 p.m.  
 Disp 83 on mark out - report to 511, 11:17 p.m.  
 83 10-4.  
 108 108.  
 Disp 108.  
 108 We're going to be on special assignment for 511 to  
 carry a telegram to Mrs. Tippit.  
 Disp 10-4, 11:26 p.m. Nov. 23 1963  
 367 367.  
 Disp 367.  
 367 We have been out of the car down at the Mart - anything?  
 Disp No.  
 367 10-4. Is the crowd out of the halls up there now?  
 Disp Biggest part of them. There's still some of them  
 up here.  
 367 10-4, we're enroute to Hall.  
 Disp 10-4, 1:08 a.m.  
 Disp 113, on markout report to Homicide Bureau at 1:17.  
 113 10-4.  
 32 32, clear.  
 Disp 32 clear, 1:27.  
 Disp 91.  
 91 91  
 Disp Relieve honor guard at Dudley Hughes so they can  
 get coffee, 1:47.  
 Disp Attention all squads - prisoners can now be  
 brought to the third floor, 1:59 a.m.  
 20 20 to 21....  
 21 21.  
 20 How about you all relieve the two guards at  
 Parkland, one's in Room 229, other in second floor  
 recovery.  
 21 10-4. (3:50 a.m.)

22 22 to 20....  
 20 20.  
 22 20, meet us at Hampton and Singleton.  
 20 22, meet me over behind Parkland at the emergency entrance.  
 22 10-4. (4:57 a.m.)  
  
 (SECOND PLATOON)  
 20 20, out at Parkland.  
 Disp 10-4, 6:36 a.m.  
 20 20 to 23, meet me emergency room at Parkland on markout.  
 23 10-4.  
 21 21, clear substation taking guard to Parkland.  
 Disp 10-4. 7:17 a.m.  
 395 Looks like there's going to be quite a bit of traffic congestion at Elm and Houston. You might notify the traffic division of that fact.  
 Disp 10-4.  
 Disp 24, Sig 15, Second floor, Parkland, 10:00 a.m.  
 24 10-4.  
 Disp 101, on mark out, meet 20, second floor at Parkland, 10:55.  
 101 10-4.  
 231 231.  
 Disp 231.  
 231 I don't know what's the deal but traffic on Elm is at a standstill and has been at a standstill for several minutes far as I can see from the 2300 block west.  
 Unk Everybody's down there looking where the President got shot. (12:10 p.m.)  
 125 125.  
 Disp 125.  
 125 Notify my office to get some more traffic personnel down here on Houston Street to handle this traffic.  
 Disp 10-4, 12:14 p.m.  
 Disp 3 call 602, 12:42 p.m.  
 223 223 did you call?  
 Disp Call 602.  
 223 10-4. It will be a while. Can you tell me what Central divides on Ledbetter? (12:46 p.m.)  
 130 (could not read)  
 Disp 130 report to Elm and Houston and see what's needed. Our telephones are all tied up. We're receiving complaints on traffic bogging down because of the right turns off of Main onto Houston going to Elm. Se what kind of signs or what you'll need there.

130 Enroute (12:54 p.m.)  
 260 260  
 Disp 260.  
 260 I'm enroute Elm and Houston.  
 Disp 10-4, 12:56 p.m.  
 125 125  
 Disp 125.  
 125 Will you contact 900 and tell him it will be a  
 while before I can contact him?  
 900 900, 10-4. (1:01 p.m.)  
 Disp 260....  
 260 260.  
 Disp Call 2 in his office.  
 260 10-4. (1:03 p.m.)  
 125 125 to 260... (no answer)  
 Disp 130... (no answer)  
 130 130.  
 Disp 241 wanted to talk to you 130.  
 241 241-130....  
 130 130.  
 241 Where are you?  
 130 I'm Main and Houston.  
 241 10-4, I'm approaching there now. Can you wait for me?  
 130 10-4 (1:21 p.m.)  
 Disp 260....  
 260 260.  
 Disp Did you say you wanted 125 to contact you?  
 260 No, 125 is standing by with me at Main and Houston.  
 Disp 10-4, 1:28 p.m.  
 Disp Any detective on the air that picked up a notebook  
 from 1026 N. Beckley....  
 (no answer)  
 Disp Any detective unit that picked up a notebook from  
 1026 N. Beckley, call 531.  
 581 581.  
 Disp 581.  
 581 That notebook in question; is that an officer's  
 field notebook or was that one of the school type  
 notebook?  
 Disp It's a news reporter's notebook and was black.  
 581 I did not see it yesterday. The only other thing  
 that I saw was one of these school type notebooks with  
 a cloth-pasteboard type cover. It was on the desk  
 in the hall going into the kitchen.

Disp 10-4. I don't believe that was it, 1:31 p.m.  
 260. 260.  
 Disp 260.  
 260. Notify 515 call the Greyhound and Union Bus Stations  
 and tell the officers assigned there to report to  
 Main and Houston.  
 Disp 10-4, 1:44 p.m.  
 Disp Any squad in downtown area....  
 26. 26.  
 Disp 26.  
 26. I'm at Olive and Federal. We are taking a witness  
 home from yesterday's incident.  
 Disp 26, do you have male or female?  
 26. Male.  
 Disp Start toward 2200 McKinney at the gun store, we have  
 a signal 12, 3:12.  
 26. 2200 McKinney.  
 287. 287, can you raise 290?  
 Disp 290...290...  
 290. 290.  
 287. 287 to 290, do you want Brown of Mynarcik to work  
 Commerce and Harwood?  
 290. Let Mynarcik work it. Send Brown to Main and Houston.  
 Disp 4:45 p.m. KKB 364.  
 Disp 101 Inv. Traffic congestion Elm and Central, 5:32 p.m.  
 101. 10-4.  
 101. 101.  
 Disp Do you have a traffic officer at Houston and Elm?  
 Disp Unknown.  
 101. That's what's causing the traffic congestion up there.  
 290. 290.  
 Disp 290.  
 290. We have Main and Houston well covered.  
 Disp 10-4. Could that have anything to do with the  
 congestion at Central and Elm?  
 290. Main and Elm westbound are both jammed. They are  
 sightseers just looking.  
 Disp 10-4.  
 Disp 504...  
 504. 504.  
 Disp Do they need an officer to direct traffic or control  
 the crowd?  
 504. I believe so. It's stacked a long way on Central and  
 Elm. I think it's these people.

Disp 290....  
 290.  
 Disp 290 Do you have all your men tied up?  
 290 Where do you need one?  
 Disp 290 Central at Elm.  
 290 We will cover it.  
 Disp 290 10-4. 5:34 p.m.  
 271 271.  
 Disp 271 271.  
 271 Let me talk to 290.  
 Disp 290...290...  
 290.  
 271 271 to 290. central North bound is pretty well cleared.  
 Nothing blocked but Elm Street and it's blocked  
 all the way to Good-Latimer. I'm back enroute to your  
 location.  
 290 10-4. (5:45 p.m.)  
 Disp 290...  
 290.  
 Disp 290 290, your location?  
 290 290, Main and Houston.  
 Disp 290 290, do you want the 10-6 men to remain on duty?  
 290 126....  
 126 126  
 290 Do you want the 10-6 men to remain on?  
 126 I haven't met 125 yet and I'm not familiar with the  
 problem so contact 125 if he is at your location.  
 290 10-4. (6:06 p.m.)  
 125 We have enough traffic men to handle the situation  
 in the Houston, Main Elm and Commerce area. I believe  
 the rest of the men can be released.  
 Disp 290 10-4.  
 290 290.  
 Disp 290 290.  
 290 290; 10-6 traffic men working traffic in the upper  
 end of town can take off; be relieved. I have 4 of them  
 here - I'll keep with me for a little while longer.  
 Disp 290 Received 6:08 p.m.  
 100 100  
 Disp 100 100.  
 100 Have 102 to meet me at Elm and Houston.  
 Disp 100 Be on a mark out?  
 100 Yes  
 Disp 102, on a mark out Elm and Houston, meet 100, 6:54.  
 Disp 190....

190  
 Disp Traffic officer needs assistance Elm and Harwood.  
 Do you have anyone that can help him?  
 190 What kind of assistance does he need?  
 Disp He has more traffic than he can handle.  
 190 Is that Elm and Harwood?  
 Disp Yes.  
 190 10-4. I'll send him someone down there.  
 Disp 10-4, thank you, 8:31 p.m.  
 108 108.  
 108 We are clear and put 105 out at Main and Houston to  
 control traffic while these television men get a cable  
 strung up.  
 Disp 10-4, 11:36 p.m.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1963

113 113.  
 Disp 113.  
 113 Can we get on 3 with Inv. Prisoner?  
 Disp Yes, 12:19 a.m.  
 (No relative traffic from 12:19 a.m. to 9:05)  
 175 175.  
 Disp 175.  
 175 Elm and Houston assignment.  
 Disp 9:05.  
 128 128  
 Disp 128.  
 128 Contact Sergeant Young on 515; advise him to contact  
 all the three wheelers and all the point control men  
 that are due on at 2:00 p.m. and have them to report  
 to Elm and Houston at noon.  
 Disp 10-4, 10:00 a.m.  
 125 125.  
 Disp 125.  
 125 Contact the assembly and ask them to send out about 5  
 more reserves to the Command Post at Elm and Houston.  
 Disp Message received, 10:02 a.m.  
 Disp 103....  
 103 Go ahead.  
 Disp Report to the basement to transport reserves to Elm and  
 Houston Command Post.  
 103 10-4. (10:03 a.m.)  
 103 103 clear.  
 Disp 103 clear, 10:13



111  
 Disp 111  
 111 Did you know there is additional messages going to the  
 Tippiits or did he want me to go back there after I  
 deliver these?  
 Disp Go back to the office now.  
 111 Now?  
 Disp Yes.  
 111 10-4. (10:29 a.m.)  
 Disp (Unable to read: then) report to the Basement Code 3-  
 108 is enroute.  
 Disp 10-4, 108. 118....  
 Disp 118....  
 118 118.  
 Disp Code 3 Report to basement.  
 118 10-4.  
 Disp 95, Code 3 to basement.  
 95 Enroute.  
 Disp 605....  
 605 605.  
 Disp Code 3 report to basement, City Hall.  
 605 10-4.  
 126 Anybody else?  
 Disp No, that's all, 11:21 a.m.  
 Disp (unknown) - clear, remain on air do not check out  
 on traffic or any other violations unless it's an  
 emergency, 11:22.  
 Unk Need anybody else down in the basement?  
 Disp No.  
 Unk All right.  
 115 115.  
 Disp 115.  
 115 I'm clear what was that message?  
 Disp Do not check out on traffic; just stay in service.  
 115 10-4.  
 Disp Unless it is an emergency.  
 Unk What is the nature?  
 Disp It's a shooting.  
 Unk Is anybody on 2?  
 Disp Go ahead.  
 Disp 607...(11:24)  
 Disp 607....  
 605 605.  
 Disp Location?

605 (sounded like) Ross and Field now. (siren very loud)  
 Disp 10-4.  
 607 607, Code 5.  
 Disp 10-4, 607 what is your destination?  
 607 (sounded like City Hall)  
 Disp Code 4, 605 is at location.  
 Disp 108, 118 or 95...  
 Unk Go ahead.  
 Disp 108, 118 or 95; the first squad to arrive-stand by  
 your radio so we will have radio contact with the  
 basement.  
 Unk 10-4, out City Hall. (sounds like 95).  
 63 63.  
 Disp 63.  
 63 I'm code 6. What do you need?  
 Disp Remain by your radio so we will have radio contact.  
 63 10-4.  
 83 83.  
 Disp Do you have suspect or do you have description?  
 Disp Unknown, 83.  
 118 118.  
 Disp 118.  
 118 I'm right behind the ambulance. Do you want me to follow  
 him out?  
 Disp Is there anybody in the ambulance with him?  
 118 What's that?  
 Disp Is there anyone in the ambulance with him?  
 118 I'm sure they are. There is a crowd in front of me.  
 Disp No. Disregard. Remain around the City Hall.  
 118 10-4. (11:26 a.m.)  
 118 118.  
 Disp 118.  
 118 They pushed me out of the basement behind the ambulance.  
 Disp 118, 10-4.  
 118 I'll be with it.  
 Disp 10-4.  
 43 43.  
 Disp 43  
 43 What are these patrolman supposed to be working traffic  
 on Main or on Elm rather?  
 Disp No instructions at this time 43.  
 43 10-4. (11:26 a.m.)  
 63 63.  
 Disp 68.

63. 63.  
 Disp 63. Is that one man squad with that ambulance?  
 63 Yes.  
 Disp 63 10-4. I'm gonna be code 5; I'm out.  
 63 10-4.  
 Disp 20 Where they going?  
 20 Parkland.  
 Disp 20 I'll be out there.  
 20 10-4, 20, 11:27.  
 Disp 231 231.  
 231 231.  
 Disp 231 We are in bad need of a traffic officer Commerce and  
 231 Harwood. I'll be there.  
 Disp 10-4.  
 18 18.  
 Disp 18 18.  
 18 We will be Code 5 Parkland.  
 Disp 10-4, 18.  
 113 Clear  
 Disp 113 clear, 11:27.  
 23 23.  
 Disp 23 23.  
 23 See if you can find out if we are supposed to be on  
 our stations on Elm Street.  
 Disp Yes, until further notified.  
 108 108.  
 Disp 108 108.  
 108 I'm down here in the basement I can't get through into  
 the garage down here for all these newsmen and everything  
 so I'm just going to block the driveway.  
 Disp 10-4.  
 211 Clear.  
 Disp 211 clear, 11:28.  
 Unk Did they get the suspect?  
 Disp Unknown.  
 232 232 Clear.  
 Disp 232....  
 232 Disregard my 5.  
 Disp 10-4, 11:28 a.m.  
 19 19.  
 Disp 19 19.  
 19 Does 15 want me to report to Parkland?

Disp Stand by we will notify you. 20 is going to be at  
 location. We will notify you. (11:31)  
 41 41.  
 Disp 41.  
 41 I have stopped a traffic violator. He is the head X-ray  
 technician. They give him a call to report to Parkland.  
 I'm going to escort him there, Code 3.  
 Disp 10-4.  
 605 Out Parkland.  
 Disp 10-4, 605, 11:31 a.m.  
 48 48.  
 Disp 48.  
 48 I'm on traffic assignment down here - Elm and Houston.  
 Remain on your assignment until further notice, 48,  
 11:32 a.m.  
 48 10-4.  
 18 18 to 19...  
 18 Send me two squads to Parkland; a total of four men.  
 19 19 to 93...  
 Disp He is on 511.  
 115 115 is close to Parkland.  
 Disp 10-4. 2 man 115?  
 115 I'm close to Parkland I'll be out here.  
 Disp 24...  
 24 10-4.  
 Disp 24...  
 24 Did you say go to Parkland?  
 Disp Yes, 24.  
 24 I can't hear you. You are talking too low.  
 Disp 53...  
 53 53.  
 Disp You 2-man 53?  
 53 Yes, my partner Lamar and Elm.  
 Disp Pick him up and report to Parkland.  
 53 10-4.  
 53 53.  
 Disp 53.  
 53 What code?  
 Disp Code 3.  
 53 10-4.  
 17 17  
 Disp 17.  
 17 Out at Parkland

Disp 10-4.  
 Disp Attention all officers working the Elm Street assignment,  
 all officers working the Elm Street assignment leave  
 your c.. and report Code 2 to Parkland Emergency and  
 check out with the dispatcher, 11:36.  
 21 21 is enroute.  
 Disp 10-4, 21.  
 103 Clear where do you want me to go?  
 Disp remain in service 103.  
 93 97.  
 Disp 97.  
 97 Will be enroute Parkland emergency.  
 Disp 10-4.  
 17 17.  
 Disp 17.  
 17 Have a squad stop at the entrance to Parkland; there  
 where you turn in; and cut traffic.  
 Disp Attention all squad reporting to Parkland remain at the  
 entrance to Parkland and cut the traffic. No traffic  
 will be allowed in the emergency room unless it is  
 an emergency, 11:37.  
 53 Enroute.  
 Disp 10-4, 53.  
 Disp Attention all officers working the Elm Street assignment,  
 all officers working the Elm Street assignment report to  
 Parkland emergency and cut all traffic at the entrance,  
 Code 2, 11:39.  
 53 53 is out and got it cut.  
 Disp 10-4.  
 Disp Try to take charge there and get on Channel 2.  
 136 136.  
 Disp 136.  
 136 I'm here at Elm and Market. What did you say about people  
 assigned to Elm?  
 Disp Are you...stand by 136. Are you on that assignment on  
 Elm?  
 136 Elm and Market.  
 Disp Still on your motor?  
 381 381, Code 2 to Parkland  
 Disp 10-4, 381.  
 Disp 136 report to Parkland.  
 136 10-4. Emergency?  
 Disp Yes, to Parkland emergency, at the entrance.  
 23 23.  
 Disp 23.  
 23 Hines and Lofland cutting traffic.

Disp 10-4, 11:40  
 48 48.  
 Disp Unit calling?  
 48 48 is out at Parkland.  
 Disp 113....  
 113 113.  
 Disp Code 3 to Wadley, pick up blood, take to Parkland.  
 113 On Gaston?  
 Disp Yes  
 113 10-4.  
 40 40.  
 Disp 40.  
 40 Do we have anymore people enroute out here? We need  
 some more help with the pedestrian traffic. It's  
 drifting around the grounds.  
 Disp 31.  
 31 31.  
 Disp Report to Parkland.  
 Unknown Show 111 in service  
 Disp 32 report to Parkland.  
 32 10-4.  
 Disp Will 2 additional squads be enough 40?  
 32 Any code on this?  
 Disp Code 2  
 111 Is in front of Wadley if you want me to go.  
 Disp 10-4, pick it up 111.  
 Disp 113....  
 113 113.  
 Disp Code 4. 111 is out there.  
 113 10-4. (11:50)  
 113 Put me out with 111.  
 Disp 10-4.  
 605 605 clear from Parkland.  
 Disp 10-4, 605, 11:51.  
 Disp Any CID officer at Parkland emergency....any CID  
 officer at Parkland....  
 18 18.  
 Disp 18.  
 18 If you can get 17 at the command post, he probably can  
 get you a CID officer. I saw a number of them out  
 there.  
 Disp Any officer near....disregard, 11:53 a.m.  
 113 113.  
 Disp 113.  
 113 111 has got it enroute and I am clear.  
 Disp 11:54.  
 108 108

Disp 108. Any further assignment for me? I'm still in the basement?  
 108 10-4, 11:54  
 Disp 108 are you needed in the basement?  
 108 I don't believe so they have about cleared out.  
 Disp Return to service.  
 108 10-4. (11:55 a.m.)  
 Disp 101  
 101 101.  
 Disp On a mark out report to Main and Harwood, transfer  
 all reserve officers to Parkland Hospital, 11:59.  
 101 10-4.  
 701 701.  
 Disp 701.  
 701 If you need a command post inside Parkland or another  
 building I have that E. C. Equipment Transmitting and  
 receiving on Channel 1 only.  
 Disp 10-4 701. We will notify you, 12:01.  
 101 101 enroute to Parkland from the basement. .  
 Disp Received 101, 12:05 p.m.  
 101 101.  
 Disp 101.  
 101 Any code on this transfer?  
 Disp Code 2, 101.  
 101 10-4.  
 Disp Use caution 101; there is other equipment running in  
 that area.  
 101 10-4. (12:15 p.m.)  
 101 101.  
 Disp 101.  
 101 Leaving Parkland now enroute to basement now to get  
 another load. Would you call down there and notify  
 reserve supervisor round up about 6; have them ready in  
 the basement?  
 Disp 12:16 p.m.  
 99 99 code 5 to Parkland  
 Disp 10-4, 99.  
 29 29.  
 Disp 29.  
 29 Code 5, Parkland.  
 Disp 10-4, 29.  
 Disp 101...  
 101 101.

Disp | Report to Room 324 Conference Room to pick up the  
 reserve officers.  
 101 | Report where?  
 Disp | The Conference Room - Room 324.  
 101 | 10-4. (12:18 p.m.)  
 262 | 262.  
 Disp | 262.  
 262 | I'm clear from my assignment enroute to Parkland.  
 Disp | 10-4.  
 120 | 120.  
 Disp | 120.  
 120 | I'll be enroute to rear of Parkland. Did you contact  
 29 and 99?  
 Disp | They are enroute at this time.  
 120 | 10-4. I don't know what the crowd situation is out there  
 but the Fire Department left the rope at the Trade Mart  
 at Stemmons and Industrial. Have a squad go by there  
 and pick up all that rope and report to Parkland with it.  
 Disp | 113....  
 113 | Stemmons and Industrial. Any code?  
 120 | What is the crowd situation at Parkland?  
 Disp | Channel 2, 120. Code 1, 113.  
 113 | 10-4.  
 120 | 120.  
 Disp | 120.  
 120 | I'm going to switch to channel 2 just a moment. (12:25 p.m.)  
 29 | Code 6  
 Disp | 10-4, 29, 12:26 p.m.  
 Disp | 61 your location?  
 61 | Fair Park  
 Disp | Code 3, report to Wadley Blood Bank, transfer blood to  
 Parkland?  
 61 | 10-4.  
 99 | Code 6 Parkland.  
 Disp | 10-4, 99, 12:33 P.M.  
 101 | Clear.  
 Disp | 101 clear, 12:34 p.m.  
 48 | 48.  
 48 | We are clear Parkland assignment enroute to radio  
 station; mike trouble.  
 Disp | 10-4, 12:37 p.m.  
 43 | 43.  
 Disp | 543.  
 Disp | 43.  
 43 | Clear at Parkland enroute to our...back to our district.



Disp Clear, 12:37 p.m.  
 120 120.  
 Disp 120.  
 120 What have you heard from 113 on the rope?  
 Disp 113 or 103...  
 103 I'm not out there yet. I'm at Industrial and Oak Lawn  
 at this time.  
 Disp Let us know something as soon as you get there.  
 103 All right.  
 120 I'm going to switch to Channel 2 just a minute.  
 Disp 10-4.  
 113 113.  
 Disp 113.  
 113 I've got the rope enroute to Parkland.  
 Disp 10-4. 120....  
 120 10-4. Tell him to report to the rear of Parkland with it,  
 no code.  
 Disp Code 1 to the rear, 113.  
 113 10-4. (12:39 p.m.)  
 Disp Any unit at Parkland....  
 Disp 40, you at Parkland?  
 40 Yes, I am at the front entrance.  
 Disp Disregard. We have unit on Channel 2 now.  
 40 10-4.  
 61 61 enroute to Parkland.  
 Disp 10-4, 61, 12:47  
 113 Clear at Parkland.  
 Disp 113 clear, 12:48 p.m.  
 101 101.  
 Disp 101.  
 101 Elm Street is impassable from St. Paul on down.  
 Disp 10-4, 12:57 p.m.  
 Disp Attention any unit on emergency call do not use Elm  
 Street. Any unit on emergency call do not use Elm Street.  
 118 118.  
 Disp 118.  
 118 I'm clear at Parkland.  
 Disp Clear, 12:58  
 61 Clear at Parkland  
 Disp 61 clear, 12:59 p.m.  
 Disp 101 your location?  
 101 Harwood and Ross.  
 Disp Code 3 Wadley Blood Bank; transfer blood to Parkland.  
 103 103, I'm going there anyway; I might as well get it.  
 Disp 10-4, you might as well. 101 Code 4. 103 will get it.

103 10-4.  
 97 Clear Parkland Hospital.  
 Disp 10-4, 1:12 p.m.  
 Disp 101 report to basement. Transfer reserve to Elm and Houston, 1:25 p.m.  
 101 10-4  
 Unk Can we get into basement yet?  
 Disp As far as we know it's all clear, 1:32 p.m.  
 Disp 430...  
 Disp 430...  
 430 430.  
 Disp 430, disregard your present assignment. Call 3 on 622 as soon as possible, 1:34 p.m.  
 430 10-4.  
 232 232.  
 Disp 232.  
 232 Can you get into City Hall now?  
 Disp Unknown, 232.  
 232 I got a DWI. I was wondering if you could get in or not.  
 Unknown Yeah, you can get in down there.  
 Disp 105....  
 Disp 105...  
 105 105.  
 Disp 105....  
 105 105, you call?  
 Disp Stand by 105.  
 Disp 105 call 15 on 401 at Parkland, 1:49.  
 105 All right.  
 63 63.  
 Disp 63.  
 63 I'm going to be clear at Parkland, out to garage get another battery.  
 Disp 10-4.  
 Disp Any homicide unit have Judge McBride in their unit with them?  
 136 136.  
 136 I believe Jude McBride is at Parkland Hospital.  
 Disp 10-4, 2:18 p.m.  
 232 232.  
 Disp 232.  
 232 I'm just leaving basement of City Hall here. One of Deputy Chief's cars is sitting here at entrance. One of the news media bringing out a big unit. I'm going to move it so they can get out into the traffic lane.

Disp 10-4, 2:19 p.m.  
 285 285.  
 Disp 5.  
 285 This is 285. All of the traffic men are on assignment at  
 Parkland Hospital no one on duty downtown at this time.  
 Disp 10-4  
 262 262.  
 Disp 262 call 515.  
 262 I'm at rear of Parkland Hospital on guard duty.  
 Disp 10-4. Received note from your office call 515 I guess  
 at your convenience.  
 232 232.  
 Disp 232.  
 232 Can you ask somebody if that would be all right?  
 Disp You know whose car it is 232?  
 232 No sir, I don't. The reservist working exit here thinks  
 it is one of the deputy chiefs.  
 Disp Car number?  
 232 They have a 50 foot trailer unit they are bringing in  
 here is the reason they need the space.  
 Disp 10-4 232, we will try to contact someone.  
 Disp 232...  
 232 232.  
 Disp Commerce Street side?  
 232 Yes. (2:25 p.m.)  
 130 130.  
 Disp 130.  
 130 Would you contact 125 and ask him if he has about 2 or  
 3 men he can send up here on Elm Street. We need one  
 Central and Pearl, I mean Central and Elm and one  
 Pearl and Elm and another up there at Pearl and Pacific.  
 Disp Stand by. 125....  
 125 125.  
 Disp 125, do you have approximately 3 men you could spare?  
 125 No, I have 3 men out at Parkland covering assignments.  
 All the rest are down at Houston and Elm and that vicinity  
 and they have all the traffic they can handle down there.  
 Disp 130 did you receive?  
 130 130 to 125. This traffic up here on Elm Street is  
 really getting bottled up, blocked out as far as I can  
 see from east at Central Expressway.  
 125 How many men do you have?  
 261 261.  
 Disp 261.  
 261 Yes, I have been relieved at Parkland where do they need me  
 now?

Disp 125....  
 125 125  
 Disp 261, advised he has been released at Parkland.  
 125 OK, 130. Put 261 on assignment.  
 Disp. Attention all squads, make regular relief. All sub-  
 station squads remain at sub-station, Central station  
 squads make relief at garage, then report to assembly  
 room, 2:49 p.m.  
 261 261.  
 Disp 261.  
 261 You ever find out where they need me downtown?  
 Disp Go to Central and Elm or Pearl and Elm or Pearl and Pacific.  
 261 I'll be out Central and Elm.  
 Disp 10-4.  
 137 137.  
 137 Advise 125 or 130 I have been relieved at Parkland. I am  
 now at Main and Harwood. Where do they want me to go?  
 Disp Pearl and Pacific, 2:53 p.m.  
 24 24.  
 Disp 24.  
 24 Clear from sub, enroute to Parkland to replace guard.  
 Disp 10-4, 3:17 p.m.  
 262 262.  
 Disp 262.  
 262 Everything is cleared up in back of Parkland. Where do  
 they want me?  
 40 This situation at Parkland entrance is about cleared  
 up. There are 3 traffic officers here. 900 is taking  
 all reserve officers here back downtown. (3:22 p.m.)  
 Disp 10-4.  
 309 309.  
 Disp 309.  
 309 We need transportation from Parkland, downtown.  
 Disp 24 is there and will handle, 3:26 p.m.  
 24 10-4.  
 Disp Park patrol enroute Elm and Houston to unlock building  
 acknowledge.  
 575 That's 575  
 Disp Are you enroute?  
 575 10-4.  
 Disp 24 report to 5201 Hines, 3:40.  
 24 At emergency?  
 Disp Yes, emergency entrance, 3 men to N.W.

10. 10.  
 Disp 10.  
 10 We are releasing all men at the airport.  
 Disp 10-4, 3:49.  
 Disp 24...  
 24 24.  
 Disp 24, have you made pick up at 5201?  
 24 No, they rode in with Sergeant Burkhardt.  
 Disp 10-4. I had another call 4:04.  
 26 26.  
 Disp 26.  
 26 Would you advise 17 the condition here is normal?  
 Disp Yes, 4:13 p.m.  
 262 This traffic on Elm is barely moving. I'll be out Elm  
 and Ervay. See if you can get mote help on Elm  
 farther down.  
 Disp 10-4.  
 212 212.  
 Disp 212.  
 212 Traffic on Elm blocked back to Good-Latimer.  
 Disp 10-4, 4:14 p.m.  
 Disp 11....  
 Disp 11....(4:36 p.m.)  
 Disp 72....  
 72 We're clear from prisoner mark out but remain out to  
 Elm and Houston with some personnel.  
 Disp 10-4, 4:37 p.m.  
 17 17 to 22....  
 22 22  
 17 On a mark out report to 20 at Parkland Hospital.  
 22 10-4.  
 Disp 10-4, 17 and 22 4:38 p.m.  
 Disp 22...  
 22 22.  
 Disp Do you have your partner?  
 22 No.  
 Disp Hampton and Dennison  
 22 I'm to meet so at Parkland.  
 20 20  
 Disp 20.  
 20 Advise him to pick up his partner and then report to Parkland  
 on a mark out to the Triage Desk.  
 22 Received.  
 Disp 22....  
 22 22.

Disp Just received information from 17; disregard information  
 to 5201. Upon completion of picking up your partner  
 return to your district.  
 20 20.  
 Disp 40.  
 40 Is 44 in service?  
 Disp He's on assignment 4515 Reiger, Apt. 2  
 40 10-4. When he clears I want to meet him on a mark out  
 please.  
 Disp 10-4. Will you be on the air?  
 40 I'll try to be. I've got an extraman. I'm going to  
 meet with him and we're going to send them 3 to Parkland.  
 (4:43 p.m.)  
 44 44 clear.  
 Disp 44 clear, 4:43 p.m. 40...  
 40 40 to 44; meet me about Abrams and Northwest on a mark  
 out please.  
 44 10-4. (4:44 p.m.)  
 17 17.  
 Disp Go ahead 17.  
 17 See if 20's on the air. Ask him to switch to Channel 2.  
 Disp 20....20....  
 17 Disregard. (4:44 p.m.)  
 24 24.  
 24 Is 20 at Parkland?  
 Disp Yes  
 24 Put us out there a few minutes.  
 Disp 10-4 24, 4:48 p.m.  
 Disp All 2nd Platoon Squads report for relief. All 2nd  
 Platoon squads report for relief, 4:58 p.m.  
 24 24.  
 Disp 24.  
 24 Remain out to the Trade Mart for 529.  
 Disp 10-4 24, 5:14 p.m.  
 Disp 262...(5:43 p.m.)  
 Disp 262 report to Elm and Houston, 262 report to Elm and  
 Houston.  
 Disp 261....  
 262 262.  
 Disp 262 report to Elm and Houston.  
 262 Elm and Houston.  
 Disp 261.  
 Disp 110....

110 110  
Disp 110, advise the squad you are enroute, to meet 261. On  
completion report to Elm and Houston.  
110 110.  
Disp 110.  
110 Was it 261, I was to meet?  
Disp 10-4, 5:43 p.m.  
Disp 26, did you see 20 at the location (Parkland)?  
26 When I first arrived he was in the hallway of the emergency  
room.  
Disp Go back in, attempt to contact him, have him call  
station 565, 5:50 p.m.

No further traffic. Ended transcript at 6:00 p.m., November 24,  
1964.

Channel 2 - 10:00 AM, November 22, 1963

Disp 39, would you stay on Channel 2. We have another alert 2, did you know it?

39 No.

5 What was it?

Disp An alert 2.

Disp 5, it has been tapped out - the plane is down.  
10:15 a.m. KKB-364

24 Is there an ambulance en route out here, 39?

39 Yea.

24 Well, tell him to come on around here to the Fire Station, that's where he's supposed to be.

39 All right.

Disp 30

30 Go ahead

Disp Any information as to the estimation of the crowd out there now?

30 About 500

Disp 10:30 a.m. KKB-364

30 When the planes make their landing approach, I'm going to use 21 and 32, (they're both 2-man) to cut traffic. How about holding them off anything they might get tied up on for the next few minutes - then we'll have them meet me at the old Love Field Terminal.

Disp About what time?

30 Well, you'd better have them meet me no later than 11:00 a.m.

1 I want to advise we need someone to work traffic Mockingbird and Cedar Springs.

257 We have four men here.

1 Decker and I went through Mockingbird and Cedar Springs and didn't see anyone working.  
Have them form two lanes and help them make left turns that are backing up about two blocks.

Disp 10:45 a.m.

125 I am approaching Mockingbird and Cedar Springs. I'll get the men working.

Disp 10-4. I'll advise 4 to disregard contact at the Trade Mart.



1 Some of the detectives out here don't have the proper identification. Ask him if he has anymore down there.

Disp 15/2, can you notify 3 that some of his detectives are at Love Field and do not have the proper identification. 1 is standing by for the information.

4 39, landing will be at Southeast, won't it?

39 Yes, sir.

4 We want to be sure that you get your squads alerted so that they cut the traffic on Northwest Highway just prior to the President's plane coming over Love Field.

Disp 4, we sent 21 and 32 to the old Love Field Terminal to meet 39.

4 10-4.

Disp 30, when you start receiving information from the tower on that plane, advise 531.

30 10-4. Will be on Channel 2.

Disp 4, will you advise as to the crowd estimate and weather condition at this time?

11:00 a.m. KKB-364

4 10-4. It's not raining now and we have an estimate of a crowd of 1100 people.

2 What is 1's location at Love Field? (11:02)

1 Right at the Love Field where the plane will unload.

Disp 2, he is at Love Field where the planes are to unload.

Disp 1, 2 advises he is sending the identification to your location by motorcycle officer.

1 10-4

11:15 a.m.

Disp 39, do you have any information yet?

39 No.

4 39, they changed landing directions on us, did you know that?

39 Yes, sir.

4 10-4. We will have to set up at Mockingbird there.

9 2, are we going to have any more men on Main Street than what we have now assigned? The crowds are getting large and we have very few officers.

2 The only ones we have are assigned on the corners. There should be reserves assigned along the route.

9 The route on Harwood is not so bad. If we had some  
of them men we could certainly use them.

30 21 and 32, cut traffic.

21 & 32 10-4.

2 9, have you received information that his arrival  
time is about 20 minutes late?

9 I have not received the information.

Disp 2, Air Force 1 is on final approach now.

30 One plane is down, second plane is coming in and Air  
Force 1 will be right behind it.

Disp 10-4. 11:34 a.m.

2 9, we have some 15 solo motorcycle officers that are  
assigned with the convoy. These can probably help  
in controlling crowd - as to approach, there are five  
in front of the convoy plus those on the side. I  
think they will be able to move back the crowd.

9 10-4. Message received.

Disp 39, is Air Force 1 down?

39 No, he is just coming in.

Unknown He's down.

Disp 21 & 22, all clear.

30 Air Force 1 is not on the ground yet.

531 21 & 32, remain on your assignment.

21 & 32 10-4. (11:37)

30 He is on the ground.

Disp 30, weather and crowd estimate.

30 Weather is good.

540 Will remain clear the rest of the day. Temperature  
probably stay about the same.

20 There is quite a crowd all along Mockingbird Lane and  
around the Coca-Cola Bottling Plant. There is quite a  
crowd.

250 Ask 125 if he wants a man assigned to Herschel and  
Lemmon and at the signal light.

125 Yes, have one of the men from Loma Alto and Lemmon go  
there.

5 5 to 1 out at communications - I'm at the front gate  
out here.

1 Loud and clear.

280 9, Ervay Street is completely blocked with pedestrians  
and is completely out of control. I have 2 3-wheels

with me and we still can't get the pedestrians off of Ervay so Ervay is completely closed.

9 10-4. I am on my way there.

15/2 Progress report, please.

5 Moving out very slow.

15/2 10-4.

1 5, that traffic up and around Mockingbird, try to get them over to one side.  
(11:50)

1 1 to Motorcycle Escort - send 2 men to Mockingbird and Cedar Springs to help traffic.

Unknown What is the location now?

1 Just made the turn out of Love Field onto Cedar Springs now.

Disp 15/2, they are just leaving the field now on Cedar Springs at 15 mph.

5 5 to 1, might need a motorcycle at Lemmon and Manor Way.  
Quite a few people on Lemmon on the median strip and on the curbs. Location now?

1 At Airdrome and Mockingbird Lane.

Disp 9, Airdrome and Mockingbird Lane - proceeding approximately 15 mph.

Disp 12:00 Noon KKB-364

1 At Lemmon, approaching Inwood at approximately 12 mph. (12:01 p.m.)

3 The ambulance is standing by?

Disp Standing by at Love Field and when they complete that assignment, they will report to your location.

1 1 to Motorcycle leading - Drop back closer - hold up about 50 feet ahead of us.

Unknown 15/2, this greeting committee has turned South on Hines from Mockingbird.  
(12:03 p.m.)

5 1, what is your location now?

1 We are approaching underpass - Cotton Belt - near Loma Alta.

Disp 15/2, now on Lemmon near Loma Alto (12:05)

1 1 to Motorcycle Escort - 3 or 4 miles faster.

1 1 to escort - pull those cars off the street.

1 Cut traffic at Oak Lawn.

5 . We have got a pretty good crowd of people down here at Turtle Creek.

1 5, get the traffic off of it.

Disp Are you approaching Oak Lawn?

1 About a block away at Knight Street

Disp 15/2, on Lemmon now.

1 Crossing Oak Lawn.

15/2 Advise 3 that the ambulances have arrived and are standing by.

Disp 3, the ambulances have arrived and are standing by, 12:11 p.m.

1 Just turning off Turtle Creek.

Disp Just turning off onto Turtle Creek off Lemmon.

1 12 mph.

1 At the MK&T Underpass at Turtle Creek.

Disp 10-4, 12:14 p.m.

1 1 to Motorcycle Escort - 3 or 4 miles faster, let's try it.

Disp 12:15 p.m. KKB - 364 Dallas

Disp 9, now turning onto Cedar Springs Road off Turtle Creek; Cedar Springs and Fairmount. (12:16 p.m.)

139 For your information, have cars lined up on both shoulders of Lemmon north from ---- to Oak Lawn.

5 1, going to be a pretty good crowd from Ross on on Harwood Street.

3 1, everything in good shape at Market Hall - traffic's moving well, not any on side of street - good crowd along the barricades.

Disp 1, for your information, Stemmons is pretty well crowded from Continental on to the Trade Mart.

1 5, have an officer keep the crowd over to Harwood and Ross. They are out of the street here.

5 We got them.

Disp 1, are you approaching Ross?

1 10-4. Just approaching at this time.

Disp 10-4. 12:20 p.m.

Disp 15/2, are you reading all right now?

15/2 10-4.

212 Telephone crew wants to know what time the president will be back through here so they can clear out.

Disp What location?  
 212 On Mockingbird near Denton.  
 Disp It will probably be after 2:30 p.m.  
 5 1, crowd on Main Street in real good shape. They have  
 them back off of the curb.  
 1 Good shape, we are just about to cross Live Oak.  
 Disp 12:22 p.m.  
 1 to escort - drop back. We will have to go at a real  
 slow speed here on now.  
 1 to motorcycle - hold up escort. O.K. move along.  
 1 Check and see if we have everything in sight. Check  
 with the rear car.  
 Disp 1, who is in the rear car?  
 138 Everything is O.K.  
 Disp 1, 158, advise O.K. 12:26 p.m.  
 1 Crossing Lamar Street.  
 Disp 10-4. Pretty good crowd there, 12:28 p.m.  
 1 Big crowd, yes.  
 5 Notify Captain Scuter of the location of the convoy now.  
 Disp 15/2, now on Main, probably just past Lamar.  
 1 Just crossing Market Street (12:28 p.m.)  
 4 125, what traffic personnel do you have on Mockingbird?  
 125 "On Mockingbird at Cedar Springs," is the question?  
 4 10-4. It's moving out of this lot very slow.  
 125 I am at the Trade Mart now headed out that way.  
 4 That is all right - I'll check it.  
 1 Approaching Triple Underpass.  
 Disp 12:30 p.m. KKB 364  
 1 Go to the hospital - Parkland Hospital. Have them stand  
 by.  
 1 Get a man on top of that triple underpass and see what  
 happened up there.  
 1 Have Parkland stand by.  
 Dallas 1 I am sure it's going to take some time to get your man  
 in there. Pull everyone of my men in there.  
 Disp Dallas 1, repeat, I didn't get all of it. I didn't quite  
 understand all of it.  
 Dallas 1 Have my office move all available men out of my office  
 into the railroad yard to try to determine what happened  
 in there and hold everything secure until Homicide and  
 other investigators should get there.

Disp 10-4, Dallas 1 - Station 5 will be notified.  
 Disp 1, any information whatsoever?  
 1 Looks like the President has been hit. Have Parkland stand by.  
 Disp 10-4. They (Parkland) have been notified.  
 4 We have those canine units in that vicinity, don't we?  
 1 Headed to Parkland. Something's wrong with Channel 1.  
 5 1, what do you want with these men out here with me?  
 1 Just go on to Parkland Hospital with me.  
 83 Dispatcher on Channel 1 seems to have his mike stuck.  
 1 Get these trucks out of the way.  
 Hold everything. Get out of the way.  
 Disp Unknown motorcycle - up on Stemmons with his mike stuck open on Channel 1. Could you send someone up there to tell him to shut it off. (12:34 p.m.)  
 190 Do you still want me to hold this traffic on Stemmons until we find out something?  
 1 Keep everything out of this emergency entrance.  
 Disp Did you get all that information, 136.  
 136 10-4.  
 142-Disp I just talked to a guy up here who was standing close to it and the best he could tell it came from the Texas School Book Depository Building here with that Hertz Renting sign on top.  
 Disp 10-4 Get his name, address, telephone number there - all the information that you can from him. 12:35 p.m.  
 15/2 Capt. have all emergency equipment - have 283 cut the traffic at Hines and Industrial. Have all emergency units on South Industrial.  
 531 283, cut traffic Hines and Industrial.  
 Disp Attention, do not Use Industrial Blvd. 12:36 p.m.  
 260 I have a witness that says that it came from the 5th floor of the Texas Book Depository Store.  
 Disp 220, keep all emergency equipment off the entrance to Parkland and all of the emergency equipment there off of Industrial Boulevard.  
 Unknown We have the emergency entrance secured. (12:37 p.m.)  
 125 We have the emergency entrance to Parkland secured.

22 Get some men up here to cover this school depository building. It's believed the shot came from, as you see it on Elm Street, looking toward the building, it would be upper right hand corner, second window from the end.

Disp 10-4. How many do you have there?

22 I have one guy that was possibly hit by a rickshaw from the bullet off the concrete and another one seen the president slump.

Disp 10-4.

137 We have a man here who says he seen him pull the weapon back through the window from Southeast corner of that depository building.

Disp All right, do you have the building covered off?

137 No, about 3/4 of a block away from there.

Disp All right, pull on down there.

137 10-4. I'll leave these witnesses here.

257 Do you want us to go back to Mockingbird and Cedar Springs?

290 See if you can contact 125.

125 290, I am at Parkland.

290 125, do you want us to stay on Industrial or where do you want us to go?

125 At your location right now.

2 Can you give us any information as to what happened for these people out here, evidently they had - seriousness of it - the president involved - one is at Parkland, along with Dallas 1. We have word it is unknown - Texas Depoaitory Store, corner of Elm and Field - officers are now surrounding and searching the building.

2 Where did this happen - at Field and Main?

Disp At Stemmons and the Triple Underpass - 12:40 p.m.

Disp 2, there's a possibility that 6 or 7 more people may have been shot.

295 I believe the president's head was practically blown off.

303 What hospital did the President go to?

Disp Parkland Hospital

Disp 303, where are you?

303 : Parkland Hospital.  
 300 300 en route.  
 Disp 300, are you en route to Elm and Field to that atpre?  
 300 En route to the hospital.  
 Disp 295, do you know the extent of the injury?  
 295 It's not for me to say, I can't say. (12:41 p.m.)  
 5 Give me a squad to Elm and Houston.  
 15/2 Did they advise they had the suspect?  
 Disp No, they do not have the suspect.  
 9 The School Book Depository Building? We should have  
 some on Main if we could get someone to pick up and  
 bring them down here.  
 250 I will start down Elm Street and pick up as many as I  
 can on the way (12:43 p.m.)  
 190 We can release this traffic here? We can go down there  
 or stay here and hold it.  
 Disp Release the traffic and report Code 3 to Elm and  
 Houston, 12:43.  
 15 Are you having them contain that block or 2 block area?  
 Disp Yes, we are trying to seal off that building until it  
 can be searched.  
 15 More than that building. Extend out from that building  
 so it can be searched.  
 267 Do you want me to head South?  
 Disp Yes, 12:44.  
 Unknown The type of weapon looked like a 30-30 rifle or some  
 type of Winchester.  
 Disp 9; it was a rifle?  
 9 A rifle, yes.  
 Disp 9, any clothing description?  
 9 About 30, 5'10", 165 lbs.  
 Disp Attention all squads, the suspect in the shooting at  
 Elm and Houston is supposed to be an unknown white  
 male, approximately 30, 165 lbs., slender build, armed  
 with what is thought to be a 30-30 rifle. - repeat,  
 unknown white male, approximately 30, 165 lbs., slender  
 build. No further description at this time or infor-  
 mation, 12:45 p.m.  
 15 Could 9 determine whether man was suppose to have been  
 still in the building or was he suppose to have left?



Disp : I didn't know for sure and the witnesses didn't have the description, but we have got that building secured by now and we should know something before long.

9 On this building, its unknown whether he is still in the building or not known if he was there in the first place.

531 Well, all the information we have received, 9, indicates that it did come from about the 5th or 4th floor of that building.

5 What building?

Disp The Texas School Book and Depository Building, 5, at Elm and Houston

Unknown We have an epileptic before this. The person went to Parkland Hospital. Send a squad there to get all the information you can. 12:48 p.m.

Disp 125, do you have any information that the governor also was hit?

125 Not yet, I'll check in just a minute.

Have you notified a DPS on this suspect yet?

Disp Haven't had time yet but we will.

15/2 2, advises to contact 401 at Parkland and see if I can (unknown)

Disp Stand by.

2 Contact the Parkland Hospital and see whether the President will be able to appear out here or not. We have all these people and we want to know what to announce out here.

Disp Yes, as soon as we can obtain that information.

211 Numerous people asking us what happened. Can you give us any information about it at this time?

Disp Wounded the President or the extent of it at this time. 12:51 p.m.

211 Was he shot or do you know?

Disp I understand he was involved in it, yes.

211 10-4. Thank you.

125 The governor was also shot.

Disp 10-4.

Disp 125, can you obtain from 1 if the President is going to appear at the Trade Mart?

1 It's very doubtful.

2 Can you ascertain what his condition is so we can . . .

2 Is there any definite arrangements being made as to whether he will or will not appear?

1 Not at this time that I know of. I don't know but I feel reasonably sure that he will not.

190 We need some ropes here at Main and Houston. We are getting a terrific crowd.

Disp What else do you need?

190 Just a lot of rope.

Disp We want to send a Fire Department Rescue Unit with a lot of rope to that location, 12:54 p.m.

31 Have a squad go to Community Blood Bank and pick up some blood and bring to Parkland, Code 3.

Disp Have they been notified?

31 10-4. Parkland has notified them.

15/2 2 requests information the condition of the President and also if the governor was hit.

Disp Have information that the governor was hit.

15/2 4, there was some statement made concerning the outer perimeter - he stated (Love Field) (This conversation was covered by other squads and unable to read it from the recorder.)

39 Clear me on Code 2 assignment and 30's station wagon, the Secret Service agents downtown.

139 Have 39 meet me at the entrance to Love Field. I have the 2 presidential cars en route out there.

Disp 139, you will have to take them on yourself because he is coming downtown.

139 See if you can find out where they are suppose\_ to go out here.

39 I am in sergeant's car and other half of 39 is still at the field in the car.

Disp 15/2, do you have 29 and 99 there?

Disp-57 That is the 2 dog men that are suppose\_ to be working it without the dogs. We can use them if you can release them.

2-Disp Find out any further information at Parkland about the condition of the President, whether he can be there or not. Mr. Crull is standing by here and needs to know immediately if you can find out so we can do something to these people out here.

Disp 10-4. 1:11 p.m.  
9 On the 3rd floor of this book company down here, we found empty rifle hulls and it looked like the man had been here for sometime. We are checking it out now.

Disp 10-4. 1:12 p.m.  
158 Notify 170 I am taking prisoner to the downtown jail and that I'll report back to him down to Parkland as soon as I can.

243 I am down here with this 3-wheeler at the dead-end. He has a loud colored jacket on. He is pretty drunk. Do you want me to take him up there or what do you want me to do with him.

Disp Take him back up there to 505 Main and contact 9 at Elm and Houston.

243 10-4.  
39 I have 2 presidential vehicles and I am trying to get across the field.

Disp 10-4. If I can contact 39, I'll try.  
Disp 4 call 504 immediately. Do you have 39 there with you? 39 needs clearance across the field with those cars?

Disp 4, do we have all that is on duty now?  
Disp 10-4. That is right.  
Disp General Broadcast - All squads, we have a report that an officer has been involved in a shooting in the 400 E. 10th. 1:18 p.m.

280 Do we have a command post set up anywhere for extra squads. We need additional men around Parkland Hospital.

Disp Well, about everything I have got tied up now is down at Elm and Houston. 1:19 p.m.

Disp Notify 1 that we have an officer involved in a shooting at 10th and Patton. We don't know the extent of it yet.  
2 We got some officers that ask to be released. Do you need them anywhere?

Disp Yes, we could use some at Parkland Emergency and the traffic on Hines is terrific.

39 I am at the Sheraton with the Secret Service men. Do you have anyone to carry back?

Disp No, not right now.

251 I was en route back to 2's location but if he doesn't need me there, I am right here at Parkland Hospital.

Disp 10-4. Check out there and help with the traffic.

Disp Go ahead, 19. Are you en route. It's in the 400 or 500 block of E. 10th, I believe.

19 10-4. We are almost Code 6

Disp 10-4 1:21 p.m.

170 Any manpower that you can spare have them to meet 170 or 280 at the entrance out here (Parkland Hospital) on Hines.

251 I am right here at the entrance now if you want me to check out.

Disp Yes, go ahead.

10 By orders of #1, get us 21 uniform officers out here to the entrance of Parkland Emergency entrance immediately.

Disp Are you there at Parkland Emergency Entrance?

10 Yes.

Disp 10-4.

15/2 I'm en route.

10 At this time it was a precautionary move.

Disp Wants 10 men Parkland at this time.

254 Can I help you?

Disp Yes, to Hines in the 5200 block.

254 What code?

Disp Code 1.

10 Bring him around to the emergency entrance.

Disp Do you want him, Code 2?

10 Yes.

Disp All squads en route to Parkland Code 2.

254 I am en route.

Disp 10, would it be possible to man a car with a Channel 2 and get somebody to man it?

10 Yes, it will be done immediately. 1:26 p.m.

4 Do you have any condition of the officer on 10th?

Disp Stand by. Notify 1 that Officer involved in this shooting, Officer J. D. TIPPIT, we believe, was pronounced DOA at Methodist 1:28 p.m.

4 Is there any indication that it has any connection with this other shooting?

Disp Well, the descriptions on the suspect are similar and it is possible.

4 Thank you.

Disp 10-4.

15 If you get ahold of 15/2 to send some of his people to relieve people at the scene on this book building, we will meet back in service.

Disp 15, you received the information on TIPPIT, didn't you?

15 10-4. En route to Oak Cliff now.

Disp 15, do you want 4 to relieve some of those people on the building?

15 He has some people at Love Field I think I can send down here.

Disp I think he is going to have to leave them, Captain, because they are going to have to move back. They are not going to allow anybody on that field.

15 Check with 15/2 and see if he has any he can spare.

Disp Well, I have got 20 from him and I had to send them out to Parkland and block it off.

15 We will leave it like it is.

Disp Clear 1:30 p.m.

211 Can you give Captain WESTBROOK any information as to where he was shot?

Disp Repeat.

211 Can you give Captain WESTBROOK any information as to where this happened?

Disp It was in the 400 block of East 10th.

15 Did you say he was DOA at Methodist?

Disp Yes.

15 Have they released any condition on the President?

Disp We understood he is DOA too.

Unknown Was the governor hit?

Disp Unknown.

15 Was 19 asking for a squad to cover that area?

531 Yes, we have 10 squads over there now.

15 Do you think you have a suspect?

Disp 800 E. Jefferson, 15.

15 10-4. Have you run a make on that license number yet?

Disp Yes, we are running a ... on it now.

254 Do you want us at the emergency on the front?  
 Disp They are going to set up a command post at the entrance at Hines on Lofland Drive and don't let any traffic in there whatsoever unless its an emergency.

9 Have the escorts cut their sirens.  
 Disp Cut the sirens, escorts. Cut the sirens.

10 Notify the escorts on North Hines to cut their sirens.  
 Disp Attention escorts going north on Hines - cut your sirens.  
 Disp Notify 9 that we have information that the ladder that runs up to the roof on this building, there is concealed space under the ..... sheetmetal has to be raised and there is some concealed space under that sheetmetal.  
 1:33 p.m.

Disp Lead escort motorcycles escort - cut your sirens. Continue broadcasting for the escorts to cut their sirens. Attention escort, I \_\_\_ now going north on Hines cut your siren.

1 With as little attention as possible, get up and break traffic ahead of the cars.  
 10 With as little attention as possible get up and break traffic ahead of the cars.

Disp Attention: motorcycle escort with 1 - attract as little attention as possible, continue advising the escort to cut the siren. 1:35 p.m.

9 I have been out of the car. Have you been trying to contact me?  
 Disp Did you get that information? Did the motor jockey give you the information about the building?  
 9 Its being secured now.  
 Disp 1 or Dallas 1 - when we get to the Main Entrance ..... Are you en route to Love Field?  
 1 Yes, but don't put it on the air. 1:37 p.m.  
 39 I got a State Unit going southwest Airmotive to pick up .....  
 2 We have information that someone to pick the governor's wife up.  
 1 Don't let any cars follow us into the field.  
 Disp 10-4.  
 2 Mrs. CONNALLY is being flown in here from Austin. She will arrive at Love Field. A State car will be standing

by but it will probably be an hour before it gets here.  
 Notify the Command Post at Parkland to get her through  
 when she arrives.

Disp 10-4.

Disp Disp to Parkland Command Post - Mrs. CONNALLY will  
 arrive in about an hour. Be sure to let her through.

Park. Comm. Post 10-4.

Disp 1, Dallas 1 is standing by at Sta. 5, his office.

1 10-4.

Disp 1:40 p.m.

Disp Surgeon being flown in from Galveston to Dallas Love  
 Field. Looking for someone stand by and escort him to  
 Parkland. He should be by in about 30 minutes.

550/2 A witness reports that he last was seen in the Abundant  
 Life Temple about the 400 block. We are fixing to go  
 in and shake it down.

Disp Is that the one that was involved in the shooting of  
 the officer?

550/2 Yes.

Disp They already got him.

550/2 No, that wasn't the right one (1:44 p.m.)

551 The jacket the suspect was wearing over here on  
 Jefferson bears a laundry tag with the letter B 9738.  
 See if there is any way you can check this laundry tag.

138 We need a Justice of the Peace at Parkland Hospital,  
 Code 3.

Disp 10-4.

550/2 Advise someone to get in the alley and behind that  
 building at the fire escape.

Disp 5, an aide to the vice-president by the name of MANESPORT  
 will arrive at Southwest Airmotive at 2:05 and will you  
 also advise Secret Service.

39 I have.  
 We need an escort there at Southwest Airmotive at  
 2:05 p.m.

210 Has anybody made arrangements or picked TIPPIT's wife up?

Disp I am not sure, 210.

210 If you give me the address, I will go up there and pick  
 her up.

Disp Yes, you go pick her up. I do not have anybody to send  
 right now.

210 I'll call 505 for the address.  
39 Southwest Airmotive and 39, car 2, has the statement.  
Disp 10-4, 1:51.  
410 Ask 15/2 if he has any extra officers there to help  
hold back the crowd on the outside of Parkland Hospital.  
1 What is the circumstances of J. D. TIPPIT?  
Disp We do not have it all clear yet, 1. He was involved in  
a shooting and was DOA at Methodist and I am sorry that  
is all I have right now.  
1 Did they get the suspects?  
Disp We believe we have him in the Texas Theater now.  
1 10-4.  
39 Is he to arrive at 2:05?  
Disp Yes  
39 I'll stand by.  
4 The latest information is, he is arriving now and he  
wants to know if he has contact.  
39 I'm in the sergeant's car and 39/2 has the radio that is  
in contact with the tower.  
4 Well, where is he?  
39 He should be here on the field now. He is around there  
with an escort.  
Disp We have apprehended a suspect in the shooting at the  
Texas Theater.  
1 10-4.  
Disp Repeat, 1.  
1 I'm at Love Field 1:54 p.m.  
11 You say the officer is DOA?  
Disp Yes, 11.  
11 10-4.  
4 We need a squad standing by on Mockingbird at the end  
of runway 13. Also need one at the North end of that  
same runway at Shorecrest there.  
Disp 10-4. I'll see if I can find you one.  
Disp Is there any officer near Love Field?  
Disp 161, we need you on Mockingbird at the end of Love Field  
between Airdrome and Cedar Springs.  
161 On or off the field?  
Unknown Off the field, 161.  
210 I'm downtown, J. D. TIPPIT lives 7500 So. Beckley. I'm  
running Code 2 to his wife's house.



Disp Yes, go ahead 1:56 p.m.  
 Disp 4, I've got 32 going down on Shorecrest. What you want him to do?  
 4 I want him to stand by at the end of that runway and keep everyone moved out.  
 550 You probably know that they are en route from the Texas Theater with that suspect. They are bringing him straight to City Hall.  
 39 See if you can get the Reg 39 car and have them ask the tower the place the aide is coming in.  
 257 You need me out at Love Field?  
 Disp No, where are you now?  
 257 I'm on Hall Street almost at Oak Lawn.  
 Disp I need you back out there to Parkland about Code 2  
 257 10-4. I'm en route. Any particular place?  
 Disp No, just grab you a handful of corner. There's a command post set up there at Parkland, 257.  
 39-Sgt. car I've been advised by Southwest Airmotive the aides are arriving at Southwest Airmotive and will park here in 5 minutes.  
 Disp 10-4. I can't raise your partner.  
 39-Sgt. Car 10-4. He's taking care of Gov. CONNALLY's wife, I believe.  
 Disp 2:00 p.m. KKB 364 Dallas.  
 253 I've got back to my car at Cedar Springs and Mockingbird - which way you want me to go?  
 Disp Parkland Hospital, Code 2.  
 253 En route.  
 Disp 2:01 p.m.  
 Disp Go down to Elm and Houston. Contact Capt. Fritz. Tell him to contact his office.  
 Unknown Captain Fritz just left about a minute ago. He's in his car.  
 85 Any report on condition on the President or Governor?  
 Disp I understand the President is DOA. I don't know about him (the governor).  
 Disp 4, do you know where Air Force 1 is?  
 4 Yes, it's out here at the air cargo entrance on the field.  
 Disp 10-4.

4 If you can contact 39 out at Southwest Airmotive,  
that the airplane is going to be taxied to this area,  
not there.

Disp 39, did you receive?

39 Yes, I haven't seen the governor's aide. I'll take  
the Presidential aide. We're heading for Gate 26  
where the plane is supposed to come in.

Disp 1, it's parked over there by air cargo entrance.

550 Notify my office, I'm en route, will you?

Disp 10-4 2:03 p.m.

Disp Command post at Parkland?

Disp 170, how many officers do you have now, do you know?

170 I'm at the entrance here on Hines. I'm not at the  
Command Post in the rear.

Disp 10-4. What's your traffic situation there?

170 Heavy

Disp 170, I can't raise anyone back there. I'm sending 2  
dog officers, Code 2, just in case their needed.

170 10-4. It's possible we'll need them.

Disp 2:04 p.m.

Disp Yes, to your location.

139 Know the location of that plane?

Disp Yes. If you'll get hold of 4 there at the air cargo  
freight entrance, he'll direct you to it.

139 10-4.

4 139, come in Cedar Springs past the Ramada Inn and I'll  
be waiting for you at the first cut-off off Cedar Springs  
to your right.

139 10-4.

Disp 170, do you know if 3 has come through there?

Disp Someone relay for 3. I'm not receiving.

4 4, to the unit on the Parkland escort to Love Field.

39 This is 39 with the Presidential Aide and Governor's  
aide.

4 4, to the unit escorting people from Parkland to Love  
Field.

4 138, did you get my message awhile ago? I'll be waiting  
for you here at the cut-off.

138 10-4.

39 Would you notify some unit at Parkland to kind'a help us get through when we get there?

Disp Yes. It is policed.

170 The crowd is dispersing out here now.

Disp 10-4. 2:10 p.m.

138 4, approaching Mockingbird on Cedar Springs.

4 All right. Come right on in.

83 I'm going to be out at the City Hall with 550.

Disp 10-4.

251 Could you contact someone out there at the airport and have them advise Mr. KILDOFF, he's in the White House Staff, and tell him the poolmen he's concerned about are en route; that I'm bringing them to the plane?

Disp 4, did you receive?

4 The poolmen he's concerned with are what?

Disp Are en route to that location.

4 10-4.

Disp 2:15 p.m. KKB 364 Dallas

251 This gentleman in this White House Staff wanted to know if you got that message to Mr. KILDOFF out there at the airport?

Disp Yes, that's 104. It has been delivered. 4 is standing by and has notified them.

251 10-4, and these gentlemen also wish to know if it would be possible for your office to make a collect call to Washington to deliver a message for them.

Disp-251 I'm sorry my phones are all tied up.

170 Have any word whether the 7-3 traffic will hold over?

Disp The word I have right now is everyone that is on duty now will remain on duty until further notice.

170 10-4

251 Do you know where 39 is now standing by. I'm on Denton just north of Mockingbird.

Disp Well, I got one going to Parkland and the other one is on the field somewhere.

251 10-4 Do you know where I can take these men to get them to the plane?

Disp 4 is sitting up there in his car.

251 That's up Cedar Springs?

Disp That's right. Past the Ramada & Hertz Rent-a-car and  
turn right.

4 Who's that calling for me?

Disp That's 139. He has those aides en route out there.

4 10-4.

Unknown No, that's 39.

257 I'm clear from Parkland. They said they don't need me.  
I'm going to start toward Love Field if you need me out  
there somewhere.

Disp Yes, you might go. You probably are.

138 138 to 130, 125 is getting in his car now.

130 125, we have several men out here at Parkland, which  
we don't need. You want to release some of these men?

125 I don't want to release any of them yet. Hold them  
right now.

Disp 2:24 p.m.

Disp Any officer near the City Hall that's in a car ....

15/2 Would you have someone call 511 and advise the Third  
Platoon supervisor that will be coming on that the  
senior sergeant is tied up at Parkland Hospital and  
will be unable to get there. I'm tied up at the Trade  
Mart and will be unable to get there for the senior  
officer present to put the detail to work from Central  
Station and also is 4 on the air?

18 I can leave Parkland right now. I'm afraid I'd better  
make it about 3:00 p.m.

Disp 4, 15 wants to talk to you, but I have some information  
I need to give to you right now. A Mr. BILL MISE is on  
his way in to swear in Mr. JOHNSON as President and he  
will need an escort, but we don't know when he is going  
to get there.

4 All right. We'll be standing by here.

107 Any better location on that deal down here at Cobb  
Stadium?

Disp No, that's all we had on it.

107 10-4. There's about 15 or 20 officers out here covering  
this. Nobody can find anything.

18 15/2, we have approximately 6 to 8 jockeys out here and  
15 officers standing by out here. We have no actual  
need for except about 2. Can you advise?

15/2 Release all you don't need out there.  
170 18, have the motorcycle officers report to 170 here at the entrance.

Disp 4, President JOHNSON's bags are the 2 blue hanging bags and 2 handbags are on that plane. They are initialed with his initials and they want them brought to him at Parkland.

4 2 blue handbags and 2 hanging bags?  
Disp No, 2 blue hanging bags and 2 handbags with his initials on them.

4 10-4 We'll get them.  
125 I need 1 solo supervisor and half of those men at Parkland out here.

Disp 170, 125 wants you and half .....  
15/2 4, the building people at the Trade Mart request we leave some men inside the building. Will you tell 4 I'll have 6 or 7 6-2 officers here and 2 service division officers that I'll hold until they are no longer required?

Disp You 10-4 on that 4?  
4 Yes.

170 Notify 125 I'm en route with 5 (officers).  
162 Can you get shold of 39 - ask him to switch to Channel 2. I need him in a hurry?

162 39, we are over here at Southwest Airmotive. We need to come across the field. Can you come over and help us?

Disp 162, I still haven't been able to contact 39 that's on the field. All I can suggest is go ahead and take that perimeter rd. and go on across. We don't have any contact with the tower.

162 10-4. We're going.  
4 Where did you get that information about those 2 blue hanging bags and the 2 handbags.

Disp One of the telephone clerks brought it in here and said they talked to them at Parkland.

70 I called that information in from Parkland. We got it from the 2nd floor. It should be Governor CONNALLY's bags. They were on the Presidential plane. They didn't know if they had been taken off or left on the plane.

Disp 170, are they CONNALLY's or JOHNSON's?  
 70 It's my understanding they were Governor CONNALLY's.  
 Disp 10-4. We got it as JOHNSON's. Did you receive 4?  
 39 You call us?  
 Disp 39, are you on the field?  
 39 Yes.  
 Disp We need tower clearance for that jockey, that's going  
 across the field. Go ahead.  
 Disp 4, we have information now that Judge SARAH HUGHES is  
 leaving Parkland en route to Love Field to swear  
 President JOHNSON in. What are you going to need out  
 there? Are you in pretty good shape?  
 4 Yes.  
 Disp 10-4. 2:35 p.m.  
 Disp 4, I don't know how she's going. I guess someone  
 maybe is escorting her.  
 4 Is that Mrs. CONNALLY wanting those bags or Governor  
 CONNALLY?  
 Disp 70 was the one that was suppose\_ to called it in and  
 I guess it was the Governor.  
 4 Would you have them doublecheck it?  
 Disp 10-4. Also we have another escort coming in out there  
 wanting the .... standby a minute. Wanting 39 to meet  
 them at the entrance to Love Field. It's some more of  
 those VIP's.  
 4 10-4. You know who they are, or where their coming from?  
 Disp Their coming from the Sheraton, 4.  
 170 125, your location?  
 125 Love Field.  
 18 Transportation for 3 of us back from the Trade Mart please.  
 174 I've got some people going to Parkland. I'll pick em up  
 and bring them back.  
 Disp 10-4. 2:38 p.m.  
 Disp Did you receive 4?  
 174 No, I didn't - which field is he talking about?  
 Disp He's talking about Love Field.  
 174 Yes, sir, we're going to Parkland.  
 Disp 10-4.  
 18 I have Judge JOHNSTON here with me at Parkland. Was there  
 just one fatality from the shooting with the President's  
 party?

Disp That's the latest I had on it, 18.  
 Disp 18, there were some more injured but I don't know who they were or how severe.  
 18 I didn't read you. You know anything about an injured Secret Service Agent?  
 Disp No, I do not. There was some more injured but I don't know who they were.  
 174 One of the Secret Service men on the field -- Elm and Houston; said that it came over his teletype that one of the Secret Service men had been killed.  
 Disp Well, 10-4. I don't have that information.  
 18 I believe this is going to be incorrect. He's not at Parkland. Can you have someone canvass the major hospitals please?  
 139 I have a man out here that doesn't know anything about that.  
 Disp 10-4.  
 Disp Att. all Criminal Intelligence Units - report to your office immediately. 2:41 p.m.  
 16 Was that rifle recovered that was used in the shooting?  
 Disp Not that I know of. All we found was some empty hulls.  
 16 Do you know what kind it was?  
 Disp I'm not sure. 300 was down there, that's Captain FRITZ there. Can you call him?  
 16 10-4. I'll try to find a telephone and would you check and see if 40's at the sub station? He may have to hold detail for the 3rd Platoon.  
 Disp I haven't got a phone I can call out there on.  
 16 10-4.  
 Disp 4, do you know anything about a Dr. SHOWERS that is supposed to be out there.  
 4 No, I sure don't.  
 Disp Well, I've got a note here says have the escort for Dr. SHOWERS at Love Field contact the tower when he gets there.  
 4 Is it the one coming out of Galveston.  
 Disp Yeah that's the one. I guess that's him.  
 4 That was 1 that called me, didn't have any concrete information. We're ready for him when he comes in.

Disp 113 O.K. 10-4.  
 Mr. SORRELLS asked that you contact station 5 and notify Mr. ALLEN SWEAT - be sure that he broadcasts the information on the witness that saw a truck, to his men.

Disp 10-4.  
 Disp 9, I talked to 6 and he advised if you need them, keep them. If you don't, let them go.

9 10-4.  
 Disp 2:45 p.m. KKB 364  
 161 4, you did say awhile ago no press allowed on the field?  
 4 Right. No press.  
 161 10-4. There's a press car just came around me. He's going (rest of conversation not readable).  
 4 The plane taxiing out is the Air Force 1. If you think it's necessary you might head over that way and keep them back from that runway.

174 Where's the people that want a ride?  
 Disp I didn't hear you.  
 174 I was supposed to pick up some people here at Parkland - take them back to the Trade Mart.

Disp That was Sgt. DUGGER, I believe.  
 18 Go ahead to 18.  
 Disp 174 is waiting to take you back over there, Sergeant DUGGER.

1 Air Force 1 is airborne 2:47 p.m.  
 Disp 1, do you want us to hold everyone on duty until further notice?

1 Yes, Chief BATCHELOR and Chief STEVENSON will be back in the office in a minute. I'll be there shortly.

Disp 10-4 2:47 p.m.  
 280 He says release the men or hold em?  
 Disp All officers are to remain on duty until further notice, 280.

280 We got more than we need out here at Parkland. Where you want to put them?

Disp 4, you need some men at Love Field?  
 4 No, we're in good shape.

Disp I guess just stand by and hold them. Wait, just a minute. He's out of the car 280 - just stand by and hold them. Wait, just a minute. He's out of the car 280 - just stand by and we'll notify you.



280 10-4.  
161 4, there's a man here in a car with the White House press.  
You have any information?  
4 White House press?  
161 Yes, he's wanting to get in the press plane.  
4 All right, he can come on down to the air freight cargo  
building and walk from there.  
161 10-4.  
130 130 to 174 - You are to remain on duty.  
174 Yes sir, I heard him. I'm at Parkland.  
Disp 2:52 p.m.  
Disp 225, call your home immediately.  
224 111 and I are together in the downtown area. My car is  
over on Swiss. We had a prisoner earlier in the day.  
What do you suggest we do?  
Disp Go get your car and get in service.  
4 Say, if you get any inquirey, I did get those bags of  
Governor CONNALLY's off the airplane. Also got BILL  
STINSON's bags on the governor's staff. I'll get  
someone to carry them to Parkland.  
Disp 10-4. 2:57 p.m.  
175 What's the ambulance got over on West Jefferson at  
Dudley Hughes.  
Disp Wait a minute. That's an injured person, 175, 3:00  
p.m. KKB 364  
4 Would you have someone to check at Parkland and see  
if some of the local Secret Service is out there?  
Disp Any officer at Parkland? Command Post at Parkland?  
280 Will you find out if Mr. SORRELLS from the Secret  
Service is out there and advise 4.  
280 I'll hunt for him.  
Disp 10-4  
Disp 139, notify 4 we have an explosion - 4300 Northaven  
at the YMCA.  
139 10-4.  
257 I'm on Shorecrest just north of Love Field if you want  
to use me over on Northaven.  
Disp Well, you might as well go.  
257 10-4 What code?

Disp 211 Code 3.  
 Get ahold of 515 supervisor and have them put some men on Northbound Central in the downtown area that traffic is already backing up down there.

Disp All right.  
 Disp 4, Mr. SORRELLS is not at Parkland. The last information we had was he was going to the Dallas Morning News Building 3:14 p.m.

32 How many planes leaving out here - just 2 aren't there?  
 Disp 4, is there just 2 planes supposed to leave?  
 4 Both Air Force 1 and 2 are gone now. The only thing we have here is the news plane.

Disp 4, you want 32 to stand by on Shorecrest?  
 4 No. (3:16 p.m.)  
 257 You won't need anything else out - no amb. or anything. Just a matter of cleaning up now.

Disp 10-4  
 1 125, you need a man to work traffic out here on west side Cedar Springs, right where it crosses over the park lot.

125 10-4 (3:20 p.m.)  
 Disp 4, SORRELLS is now en route to Captain FRITZ's office.  
 4 10-4.  
 1 LAWSON is with me. We heard the broadcast.  
 Disp Attention all solo officers, all three wheel officers, all central station radio patrol officers not on assignment, report to the Assembly Room, 3:23 p.m. Attention all solo officers, all three wheel officers, all central station radio patrol officers not on assignment, report to the Assembly Room.

Unknown Was that cleared out of .... office?  
 130 125, you want me to secure all officers out here at Parkland? It doesn't look like any more needed out here.

125 Report to the Assembly Room.  
 280 You want us to turn this traffic loose out here, or hold, or keep some of them out here working traffic?

Disp 280, are you at Parkland?  
 280 I'm at the entrance on Hines. I've got school patrol officers and special enforcement officers and 2 threewheelers.

Disp 280 No, 280, if they are needed there, keep em.  
 I'm going to release some of them and tell them to come on in.  
 174 Clear from garage, ask 190 where he wants me to report.  
 Disp Report to the assembly room 174.  
 125 125 to 133 - At Cedar Springs and the exit to the/from the cargo terminal; that roadway has to be covered on both sides. We have some officers covering 1 side, you cover the other side.  
 254 Was 125 wanting someone out on Cedar Springs? I just got through delivering 2 of the Presidential partys to their hotels.  
 Disp 3:30 p.m. KRB 364  
 251 Do you know the traffic condition in front of Parkland? I want to go back to the airport from the Trade Mart escorting a bus and a truck.  
 125 They're almost normal. I just passed there.  
 251 10-4 After I take this escort back to the airport, where you want me to go?  
 125 Return to the detail room or to the traffic office.  
 210 79, Officer ANGLIN, is going to remain with the family. I'm en route to get ... (3:35 p.m.)  
 257 What does that squad have that just passed me running Code 3 on Midway?  
 Disp Unknown - that's 31. He's got something working over at the Braniff Building, Gate 11. You might as well go on over there, too. I don't know what it is.  
 280 Traffic situation is normal out here. I'm bringing the 3 men in to the station with me. (3:37 p.m.)  
 1 Notify Chief LUNDAY he better put on rainy day schedual for traffic. It's in terrible condition all downtown.  
 1 Tell him to send someone to Elm and Central right now. It's blocking, Elm's blocking up the expressway.  
 104 I'm clear down here at Elm and Houston, remain out for relief.  
 Disp 1, do you want us to hold the 2nd Platoon Radio Patrol to work traffic as the 3rd Platoon relieves them.  
 1 Yes, I think you had better most of these intersections are blocking up, there's a terrific crowd downtown.

6 6

Disp 10-4, 3:39.  
Disp 4, they got something working over there at the Braniff Bldg., Gate 11, reported someone armed over there, I got 2 squads running it.

4 10-4.  
257 It's going to be at the terminal not at the Braniff Building.  
39 Did you put out a call on someone armed out here or something.  
Disp Yes, 31-32 and 257 are on the way to the terminal building now. We had information that there was someone armed there at Gate 11. We don't know who it is.

4 Is 15/2 down at the Trade Mart still?  
Disp I believe he left there already.  
4 Is there any personnel left down there?  
Disp I don't believe so.  
30 Where did you receive the information to Gate 11?  
Disp 30, that was an anonymous call from Braniff. That's all we have on it.

30 10-4. We'll check around for a complainant.  
Disp 3:45 p.m. KKB 364  
39 We can't find anything at Gate 11, everything seems to be all right out here.  
Disp All right, notify everyone there - will clear them all, 3:46.

40 If you have any officers available, we're going to need some to the entrance to Parkland - out here cars are parking on the parkway and on the street and they sure do need someone out here to help this traffic out.  
Disp How many officers do you need at Parkland?  
40 If they have a couple of solos, they could probably use about 3 of them out here. They have the TV's set up on the Parkland campus here and it is causing quite a congestion out here, and I'm afraid the crowd is going to gather extensively out here after they get off from work.

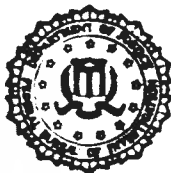
Disp 4, did you receive? They need 3 officers at Parkland because of the television camera's being set up on the campus.

4 I did not - what happened to the people we had out there?  
40 Well, I didn't see anyone on Hines - I'm around here at the rear now. I haven't seen anyone yet - there's a couple of highway patrolman here.  
4 280 is in charge out there.  
4 Contact the detail room - have them send somebody out there.  
Disp 10-4.  
Unknown Left one officer on the door there.

Record shows ended at 4:09 p.m.

Record started 4:09 p.m.

4 Has there been any developments that you can tell me on the suspect that shot the officer, was there any connections with the shooting of the President.  
Disp At this time it's my understanding he is the same person. He is in custody.  
4 10-4. Thank you.  
Disp 4, that's not official. That's just the rumor up here.  
4 10-4. I'll check it a little later.  
Disp 4, call Homicide and Robbery.  
4 10-4  
365 Did you put out a description of an automobile wanted involving the offense - involving the officer in Oak Cliff?  
Disp Stand by, No. 365.  
Disp 4, hold the Presidential cars at the location. 508 is en route to print em.  
4 As far as I know, these cars were loaded on an army transport. I don't know whether they are still there or not. I'll check.  
Disp 10-4. Advise as soon as you can.  
4 For your information, they have been loaded and have left on the other transport.  
Disp They have already gone?  
4 Yes  
Disp Closing down Channel 2 - 5:12 p.m.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

Dallas, Texas

March 23, 1964

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD  
KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

Inspector J. HERBERT SAWYER, Dallas Police Department, made available the following transcripts of all radio transmissions from Channel 1 and Channel 2, of Dallas Police Radio Station KKB-364, covering the period 12:20 PM, November 22, 1963 to 6:00 PM, November 24, 1963, as they relate to the assassination of President KENNEDY, the murder of Dallas Police Officer J. D. TIPPIT, investigations of said assassination and murder, and the security and movement of LEE HARVEY OSWALD to the Dallas County Jail. This was in response to a request made of Inspector SAWYER on March 6, 1964 and was furnished on March 20, 1964:

Channel 1

CALLER

CONVERSATION

Disp	10:00 a.m. KKB-364.
Disp	39
39	39
Disp	Channel 2 (10:06)
285	285.
Disp	285.
285	Out Love Field assignment.
Disp	10-4, 10:08.
260	260.
Disp	260.
260	Let me talk to 290 please.
Disp	290.
290	290.
260	290, this is 260. They have removed these signs down on Houston between Main and Elm. Do you know anything about it?
290	On the east or west side?
260	East.
290	290 to 260...
260	260.
Disp	Advised on east side.
290	There's not suppose to be "no park" on east side.
260	10-4. (10:10)



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

Dallas, Texas  
March 23, 1964

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,  
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS,  
TEXAS

On March 20, 1964, Sheriff Bill Decker, Dallas County Sheriff's Office, Dallas, Texas, made available the following transcript of all radio transmissions emanating from the Dallas County Sheriff's Office during the period 12:20 PM, November 22, 1963, to 6:00 PM, November 24, 1963, as they relate to the assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, the murder of Dallas Police Officer J. D. Tippit, investigation of said assassination and murder, and the security and movement of Lee Harvey Oswald to the Dallas County Jail. This transcript had been requested from Sheriff Decker on March 6, 1964.

*Dallas  
Texas*

11-22-63  
12:30:40 - Stand by one. All units and officers vicinity of station report to the railroad track area, just north of Elm - Report to the railroad track area, just north of Elm.

*KILLING OF*

26 Enroute.

All units stand by, have emergency traffic.  
All units near the railroad acknowledge. 7

OK, 7, have you found anything?

7 - I'm here with Walters and Weatherford.

OK, check the area as close as possible.

26 - I'm on Stemmons near the terminal.

All units stay out of the way of emergency ambulance going to Parkland.

All units stay out of the way of emergency ambulance going to Parkland.

OK, 27, go ahead with traffic. 12:40 PM

27 - No traffic.

26 - Do you want a uniform squad at the station?

26 - Report to railroad area.

26 - 10-4.

20

20

(AT THIS TIME CITY GAVE INFORMATION TO SHERIFF'S OFFICE RADIO DISPATCHER ON HOT LINE THAT THE PRESIDENT HAD BEEN SHOT-CONDITION UNKNOWN)

20 - We do have a report that the President has been hit. Report to the railroad area over Elm street to the North.

10-4, I'll be coming in on the Continental viaduct.

20 - This will be Code 1.

20-10-4.

7

Go ahead, 7.

Squad 10 is here and we have about 15 Deputies here and about half a dozen city police and we do not need any more additional squads in this area.

OK, I didn't get anyone just a moment ago when I called.



26 - Disregard.

Any units in vicinity of Station,  
stand by.

161 Clear. 12:44 PM.

Received 6. 12:46 PM.

Repeat 6.

Unknown at this time. We have  
units and officers in area also.

67, go ahead.

Repeat 67.

Did not.

26 - 10-4.

161 - In service.

Dallas 6 - Clear. Enroute  
to station.

6. Did they make  
apprehension on North  
Dallas shooting?

Did they make apprehension  
on North Dallas shooting?

67.

Coming in on Central,  
where should we report?

Didn't you put out a call a  
few minutes ago for Elm  
and Houston?

All units enroute to Elm and Houston,  
disregard. 12:48 PM.

Did not. 12:49 PM.

23 Clear. 12:49 PM.

23, OK.

Received 20. This reported to be the  
Texas School Book Depository.

Suspect described as white male, 30,  
slender build, 5'10", 155 lbs, possibly  
armed with 30-30 rifle.

12:53 PM.

36-go ahead.

10?

36 - 10 is evidently out of his car.

67 - I thought you said the  
railroad tracks at end of  
Main Street.

22 - Did you call?

23 - Clear.

23 - Out with a flat.

20 - Will be out of car.

20 - 10-4. Out on North  
side of building now.

36.

Ask 10 where he would like  
for me to go?

36. Do you have any suggestion for this unit?

No. 36. Have numerous Police Department officers at the Texas Book Depository where suspect is supposed to be.

OK, 36. 1:00 PM.

36. OK, I m enroute to town. Anytime you get anything, let me know.

OK, 161.

161 will be out at Parkland.

Negative.

For attention of all officers, it is reported that the President is still alive.

36. Have you heard anything from 10 or Sta 1?

Unknown at this time, 20. There are quite a few officers at the station and around the area.

20. I'm in area behind the building. Do you have need of me anywhere else. This area is covered with officers.

20 - 10-4. I'll keep by the radio in case you need me, from now on.

1:16 PM. Units with traffic go ahead. All units unless you have important traffic, please hold for awhile.

Any squads in vicinity of Jefferson and East 10th. 510 E. Jefferson.

Any squads in vicinity of 510 E. Jefferson and 10th, give your call number and identify.

109 - Can I help you.

Remain in area and be on alert for emergency vehicles.

109- 10-4.

Any units in vicinity of 10th and East Jefferson be alert for city units running Code 3.

Station 5 to 531.

20.

20.

Any units in vicinity of 510 E. Jefferson, please identify.

109 - At 10th & Jefferson.

109-OK. Do you see a police squad anywhere?

109 - Repeat

Do you see a city police squad anywhere in that area? 500 E. Jefferson or E. 10th?

109- One just left here going Code 3 up Jefferson. West on Jefferson.

OK. Have report of officer being shot  
in that area.

109-What do they have?

109-All that we have is a suspect left  
on foot, running from that location, going  
West.

104-An officer shot here  
at 510 East Jefferson.

44 - Enroute.

Sta 5 to 531

109 to 104.

109 - The only information we have is a  
white male, about 30, 5'8", black hair,  
white jacket, going West on foot from that  
location.

25 - Your location.

25. We're on Industrial  
at Stemmons. We are  
enroute to that location.

OK. 1:24 PM.

26 - At the Circle.

OK, 26. Will advise.

103 to 109. Any  
description of him?

103 - Have description of white male, about  
30, 5'8", black hair, white jacket.

Any units spotting a white Pontiac Station  
Wagon, with license prefix P E, proceed with  
caution and advise. In area of West Jefferson.

35. In service.

35. 1:45PM.

For attention of 25. White male, 30, 5'8", black hair, white jacket and black trousers.

All units proceed with caution. All emergency equipment running.

61. What's correct location of shooting in Oak Cliff?

61. West Jefferson. White male, about 30, 5'8", black hair, white jacket, black trousers. Also be on lookout for 1961 White Pontiac Station Wagon, color white, license prefix PE.

61 - 10-4.

104 - Give me license number again.

Prefix PE is all we know.

61 - Correction location is supposed to be 501 West 10th.

61. 501 W. 10th.

104 - Correction, that should be 501 East 10th.

61 and 56 out at 501 E. 10th.

Advise if that is correct location, we are not sure.

109 - Station 5, it is  
501 East 10th, I've just  
left there.

Thank you. 1:31 PM.

156.

156, go ahead.

20 - The officer was  
DOA at Parkland, if  
you didn't catch that.

Was 10-4, Dallas 20.

44- That was where on 10th  
Street? What address?

44, that was 501 E. 10th Street.  
Running West from that location, a  
white male, 30, 5'8", black hair,  
white jacket, black trousers, white  
shirt. Had either shotgun or rifle in  
back seat, license on car, prefix  
PE - no other information

44 - 10-4.

41 - Was suspect on foot  
or in car?

On foot at that time.

44.

For attention of 44, subject shot was  
a Dallas Police Department officer, DOA  
at Parkland.

44 - 10-4.

20

20-go ahead.

Report from City radio just now that jacket has been found at scene. Probably won't have a jacket on.

44, did you receive?

44. 10-4.

We have 61, 103, 104 and several other units in area. Proceed with caution.

41 - I'm over here.

10-4, 41.

24 - In 500 block West Jefferson.

10-4, 24. 1:33 PM.

23 - Zangs and Clarendon.

10-4, 23. 1:34 PM.

35 - In area on 10th street.

Dallas 1?

44 - Zangs & Davis.

Dallas 1.

Dallas 1.

For attention of all officers, this is an anonymous tip only. A green and white '57 Ford, bearing Texas license D T 4857 with white male as occupant. If located, acknowledge. Advise this department.



(Unknown officer)  
Marsaillis and Jefferson.  
They've got him.

Any unit near Marsaillis & Jefferson.

35.

35 - stand by.

Station 5 to 531.  
Station 5 to 531.  
Station 5 to 531.

24 - Marsaillis & Jefferson

44 - Out.

61 - Out.

24 - Out

Any units Marsaillis & Jefferson. Go to  
Library. 1:37 PM.

24 - Out.

20 - Car2-In service.

Go ahead. 20, car 2.

10-4. Do you want us to  
report to that location  
or come to the station.

Don't know at this time. We have report of a suspect at Library at Marsaillis & Jefferson. If you're near that area, report there.

We're on Thornton at Cobb Stadium.

1:32 PM. OK. Had a city officer shot. Was DOA enroute to Parkland. Have about 10 units already over there.

23 - Out.

Received

44 - Wrong boy.

OK, 44. received.

All units at Marsaillis & Jefferson disregard. This is wrong suspect. 1:40 PM.

All units stand by unless you have emergency traffic. 1:40 PM.

For attention of all Units: THE PRESIDENT IS DEAD.

35 - Out at Texas Theatre on West Jefferson.

44 to 35.

44 - Did you advise you were clear?

44 - What you got at the Texas Theatre?

35 - They got a suspect hiding in the balcony at the Texas Theatre on West Jefferson- I'll be out.

44 - I'll be enroute.

44 - DT 4857. Subject in green and white Ford 1957, apprehended in Ft. Worth. Not sure at this time whether or not him, but was apprehended in Tarrant County.

All units please stand by your radios for emergency traffic.

24 - Out Texas Theatre.

24 Out.

61-out. 1:49 PM  
44 - Out 1:49 PM.

61 - Out Texas Theatre.  
44 - Out at Texas Theatre.

25 - Out Texas Theatre.

25 Out. 1:49 PM

29 - Out Texas Theatre.

29 - Out 1:50 PM.

36.

36 - Go ahead.

Have 2 newspapermen with me that want to know the situation in Oak Cliff. Can you advise?

Have suspect in Texas Theatre, 36. Unknown for sure exact location. Have several units at the location.

10-4.  
41 - At location.

41, what is exact location?

41. In 200 block. At intersection of 300 block West Jefferson.

1:51 PM.

Secret Service 473. He is at Parkland.  
Mr. Johnson is at Parkland. Secret Service  
473.

103 and 104 Out at Texas Theatre.

103 and 104 out.

23 Out.

23 Out.

24.

24 - Go ahead.

59.

59.

Disregard information. We  
have subject.

All units enroute to Texas Theatre,  
Subject in custody. 1:53 PM.

Any unit near Central at NW Highway  
underpass, acknowledge.

21. On Shiloh at Garland.

21 - Report to that location, a man  
running north on Central, looking back  
over shoulder, wearing windbreaker with  
red and white collar, brown disheveled  
hair. Check and advise.

21. 10-4. Will check and  
advise.

1:53 PM.

35. They have apprehended  
subject at Texas Theatre.

35. 10-4.

15

35. 10-4.

Attention, all units enroute to Texas Theatre, disregard. Subject has been apprehended. 2nd call. 1:54 PM.

44.

44 - Go ahead.

They did take the gun off the man and everything.

44 - You were covered. Repeat.

44. They did take a gun off subject and everything. He's a pretty good suspect.

24 - Clear.

24. Clear.

23 - Clear.

23. Clear.

Hold your traffic to a minimum, still have emergency traffic.

21.

Go ahead, 21.

I'm on N. Central. Was the subject going North on Central

Stand by. Advises going north on Central expressway, wearing wind-breaker with red and white collar, brown dishelved hair.

10-4. I'm checking out area out.

OK. If you find anything, acknowledge.

16

41. Go ahead.

41. Have they got another one?

Carrollton PD called Public service and said someone had reported a 1963 Chev Impala, bearing Georgia license 52J1033 had been parked for 3 or 4 days near Harry Hines circle - reported vehicle left location traveling North on Harry Hines at high rate of speed, Red, '63 Chev. Impala. All we have at this time.

521.

521, go ahead.

Can you use this unit?

What area are you in?

Stephens Park.

521, stay around on North side. Stay in that area. No traffic at this time.

590 - In Oak Cliff. Please advise.

10-4, 590. Remain in area. No traffic.

All Reserve units stay in your car and stay on the radio. Will advise if needed. Not needed at this time.

25. Do you want me to remain in service?

25. 10-4.

All units stay in service until further advised.

17:

Stay in car.

Received 123. 2:11 PM.

21. Go ahead.

Received 2:19 PM.

123. 123. 123. 2:20 PM.

123. Report to Methodist Hospital.

123. Out Methodist Emergency.  
2:33 PM

This is reserve dispatcher  
517. Do you want me to come  
in the radio room or stand by  
in car?

Am on NW Highway & Central  
vicinity.

123 - In service.

21.

I've searched the area out  
at NW & N Central and talked  
to quite a few people. No one  
saw subject. I'll remain in  
area for few more minutes.

123. Were you calling me?

123. Out Methodist Hospital  
Emergency.

123 - In Service. Enroute to  
Parkland.

161 - In service from Parkland  
enroute to Sheriff's Office.

123 to 161. Did you take care  
of everything at Parkland?

18

161. Could you drop by the Sheriff's Office and meet me there?

123. 10-4. I'm going to Parkland first on a police officer that was killed.

161. 10-4. I'll contact you later and give you the information you want.

123. 10-4. Thank you.

156. Enroute to Sheriff's Office, also.

Received 2:47 PM.

123 to 156. Is Dr. Rose still at Parkland?

156. Yes. He was in his office a few moments ago., believe you'll find him there.

123. 10-4 and thanks.

161. Out at Sheriff's Office.

Received 161, 2:54 PM.

123. Out at Parkland.

Received 123. 2:58 PM

The Unit enroute to meet DPD Unit 311, acknowledge.

44.

Are you enroute to meet 311?



19

44. 311 is at the location you are supposed to meet.

44. Are they going West?

44. We are enroute. Will be there in little bit.

Acknowledged. 3:02 PM.

Any Secret Service Unit please acknowledge.

Any Secret Service Unit receiving, acknowledge please. This is Dallas Sheriff's Office.

We are calling for any Secret Service Unit receiving. Acknowledge please.

44 - Out.

44 Clear

44 - Will you advise Station 1

Received 44, 3:11 PM.

Secret Service 473.  
Secret Service 473.  
Secret Service 473.

Tarrant County Sheriff's Office to Dallas County. Secret Service 473 has just checked out at Tarrant County Sheriff's Office.

10-4. If he isn't receiving DPS, will you advise him to contact Special Agent In Charge, Shanklin, local FBI in Dallas At Riverside 1-1211.

Tarrant County to Dallas County. Will advise.

20

Dallas 44-48 or 37.

Dallas 44-48 or 37.

3:32 PM.

Dallas 44-48 or 37. 3:49 PM.

All units will remain in service  
although you have been relieved by  
evening squads.

Secret Service 473 out at  
Dallas Police Department.

Received SS 473. 3:55 PM.

44.

44. Go ahead.

Advise Station 1 we are  
enroute to City Hall.

(AT THIS TIME, INFORMATION GIVEN OUT CONCERNING BANK ROBBERY AT  
RICE, TEXAS, WHICH OCCURRED AT 3:57 PM. ANNOUNCED AT 4:09 PM)

44 - Out at City Hall.

44. Received 4:33 PM.

123 - Out at Home.

Received 123. 5:22 PM.

35. Out at Dallas Police  
Department.

Received 35. 5:30 PM.

35. Clear.

35 Clear 5:42 PM

21

156. I will be out at 551  
Dallas Police Department.

Received 156. Out. 5:45 PM.

Sheriff BILL DECKER advised that the foregoing represents the only radio transmissions by the Dallas County Sheriff's Office pertaining to the subject matters referred to in the request made of his office. He stated that on November 23 & 24, 1963, there were no radio transmissions pertaining to instant matter and that the Dallas County Sheriff's Office was advised of the shooting of LEE HARVEY OSWALD by telephone on the morning of November 24, 1963.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

Dallas, Texas  
March 23, 1964

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,  
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS,  
TEXAS

On March 20, 1964, Sheriff Bill Decker, Dallas County Sheriff's Office, Dallas, Texas, made available the following transcript of all radio transmissions emanating from the Dallas County Sheriff's Office during the period 12:20 PM, November 22, 1963, to 6:00 PM, November 24, 1963, as they relate to the assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, the murder of Dallas Police Officer J. D. Tippit, investigation of said assassination and murder, and the security and movement of Lee Harvey Oswald to the Dallas County Jail. This transcript had been requested from Sheriff Decker on March 6, 1964.

12:30:40 - Stand by one. All units and officers vicinity of station report to the railroad track area, just north of Elm - Report to the railroad track area, just north of Elm.

26 Enroute.

All units stand by, have emergency traffic.  
All units near the railroad acknowledge. 7

OK, 7, have you found anything?

7 - I'm here with Walters and Weatherford.

OK, check the area as close as possible.

26 - I'm on Stemmons near the terminal.

All units stay out of the way of emergency ambulance going to Parkland.

All units stay out of the way of emergency ambulance going to Parkland.

FBI

Date: 3/26/64

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL \_\_\_\_\_  
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, WFO (89-75)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
 JOHN F. KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS  
 MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING  
 (OO:DL)

ReBuairtel to WFO 3/24/64, captioned "JAMES RIDDLE  
 HOFFA, MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING (ACCOUNTING AND  
 FRAUD SECTION)" Bufile 63-5327, WFOfile 62-8400.

Enclosed to Bureau and Dallas are 6 and 25 copies  
 respectively of each of three 302s. Enclosed for Baltimore and  
 Philadelphia are 2 copies each of the three 302s.

For information field offices receiving this airtel,  
 reairtel advised of information that ROBERT HICKEY, former Justice

- 3- Bureau (Enc. 18)  
 2- Baltimore (Enc. 6)  
 2- Dallas (89-43)(Enc. 75)(AM)  
 2- Philadelphia (Enc. 6)  
 2- WFO  
 62-62-8400)

ENCLOSURE

GLH/igm  
(11)

AIRTEL

REC-20

ST-102

5 MAR 27 1964

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_

Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_

Per \_\_\_\_\_

WFO 89-75

Dept. Attorney, Washington, D. C. (WDC), had reported information received from ROBERT CLEARY of Weaver Brothers, Inc., WDC, that an old Army friend had related to CLEARY a fantastic story concerning HOFFA and the late President KENNEDY and sought CLEARY's assistance in arranging an interview with someone at the Dept., preferably the Attorney General, to relate the story. WFO was instructed to interview CLEARY and since it developed that WILLIAM C. LORD and EDWIN HANGER had information regarding this matter, they were also interviewed.

As will be noted from the enclosed 302s, GLENN T. CARTHON, Jr., who is the source of information concerning this, appeared to be mentally unstable, however, leads are being set forth below to determine if this allegation has any basis.

#### LEADS

##### PHILADELPHIA

AT PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA. Immediately contact GLENN T. CARTHON, Jr., Ben Franklin Hotel, and interview him for complete details regarding information he allegedly has concerning the involvement of HOFFA in the assassination and his intentions with respect to revenging the assassination.

Through CARTHON further identify N. BARONE and if BARONE was source of any info re assassination, interview him for full details of information he is alleged to have concerning this matter. Conduct necessary investigation to establish conduct of CARTHON at Philadelphia, particularly any contacts with Police Dept. or Ben Franklin Hotel indicating mental or other instability, or a complainant alleging explosives found attached to engine of his car.

##### BALTIMORE

AT BALTIMORE, MARYLAND. Information copies are furnished since CARTHON may be unavailable at Philadelphia and will have to be located through the Esther Hotel, Salisbury, Maryland or

WFO 89-75

through his employer, reported to be a pressure treating company at Salisbury (name unknown) in business of processing and marketing utility-type poles.

WFO was unable to locate any record of CARTHON in its indices, through MPD, WDC, checked by SE JOSEPH C. CREEDEN 3/25/64, or through Identification Division, FBI. No further action being taken by WFO.

In view of CARTHON's reported statement that he was going to order a gun and shoot HOFFA, if permission was not received from the Attorney General to file charges against HOFFA, an armed and dangerous statement is added.

CARTHON, IN VIEW OF ALLEGED THREAT TO USE FIREARM,  
SHOULD BE CONSIDERED ARMED AND DANGEROUS AND MAY BE MENTALLY  
UNSTABLE.

Date 3/25/64

1

Mr. ROBERT CLEARY, Assistant to the Vice President in Charge of the Insurance Department, Weaver Brothers, Incorporated, 15th Street and New York Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C., furnished the following information on March 25, 1964:

In 1954 he served in the United States Army and he became acquainted with EDWIN HANGER, now employed by the American Security and Trust Company in Washington, D. C., and with GLENN T. CARTHON, JR. After returning to the United States in October, 1956, from Germany where they served in the Armed Forces, CLEARY had not had further contact with CARTHON although his acquaintance with HANGER had continued.

On March 19, 1964, CLEARY received a call from HANGER advising that CARTHON was then at HANGER's office in the American Security and Trust Company and CARTHON wanted to see CLEARY. HANGER asked that they get together for a luncheon appointment which they did subsequently at the Washington Hotel, 15th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.

During the luncheon CARTHON told of a visit to a Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, bar known as the C. R. Club, where a hoodlum whom CLEARY believes CARTHON called NICK BARONE, told him JAMES HOFFA triggered the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY by taking \$1,500,000 from the Teamsters Pension Fund and paying that amount to JACK RUBY to take care of the assassination of the President. RUBY then procured the services of LEE OSWALD to carry out the assassination. CARTHON then commented it was natural that OSWALD should be chosen by RUBY because of OSWALD's Communist Party leanings. CARTHON said this hoodlum (BARONE) was associated with the Mafia and he believes contacts HOFFA had in the Mafia led him to RUBY. CLEARY said CARTHON kept repeating "I know it, I know it." CARTHON at this luncheon was unshaven, clothing wrinkled and apparently highly excitable.

CARTHON then told of his being in his room at the Ben Franklin Hotel, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and while in the bathroom a light came through the transom and a voice spoke

On 3/25/64 at Washington, D. C. File # WFO 89-75

by SA GEORGE L. MIDKIFF/mal/cjj Date dictated 3/25/64



WFO 89-75

2

to him saying HOFFA had triggered the assassination. He told of being so frightened he fell to the floor and held on to bathroom fixtures. The voice instructed him to get out of the hotel and to come see Mr. CLEARY about getting an appointment to see Attorney General ROBERT F. KENNEDY.

CARTHON immediately departed from the hotel to come to Washington, D. C. Immediately following his departure from the hotel, it began to shake violently as if it had been God's message to him to get out. He said he took a circuitous route from the hotel to his car, and the voice instructed him not to start his car. He raised the hood and saw a stick of dynamite attached to the engine. He informed a policeman whom he saw in the area not to let anyone move the car until he got back to Philadelphia, but did not inform the officer that explosives were attached to the engine. He said he had gone directly to the bus station where he took an express bus to Washington, D. C., that morning, March 19, 1964.

CARTHON said he, on the previous day, had sent a letter to the Department of Justice informing the Department that HENRY CABOT LODGE would be elected President in 1964, and he had proof that JAMES R. HOFFA had assassinated President KENNEDY. CARTHON said he had the letter notarized and the notary, a girl, apparently became afraid after notarizing the letter and had notified Secret Service. He told of his belief that a Secret Service man had been assigned to watch him and occupied the room next to his own in the Ben Franklin Hotel, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

CLEARY said CARTHON during the luncheon would hold up two fingers indicating one to be President KENNEDY and the other President LINCOLN and commented that "they" raised \$50,000 when LINCOLN was assassinated for information leading to the arrest of the assassin. CARTHON said he was going to do the same in the State of Maryland regarding the assassination of President KENNEDY which would be used to apprehend or further substantiate that HOFFA was responsible for the assassination.

CARTHON wanted CLEARY to get him, CARTHON, an appointment with the Attorney General in order that permission could be obtained to charge HOFFA with the murder of President KENNEDY. CARTHON said if he did not get such permission from the Attorney General he was going to order a submachine gun and "shoot HOFFA's head off."

CLEARY said during the luncheon CARTHON talked so loudly that it was embarrassing since others at the Washington Hotel could obviously overhear CARTHON's comments and it was necessary for he and HANGER on occasions to try to quiet CARTHON. After the luncheon period, approximately two hours, March 19, 1964, CARTHON left them without shaking hands, saying goodbye or giving any indicating as to where he would go.

The next morning March 20, 1964, at about 9:30 a.m., CLEARY received a long distance telephone call at his office from CARTHON. CARTHON asked if he had done anything for him about getting the appointment with the Attorney General. CLEARY told CARTHON he had a friend at the Department of Justice, Mr. Robert Hickey (former employee) with whom the matter was being worked out. CARTHON then said "I love you for this, don't fail me and if you do, don't turn your back." CLEARY assured CARTHON he would not fail him. CARTHON requested that CLEARY call him collect at the Ben Franklin Hotel when the appointment had been arranged.

CLEARY said he "brooded" about the matter four days and then decided on the 24th of March, 1964, that he would bring it to the attention of Mr. HICKEY.

Since March 20, 1964, CLEARY has received two letters from CARTHON, one was an envelope postmarked March 23, 1964, at Salisbury, Maryland, bearing Queen Charlotte Hotel, Charlotte, North Carolina, identity and containing only a business card of the C. R. Club, 810 South Darien Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, with the name "ARTHUR, Maitre D." On the back of this card,

written in ink, is "N. BARONE #7 Ben Franklin Hotel." The other item received by CLEARY from CARTHON was a folder "Memoriam" to President KENNEDY. Across the front of the folder is written "3/19/64 to BOB CLEARY JIMMY HOFFA did this GLENN T. CARTHON." CLEARY did not have the envelope in which this folder had been received.

CLEARY said CARTHON is a white male, about 31 years old, six feet two, 215 pounds, with brown hair, balding, and brown eyes. He reportedly is a graduate of a college in Atlanta, Georgia, and now divorced from his wife, whom he married in England during his military service. He claims to be a sales representative for some company, possibly an Atlanta, Georgia, concern, and sells wooden poles of the type used by utility companies or as pilings. CLEARY did not know a permanent address for CARTHON. In addition to informing him that he resided in the Ben Franklin Hotel at Philadelphia, CARTHON said he did business in Salisbury, Maryland, and could be reached at times in the Esther Hotel, Salisbury, Maryland.

CLEARY feels CARTHON is a violent person rather than one who would discuss a grievance. His feeling is based on fist fights in which he has observed CARTHON engage during military service. He feels CARTHON's greatest emphasis during their meeting was on his hatred of HOFFA although he gave no indication that he had ever been in contact with him or had other reason for this hatred. CLEARY feels, based on the luncheon experience with CARTHON, that CARTHON was possibly in the category of a person like RUBY who would take the law into his own hands to revenge the President's assassination, contending that HOFFA bears the responsibility for it.

4

Date 3/26/64

EDWIN W. HANGER, Assistant Chief Clerk, American Security and Trust Company, 19th and M Streets, N.W. Branch, advised he first met GLENN CARTHROON in late 1954, while in basic training at Camp Gordon, Georgia. HANGER said he thinks CARTHROON was in the same unit or company while at Camp Gordon and added he did not recall socializing with CARTHROON during that period of time. He said ROBERT CLEARY, now an employee of Weaver Brothers, Incorporated, was, in 1954, also in his company at Camp Gordon.

After completing basic training at Camp Gordon, his unit was transferred overseas to Germany, and remained there from approximately March, 1955, through October, 1956. He said both CLEARY and CARTHROON were in Germany during this period of time, although he, HANGER, did not associate with either of them during this period of time. He said he had no knowledge of the activities of CARTHROON during his service time and said he lost contact with CARTHROON until about four or five months ago.

HANGER said he was employed at the main office of the bank in the latter part of 1963, and CARTHROON came into the bank and stopped at his window to ask directions to the Credit Department. HANGER said he recognized CARTHROON and they discussed briefly their service in Germany. He recalled CARTHROON saying he was working out of Salisbury, Maryland. CARTHROON went on to the Credit Department, and subsequently, when leaving the bank, he mentioned to HANGER that they would have to get together at some future date. No arrangements were made, however, to do so.

HANGER said he heard nothing from and did not see CARTHROON until March 19, 1964, when CARTHROON appeared at the branch office of the bank. HANGER said it was about one o'clock in the afternoon, and CARTHROON entered the bank, came up to him and invited him, HANGER, to go to lunch. HANGER was unable to leave the bank at that time and CARTHROON requested HANGER to call BOB CLEARY and see if CLEARY could have lunch with CARTHROON and HANGER if the latter could make it. HANGER said CARTHROON was loud and boisterous, talking very fast, and seemed very nervous.

On 3/25/64 at Washington, D. C. File # WFO 89-75  
by SA PAUL K. BROWN /jsw Date dictated 3/25/64

He said CARTHON spoke at such a rapid rate, he was unable to understand everything he said. He did recall CARTHON stating he was working out of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, now, and had taken a bus to Washington, D. C., on that morning.

HANGER called CLEARY and told him CARTHON desired to take them to lunch and arrangements were made to meet CLEARY at his office building at about 1:45 P.M. HANGER said he took the invitation to be a social invitation and said there was no urgency attached to the request of CARTHON. HANGER emphasized the fact that he was not closely acquainted with CARTHON and had no recollection of the man and was, therefore, unable to compare his behavior on March 19, 1964, with any prior behavior. He said he supposed that the loud, boisterous manner of CARTHON was his normal personality.

While waiting for the time to pass prior to leaving for the luncheon appointment, HANGER said CARTHON began to talk loudly about running for the position of United States Senator from the State of Maryland, on the Republican ticket. He spoke of running against and defeating the incumbent J. GLENN BEALL. HANGER said that many of the remarks CARTHON made were incoherent and could not be understood by HANGER. He said, however, that there was no indication that HANGER had been drinking, but rather, his rapid manner of speech made it impossible for HANGER to follow this conversation.

During this period of time CARTHON mentioned the late President JOHN F. KENNEDY and stated that he "really loved this man." The conversation of CARTHON skipped around to many areas and he often returned to his plan to run for Senator. He mentioned five points that he planned to implement upon his election, and asked HANGER to help him in his campaign. CARTHON said he was divorced and had two children; and he made some comment concerning his marriage which was incoherent.

CARTHON was concerned about getting prayers back in public schools, repeated the Lord's Prayer very rapidly, and asked HANGER if he believed in the Lord's Prayer and believed every effort should be made to get prayer back in the public schools.

When he left the bank for the appointment, CARTHON took a newspaper from a stand, which had a headline to the effect that JACK RUBY had fired his attorney. CARTHON wanted

to know if HANGER thought RUBY knew LEE OSWALD, if he thought RUBY loved President KENNEDY, and if he thought RUBY was insane when he shot OSWALD.

Upon reaching CLEARY's office, they exchanged greetings and then proceeded to the Occidental Restaurant nearby. This restaurant was heavily crowded, and they decided to eat in the coffee shop of the Washington Hotel.

HANGER said that prior to leaving CLEARY's office, CLEARY and CARTRON had visited the men's room for a period of time. He said he mentioned this because on the walk to the restaurant and in the conversation during the lunch, CARTRON talked directly to CLEARY and he, HANGER, got the impression the talk started in the men's room. He said he was unable to understand what they were talking about; but as well as he could piece the conversation together, CARTRON said he had been visited by God in his room in Philadelphia, at which time God had told him the entire story concerning the assassination of President KENNEDY. HANGER said the conversation was difficult to follow and recalled CARTRON mentioning there was going to be a Holy Catholic church which would have a Grand Bishop instead of a Pope as its head, and under the Grand Bishop would be the Saints, of which JOHN F. KENNEDY would be one.

HANGER said he felt uneasy during the lunch because he was not brought into the conversation and as a result, he more or less ignored the conversation. He said he waited for the conversation to return to normal things such as jobs, marriage, and that sort of topic, but the conversation never did.

He recalled at one point CARTRON indicated JIMMY HOFFA, the President of the Teamster's Union, was the "head of the Mafia in the United States of America." CARTRON said the Mafia and its underground organization was responsible for the assassination of the President. CARTRON mentioned a well-known night club operator in Philadelphia, but HANGER could not recall that individual's name. He said CARTRON wrote the name of a club on a slip of paper and CLEARY had the slip of paper.

CARTRON indicated someone had been paid \$1,500,000 and CARTRON claimed that he had seen this money. HANGER did not know this individual who was supposed to have been paid this money. The purpose of this payment was for the assassination of the President, and a man was supposed to have been in contact with RUBY, who had paid OSWALD to pull the trigger.

According to HANGER, the source of all of this information of CARTHRONS was God, who had visited him in his room and told him the complete story.

CARTHRON had a plan for trapping JIMMY HOFFA and getting him to admit making the arrangements for the assassination. The plan was for CARTHRON to confront HOFFA, look him straight in the eye, and tell him he, CARTHRON, had a man who admitted making the arrangements for HOFFA for the assassination of the President. HOFFA, when faced with this, would confess to CARTHRON. CARTHRON had no man, but was planning to bluff HOFFA. CARTHRON wanted CLEARY to get him an appointment to see ROBERT KENNEDY, the Attorney General, so that he, CARTHRON, could tell ROBERT KENNEDY of the information in his possession.

HANGER was unable to furnish any reason why CARTHRON selected CLEARY to arrange the appointment with ROBERT KENNEDY. He said CLEARY indicated to CARTHRON he would see what he could do about CARTHRON's request.

HANGER said they left the coffee shop and he returned to the bank's office, leaving CLEARY and CARTHRON standing together on the street. HANGER said it was his personal opinion that CARTHRON has a mental problem.

On the following day, a parcel post package was received by HANGER at the bank, and this contained a pen of HANGERS, which CARTHRON had borrowed, as well as a booklet. The booklet was addressed to BOB CLEARY. Also on March 20, 1964, HANGER received a long-distance phone call from a place unknown, and the operator was attempting to locate BOB CLEARY. HANGER advised the operator where she could get in touch with CLEARY and over the operator's voice, he heard CARTHRON thanking him for his assistance.

HANGER said he had no address for CARTHRON and had no idea as to how CARTHRON might be contacted. He recalled that when CARTHRON first visited the Credit Department of the bank some four or five months ago, he, HANGER, after CARTHRON had left the bank, went to the Credit Department and talked with BILL LORD. He said his purpose was to learn the name of CARTHRON, since during their brief meeting he did not ask CARTHRON for his identity. He determined from LORD that CARTHRON was a personal acquaintance of LORD.

Date 3/25/64

1

WILLIAM C. LORD, Assistant Credit Manager, American Security and Trust Company, 15th Street and New York Avenue, N.W., Washington, D. C., furnished the following information regarding GLENN T. CARTRON, whom he has known since about 1944 or 1945 at Savannah, Georgia:

CARTRON was born and raised in the Savannah area; had military service in the United States Army and has recently been employed by a pressure treating company in Salisbury, Maryland. CARTRON works as a salesman, selling telephone poles for this company. He was aware that CARTRON's business often took him to Philadelphia.

He regards CARTRON as a person who has always been eccentric and never seemed to have any close friends. He was graduated from Armstrong College in Savannah, Georgia, and from Emory University in Atlanta, Georgia, and also taught at Armstrong College.

In the past five years LORD said he saw little of CARTRON, however, since CARTRON took the job with the Salisbury, Maryland, company, their contacts had been more frequent.

On Thursday, March 19, 1964, CARTRON came into LORD's office at American Security and Trust Company and was very excited. He was perspiring and wanted to know if he could close the door. After the door had been closed CARTRON told of being at his hotel room in Philadelphia when a vision came to him saying "I am God." The vision inquired as to whether he believed this and then made the hotel shake as proof. CARTRON was very dramatic making such statements as hoping God would strike him dead if he were not telling the truth and insisting that LORD actually believe he had seen this vision. He told of being in a Philadelphia bar and while there told a girl of a number of events in her past life which came to his mind resulting in making her cry and run out of the bar. He told of having a premonition at Philadelphia that there was a bomb under the hood of his car. He went to his car but "something" told him not to get in because of the bomb. A policeman came

On 3/25/64 at Washington, D. C. File # WFO 89-75  
by SA GEORGE L. MIDKIFF/mal Date dictated 3/25/64



to him and he informed the officer of the bomb, but the officer was afraid and took no action concerning it. (CARTHON) then said he left immediately by bus for Washington and had come directly to LORD's office.

LORD said he asked CARTHON why anyone would want to place a bomb in his car and he related a story that the vision had told him JAMES HOFFA had killed President KENNEDY or paid someone a fantastic sum to have the President killed. CARTHON said after he had this vision he went to a bar in Philadelphia where he stood up and yelled out that HOFFA was responsible for the President's death. He said this was the reason that the bomb was placed in his car and that they were trying to kill him. He did not identify the persons whom he suspected of any attempt on his life. CARTHON told of sending a letter the day before to the Attorney General ROBERT F. KENNEDY telling of a desire to see the Attorney General to explain it all to him. He said he was going to see EDWIN HANGER at American Security and Trust Company since HANGER knew someone who would get him in touch with the Attorney General. He said he wanted to help the Attorney General pin this on HOFFA, through a contention that he, CARTHON, had photographs proving HOFFA's guilt. This hoax could be used in an attempt to catch HOFFA.

CARTHON at one point stated to LORD "you are looking at the next representative from Maryland." He described the vision as circular with the words written inside the circle and at other times illustrating with his hands that the vision was in the form of a cross.

LORD said he was shocked since he had never known CARTHON to go on a "tangent" like this although CARTHON had always been dramatic. LORD then told CARTHON that he had prior plans and took CARTHON to a place where he could get a cup of coffee. He also informed CARTHON that he thought CARTHON should call his father in Savannah and discuss the entire matter with him before doing anything drastic.

10

WFO 89-75

3

In order to try to get CARTHON's mind off the vision and the assassination, he asked CARTHON about a girl he once knew CARTHON dated. He made some comment concerning religion and indicating that as a basis for her "turning him down."

LORD said he had not seen CARTHON since March 19, 1964, and had remained away from his own apartment for two days in order that CARTHON would not be able to contact him should he attempt it.

LORD said CARTHON, during their visit on March 19, 1964, made no remark to the effect that he would physically harm anyone, and his purpose for being in Washington seemed to be in furtherance of his attempt to see the Attorney General.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION  
ON THE  
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. NE.  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002

EARL WARREN  
Chairman  
RICHARD B. RUSSELL  
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER  
HALE BOOGS  
GERALD R. FORD  
JOHN J. MCCLOY  
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN  
General Counsel

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

MAR 24 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover  
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of  
March 16, 1964, enclosing two booklets entitled, "Paine and  
Randle Homes, Irving, Texas," and "Texas School Book Depository,  
Dallas, Texas."

Your continued cooperation in the work of this  
Commission is greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel

EXP-PROC  
MAR 25 1964

REC-23

2727

12 MAR 25 1964

MOVIEZ SECTION

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: 3/25/64

FROM : R. H. Jevons

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF  
PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY,  
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
Felt \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

As a matter of information, SA Cortlandt Cunningham delivered to the President's Commission on 3/17/64, the C14 assassination rifle.\* At the time of delivery, the scope which is mounted on the rifle was in the same condition as when it was received originally from the Dallas Police Department.

On 3/24/64, SA Robert A. Frazier, while in a pretestimony conference at the President's Commission, observed that the field of view in the scope had been greatly reduced due to the possible loosening of one of the lens in the scope. Mr. Frazier immediately brought this to the attention of Mr. Melvin Eisenberg, a member of the staff, and Mr. Eisenberg was advised that this condition occurred subsequent to the rifle's delivery to the Commission. Eisenberg acknowledged this possibility.

ACTION: None, for information.

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Malley

105-82555

\*The delivery of the rifle has been previously confirmed by letter to The Commission.

CBC:gl  
(11)

REC-43

12 MAR 27 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

MAR 27 1964

TRUE COPY

P. O. Box 764  
Venice, Calif.  
March 11, 1964

J. Edgar Hoover  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr Hoover:

For quite some time I have been wanting to write to you - not knowing how or for what general purpose. What I am about to say may seem cruel and unjustified - and certainly without fact - but I have no alternative. Ever since I learned of the assassin of President Kennedy I have been haunted with the unpleasant feeling that the actual killing motive & planning leads to the now president Johnson. I know this sounds ridiculous -- and that I have no just cause to make such an accusation, and believe me I don't want to. But this is the feeling - I didn't ask for it - I have nothing to gain in writing this to you - or in accepting this unwritten theory.

Maybe if I explained some thing about my past to you - it might help matters - or at least show cause for this letter. When I was just a kid - an pretty close to my Father I had a couple of unusual experiences like this when Joe Louis was fighting Max Schmeling - I can remember my Fathers enthusiasm - for this fight I didn't know then what it was all about - the match-the odds-etc. but I know that Joe Louis - was the winner: days before time - this I knew - then again when President Roosevelt was running for a third term--when there was so much political rally about it - I knew - months in advance - he was going to make it.// Now I don't know where these messages came from - or how? but I knew - I knew too that in Roosevelts fourth term he'd die as president - In April of 1953 I wrote and told my sister that my father was going to die - I was in California - my father and sister in Massachusetts -- he was never sick a day in his life - but closeness of his death came to me - out of nowhere - I wanted her to help prevent it - On May 4, 1953 my father

REC-23

2729

MAILED 10  
MAR 23 1964  
COMM-FBI

(2)

passed away - suddenly - and unexpectedly -- I don't have many answers like this Mr. Hoover - just a few once in great while - and I don't know from where they come - but reassuringly they do - I knew well in advance of President Trumans second victory - I knew of President Kennedy victory - I was in Holyoke Massachusetts working at the Yankee Peddler Inn - discussing with waitresses & cooks there that I knew Kennedy would win - and I knew that he'd die in office - I didn't know how or why - and I wanted to be wrong - I want to be wrong now - believe me I do. I want to erase this evil thought from my mind - but I don't know how - everytime I pick up the paper or hear President Johnsons name - I see and hear the word murderer in side me. A couple of weeks ago when he came to Los Angeles - and met the Mexican President - all that flashed before me was image of a murderer. I have said nothing about this to anyone - I don't want to - I don't ever want to think about it - but like I said I'm haunted with this feeling and I'm helpless to do anything about it - If I went to anyone they'd cast me as some kind of nut - and that would be it.

I'm not a nut, Mr. Hoover, and I have nothing to gain by writing this letter to you - I just don't know what else to do - I certainly don't intend to yell out from the roof tops - that Johnson our president is also a murderer - especially when I don't know why or how. I just hope that by writing this letter to you - I might be able to erase this ugly feeling from within me -- and never think about it again - I hope you have have some answers -- I hope you can convince me that I'm wrong-

Thank you for being who and what you are and God Bless  
You.

Respectfully

James V. Serino

James V. Serino

Box 764)  
Venice, Calif  
March 16, 1964

Mr. Edgar Hoover  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

For quite some time I have  
been wanting to write to you - not knowing how  
or for what general purpose. What I am about  
to say may seem cruel and unjustified - and  
certainly without fact - but I have no alternate.  
Ever since I learned of the assassination of  
President Kennedy I have been haunted with  
the unpleasant feeling that the actual killing  
motives & planning leads to the new president  
Johnson. I know this sounds ridiculous -- and  
I have no just cause to make such an accusation  
and believe me I don't want to. But this is the  
feeling. I didn't ask for it - I have nothing to  
gain in writing this to you or in accepting the  
unwritten theory.

Maybe if I explained something  
about my past to you - it might help matters  
or at least show cause for this letter. Well  
I was just a kid - an pretty close to my father.  
I had a couple of unusual experiences like the  
one when Joe Lewis was fighting Max Baerling - I  
can remember my father's enthusiasm for this fight  
I didn't know then what it was all about - the match  
the odds etc. - but I know the Joe Lewis was

will be  
delivered  
11/1/64

(2)

Political rally about it - I knew - months  
in advance - He was going to make it -  
Now I don't know where those messages came  
from - or how? - but I knew - I know too that  
in Roosevelt's fourth term he'd die as  
president - In April of 1953 I wrote and  
told my sister that my father was going to  
die - I was in California - my father and  
sister in Massachusetts - he was never sick  
a day in his life - but a closeness of his death  
came to me - out of nowhere I wanted her  
to help prevent it - On May 4, 1953 my father  
passed away - suddenly - and unexpectedly - I  
don't have many answers like this mother -  
just a few once in a great while - and  
I don't know from where they come - but  
reassuringly they do - I knew well in advance  
of President Truman's second victory - I know  
of President Kennedy's victory - I was in Holyoke  
Massachusetts working at the Yankee Doodle  
Inn - discussing with waitresses & cooks there  
that I knew Kennedy would win - and I knew  
that he'd die in office - I didn't know how  
or why - and I wanted to be wrong - I  
want to be wrong now believe me I do -  
I want to erase this evil thought from my  
mind - but I don't know how - Everytime I  
pick up the paper or hear President Johnson's  
name - pg. 114 and hear the word murderer in  
side me - 1/18/54 of weeks ago when he  
came to his murder - and but etc

More...



Said nothing about this to anyone - I don't want to. I don't ever want to think about it - But like I said I'm haunted with this feeling and I'm helpless to do anything about it. If I went to anyone they'd cast me as some kind of nut - and that would be it.

I'm not a nut, Mr. Hoover, and I have nothing to gain by writing this letter to you. I just don't know what else to do. I certainly don't intend to yell out from the roof tops that Johnson our president is also a murderer - especially when I don't know why or how. I just hope that by writing this letter to you I might be able to ease this ugly feeling from within me - and won't think about it again. I hope you have some answers - I hope you can convince me that I'm wrong.

Thank you for doing what you are doing.  
God bless you.

Respectfully

James H. Serine

James H. SERINE



JFK  
Assassination  
62-109060  
Section 54

COPY  
2

MARY FERRELL  
FOUNDATION  
FOUNDED BY THE AARC



## Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: March 23, 1964

FROM : D. C. Morrell

SUBJECT: JAMES V. SERINO  
POST OFFICE BOX 764  
VENICE, CALIFORNIA

Tolson	_____
Belmont	_____
Mohr	_____
Casper	_____
Callahan	_____
Conrad	_____
DeLoach	_____
Evans	_____
Gale	_____
Rosen	_____
Sullivan	_____
Tavel	_____
Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

-- For your information, the attached letter dated 3-11-64 has been received from captioned individual who propounds his belief that President Johnson was involved in and responsible for the plans of killing former President Kennedy. Mr. Serino presents no specifics, and his lengthy letter outlines other "hunches" he has had which predicted events in the past. He states "I'm not a nut...I hope you have some answers--I hope you can convince me that I'm wrong." Serino is not identifiable in Bufiles.

RECOMMENDATION:

That Serino's letter not be acknowledged but that the attached copy of it be forwarded to Secret Service.

## Enclosures

1 - Mr. DeLoach

REC-23

2730

4 MAR 25 1964

DCL:med  
(3)

CONFIDENTIAL

3/27/64

Airtel

To: SAC, Dallas (89-43)

From: Director, FBI (157-109000)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY  
11/22/63  
DALLAS, TEXAS  
MURKIN GROUP - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re Bureau teletype 3/8/64 and your airtels 3/10/64  
and 3/11/64 relating to a President's Commission request  
concerning the testimony of bus driver Cecil J. McWatters  
and cab driver William Wayne Whaley.

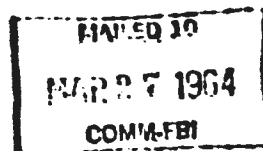
For your information, by letter dated 3/12/64 the  
President's Commission was furnished the results of investiga-  
tion conducted by your office which had been incorporated  
in airtels. In addition, the Commission was furnished a  
copy of the enclosed brochure entitled "Bus and Taxi Exhibits"  
which was prepared by our Exhibit Section. The copy enclosed  
is for your information and the completion of your files.

Enclosure

- 1 - Mr. L. J. Gauthier
- 1 - Mr. J. C. Cadigan
- 1 - R. E. Lenth

BDF:job  
(7)

NOTE:



Commission, by letter 3/6/64, requested various items  
relating to the testimony of the above bus and cab drivers.  
Bureau letter 3/12/64 furnished the desired information to the  
Commission. One copy of the exhibit is being furnished to  
Dallas for the purpose indicated above and two additional  
copies are herewith enclosed for Bureau files in the event  
of future need.

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

REC-23

62-109460-2731  
copy of  
to ref. to Mr. Gauthier  
for retention  
request  
6/3/64  
MAR 27 1964

FBI

Date: 3/25/64

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIR-TEL AIR MAIL  
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DENVER (89-41) (RUC)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT

JOHN F. KENNEDY

NOVEMBER 22, 1963

DALLAS, TEXAS

ReBuairtel of 3/18/64, to Denver with enclosures to Denver and Dallas requesting additional investigation in conjunction with information submitted in Denver airtel of 3/9/64, concerning complaint of GEORGE HENRY DAVIS, Pueblo Army Depot, Pueblo, Colorado. Such communication instructed a revised letterhead memorandum be submitted, which has been done and is transmitted herewith to be utilized in lieu of the initial letterhead memorandum.

Twenty-five copies each of FD-302's covering interviews of the following are being forwarded to the Dallas Division together with a copy of the revised letterhead memorandum; and if possible, should be incorporated by Dallas in sequence with previously submitted FD-302's submitted 3/9/64:

(1) [REDACTED] Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph Company, Pueblo, Colorado, who provided confidential data available on subpoena duces tecum concerning lack of any pertinent long distance phone calls on the part of MICHAEL JOHN BEZEK, SR. as of November, 1963, to SA ALVIN D. HEWITT on 3/23/64;

3 - Bureau (Enc. 6) (AM) REC-7  
2 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 76) (AM)  
2 - Denver  
ADH:cd  
(7)

11 MAR 28 1964

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_

Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_

M

Per \_\_\_\_\_

(2) Dr. [REDACTED] Pueblo, Colorado, who confirmed presence of MICHAEL JOHN BEZEK, SR. in his office as of 11/22/63;

(3) Dr. [REDACTED] Pueblo, Colorado [Internal medicine practitioner] who provided opinion that GEORGE HENRY DAVIS has been receiving "Frenquel", an anti-hallucination drug, appeared [at his office] wearing a .38 caliber revolver, and appears to possess a senile psychosis, involving chronic brain syndrome, schizophrenic tendencies with definite hallucinations and paranoid ideas and probably should be examined by a psychiatrist or board of psychiatry with the objective of determining whether or not DAVIS should be committed to the Colorado State Hospital, Pueblo, Colorado, or some mental institution for care and treatment.

As of March 24, 1964, Sheriff JOHN KRUTKA, Pueblo County Sheriff's Department, Pueblo, advised that GEORGE HENRY DAVIS formerly of 217 East Abriendo Avenue, and currently of 415 Broadway, Pueblo, has held a deputy sheriff's commission for several years. KRUTKA stated he had had no recent contact with DAVIS, but would immediately revoke and pick up his commission.

As of 3/24/64, Captain ERNEST WALKER, Police Department, Pueblo, Colorado, was advised as to Sheriff KRUTKA's intended action and of fact DAVIS has recently been carrying a .38 concealed revolver in view of DAVIS' residence within the city.

As of 3/24/64, H. G. TEMKSBURG, Intelligence Officer, Pueblo Army Depot, Pueblo, was advised concerning the fact that DAVIS has recently been carrying a .38 revolver in view of DAVIS' employment there.

During such disseminations, only information concerning the mental opinion regarding DAVIS was disclosed with neither the source thereof or the involvement of DAVIS in this matter being disclosed.

DN 89-41

Sheriff KRUTKA volunteered that should any medical doctor contact him as to the desirability of a lunacy complaint being filed against DAVIS or should any incident so suggesting come to his attention that he, KRUTKA, would take the initiative of signing such a complaint.

Results of file checks at the Pueblo Police Department and Pueblo County Sheriff's Office have been incorporated into memorandum along with DAVIS' letter to "Dear Bro. Robert Kennedy" dated Pueblo, Colorado, January 13, 1964.

Indices of the Denver Division disclose no additional data identifiable with GEORGE HENRY DAVIS or his allegedly furnishing "information to some of your men in Pueblo, Colorado" as mentioned in his letter to Bureau of 3/3/48, concerning which data was supplied in referenced Buairtel, and which letter to the Bureau is not being included in transmitted letterhead memorandum inasmuch as Buairtel did not so instruct.

Property stamp has been deleted on Bureau instructions.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Denver, Colorado

March 25, 1964

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

GEORGE HENRY DAVIS

On the late afternoon of March 5, 1964, George Henry Davis, 415 Broadway, telephone 544-3473, Pueblo, Colorado, advised that he desired to provide information concerning confederate connections between Michael J. Bezek, Pueblo Army Depot employee, Pueblo, Colorado, a resident of 1326 Constitution Road, Pueblo, Colorado, and Lee Harvey Oswald concerning the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

Davis described himself as being an employee of the Pueblo Army Depot for the past seventeen years and as being presently assigned to the Maintenance Division, Tank Section, Building 347, Pueblo, Colorado.

Davis related that he was delinquent in reporting this matter to the Denver Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation for the reason that he had promptly reported identical allegations by letters directed to Attorney General Robert Kennedy, Governor John Connally of Texas, and J. Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D. C. He stated that he was presently repeating such allegations as he had not received acknowledgements to any such letters.

Davis continued that on November 26, 1963, he was in the PX at the Pueblo Army Depot and overheard a conversation between Michael J. Bezek and a fellow employee unknown to him wherein Bezek made the following statements:

"What do you think of President Kennedy now? I had a good talk with Lee Oswald on November 17, 1963. Oswald asked me if I wanted to take on the job with him. I said I did. There was nothing to the job. It went over smooth."

CONFIDENTIAL

44 MAR 29 1972



Re: **GEORGE HENRY DAVIS**

Davis continued that inasmuch as he had occasion to see Bezek in the Machine Shop, Building 522, on the Depot that he had placed significance in the remarks of Bezek: inasmuch as he recalled that "Bezek took sick leave on November 20, 21, and 22, 1963" and did not return to work until Tuesday, November 26, 1963.

Davis related that he had not previously known Bezek very well and had never had any difficulties with him. He stated that he was reporting the matter since "I still have pictures of President Kennedy and his little boy, and I look at them daily and am still all broken up over his murder. I loved him and would do anything to avenge his murder." Davis explained that he had served as a Military Policeman in the United States Army under Army serial number 17091501 in 1942 and 1943 and had thereafter served as a guard at the Colorado State Penitentiary in 1944 to 1947 prior to becoming employed at the Pueblo Army Depot.

Davis then continued that he has been on sick leave since February 10, 1964, and has been attended by Doctor J. H. Hite for internal medicine problems ever since. He stated he felt that some of his medical problems were brought on by worry inasmuch as on several occasions prior to his having taken sick leave, he noted Bezek looking at him "with his eyes being like balls of fire" and had heard a rumor that Bezek did not like him and felt that Bezek would like to attack him. He stated that he felt Bezek might be a Communist and that there might be a "whole bunch of Communists at the Depot." He stated he could not identify any specific persons other than Bezek who he felt might be Communists and could not explain his basis for believing that "Bezek and the whole bunch" might be Communists apart from "feeling they are."

Re: GEORGE HENRY DAVIS

Davis then displayed a .38 caliber revolver which he was wearing in a holster under his coat and stated he had a Deputy Sheriff's commission to carry such gun, and that he was carrying it for his protection.

Davis described himself as being born July 27, 1903, at Rugby, Colorado.

Davis described Bezek as follows:

Race	White
Sex	Male
Nationality	American
Age	30 to 40 years
Height	5'7"
Weight	135 pounds
Eyes	Dark
Hair	Black

Davis further described Bezek as a machinist, as being from New Jersey, wearing shell rimmed glasses, and as having the general appearance and "looking like a Russian."

Davis described the unknown fellow employee to whom Bezek had addressed his remarks as follows:

Race	White
Sex	Male
Nationality	American
Age	Approximately 28 to 29 years
Height	5 feet 5 inches
Weight	170 pounds
Eyes	Dark
Hair	Dark brown
Employment	Has been employed at the Pueblo Army Depot for some time

Re: GEORGE HENRY DAVIS

Davis concluded that he was reporting the above information as a matter of patriotic duty.

On March 6, 1964, Michael John Bezek, Sr., of 1326 Constitution Road, Pueblo, Colorado, advised that he had been employed by the Pueblo Army Depot, Pueblo, Colorado, since July 30, 1962, and had previously worked continuously for the Government at Belle Mead, New Jersey, and other installations since 1949. He stated that he had served in the United States Navy Reserve under serial number 311-23-01 from 1943 through 1946.

Bezek related that he was on sick leave on November 20, 21, and 22, 1963, and as a matter of fact, was at the office of Doctor [REDACTED] of Pueblo, Colorado, being treated for a virus infection about noon of November 22, 1963, when the nurse came in and said that President Kennedy had been shot. Bezek stated that he was deeply shocked and listened to the subsequent events on his car radio while en route home and after arriving home, first learned that President Kennedy had died. He stated that during the remainder of that day, and Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, which was a holiday, that he followed all of the nationally televised events concerning President Kennedy's assassination and burial.

Bezek specifically denied that he had any knowledge of Oswald apart from that gained through television and press services, stated that he had never been in contact with Oswald, and had no indirect contacts. He stated he had never been in Fort Worth or Dallas, Texas, but had once visited New Orleans, Louisiana.

Bezek specifically denied that he had ever stated that he had talked to Oswald on November 17, 1963, or any other time, or that he had ever commented regarding the assassination events. He stated that he considered President Kennedy to have been on a par with President Roosevelt and as being one

Re: GEORGE HENRY DAVIS

of the great presidents and regards his assassination as a real tragedy.

He advised that he had made expressions that he considered "It was a shame that Ruby shot Oswald and closed his mouth so that the real story would never be known from Oswald." Berch stated he was deeply religious and had no recollection as to his specific activities on Sunday, November 17, 1963, although in following normal procedures, that he would have attended church on Sunday morning and spent the remainder of the day at his residence.

On March 6, 1964, James W. Sands, Personnel Officer, Pueblo Army Depot, advised that personnel data reflects the following data for Michael John Bezak, Sr.:

Current address	1226 Constitution Road, Pueblo, Colorado
Payroll number	12436
Social Security No.	153-18-0568
Birth date	November 1, 1921
Birthplace	Dunellen, New Jersey
Race	White
Sex	Male
Nationality	American
Height	5 feet 10 inches
Weight	205 pounds
Eyes	Hazel
Hair	Black, graying
Military Service	United States Navy, Serial Number 811-23-01, June 22, 1943 - April 18, 1946
Veterans Administration number	C-10996-095
Wife	Mary Ann Commecchione Born August 30, 1921 Bound Brook, New Jersey

Re: GEORGE HENRY DAVIS

Bezok was appointed August 8, 1949, to Federal assignment at Belle Mead, New Jersey, subsequently transferred to Camp Kilmer, New Brunswick, New Jersey, to Raritan Arsenal, New Jersey, and transferred from there to Pueblo Army Depot, July 30, 1962. His current rating is machinist, W-11.

He was previously employed by Ford Motor Company, GEC, Western Electric, and Bound Brook Oil Company.

Mr. Sands related that Bezok is reflected as having taken one day of annual leave on November 3, 1963, and as having been absent on sick leave on November 20, 21, and 22, 1963.

Mr. Sands stated that Bezok's personnel file contains no adverse, derogatory, or disloyal data.

On March 6, 1964, James W. Sands, Personnel Officer, Pueblo Army Depot, advised that personnel files contain the following data for George H. Davis:

Payroll number	6922
Social Security No.	534-09-5552
Residence	415 Broadway, Pueblo, Colorado
Birth date	January 27, 1903
Birthplace	Rugby, Colorado
Race	White
Sex	Male
Nationality	American
Eyes	Blue
Hair	Black
Military Service	United States Army as Military Policeman, Serial Number 17091501, 1942 - 1943

Re: GEORGE HENRY DAVIS

Davis was employed as a guard at the Colorado State Penitentiary October, 1944 to January, 1947. He was appointed as Federal employee, Pueblo Army Depot, August 19, 1947. His current rating is Grade WBO3, Step 3, assigned to Depot Maintenance.

-- Sands stated that no adverse, derogatory, or disloyal data appeared regarding Davis.

Under date of March 12, 1964, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D. C., could locate no letter directed to J. Edgar Hoover by George Henry Davis relating to the assassination of President Kennedy.

Bureau files do reflect that a copy of a letter in an envelope postmarked January 11, 1964, Pueblo, Colorado, bearing a return address of G. H. Davis, 415 Broadway, Pueblo, Colorado, addressed to U. S. Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy, Washington, D.D., reading as follows was forwarded to the Bureau by the Criminal Division of the Department:

"I am a Elk, No. 90  
Pueblo

"Pueblo, Colo.  
Jan 13, 1964

"Dear Bro Robert Kennedy

"Bro Kennedy here something you know. I am writing you to let you know about the killer of your Bro on Nov 22. Oswald was not the only killer. He is most alive today here in Colorado. I no where is working at the Pueblo Army Depot. Robert Please dont trust no one out there no not anyone out there. Just have your officers or FBI seen me only just call for my payroll 6939 at the Tank Shop because my life is in Danger. they are keeping a eye on me every day. the killer has a body guard with him there armed all times. if they get wind of it that I am reporting this they would kill me right now so we must be very

Re: GEORGE HENRY DAVIS

careful about this whole thing so act at once\_  
— I'll tell all I heard the killer say. I am  
keeping danger from my wife\_ life. I would like  
to get away from Colorado after this is taken  
care of also. I hope help our country by  
getting this Killer just at the Pueblo Army  
Depot for my pay number 6939. They find me  
there anytime please dont write me because  
someone catch of on. We must be very carefull  
on this.

"s/s Geo H. Davis

6939

Pueblo Army Depot

God Bless You all"

Investigation was instituted on March 23, 1964, at Pueblo, Colorado, in an effort to determine whether Michael John Bezek, Sr. of 1326 Constitution Road, phone number 544-7791, Pueblo, Colorado, had made or received any collect phone calls to Dallas, Texas, or other out of state points of possible interest in conjunction with such number, any unlisted phone number assigned to Bezek, or in relation to any toll credit card maintained in his name, resulted in failure to identify any such long distance calls.

On March 23, 1964, Dr. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Pueblo, Colorado, after pointing out that medical record data and personal observations concerning his patients as maintained by himself should be secured by subpoena duces tecum in the event of public type disclosure thereof should be desired, advised that Michael John Bezek, Sr., 1326 Constitution Road, Pueblo, Colorado, visited his office on the following dates in November, 1963, namely, November 5, 12, 19, 22 and 25, 1963. [REDACTED] related Bezek definitely visited his office on November 22, 1963, as based on his records and

Re: GEORGE HENRY DAVIS

personal recollections. [REDACTED] continued Bezek has been under treatment for common, general type health problems and concluded Bezek to his best knowledge possesses no abnormal, mental, or related type problems.

On March 23, 1964, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Pueblo, Colorado, whose practice is limited principally to internal medicine, after pointing out that medical record data and personal observations concerning his patients as maintained by himself should be secured by subpoena duces tecum in the event of public type disclosure thereof should be desired, advised that George Henry Davis of 415 Broadway, Pueblo, Colorado, first came to his attention on February 10, 1964, when he suffered an attack of pleurisy. Davis thereafter returned once or twice in early November, 1963, complaining that he did not feel well. On March 6, 1964, Davis appeared and related he had been very much upset over President Kennedy's assassination and related something to the effect he possessed information about "others involved in the assassination" and was "suspicious of fellow employees at the Pueblo Ordnance Depot, whose eyes 'glowed with fire every time they look at me'." [REDACTED] stated Davis was suffering from hallucinations with the result he prescribed "Frenquel", an anti-hallucination drug manufactured by Merck and Company.

[REDACTED] stated Davis returned on March 10, 1964, and appeared more calm and not so flighty. [REDACTED] commented that Davis normally wears his suit coat, top coat, and hat into the examination room and removes them while awaiting examination. On March 10, 1964, [REDACTED] noted Davis to be "sheepishly" putting on a .38 caliber revolver when redressing with the



Re: GEORGE HENRY DAVIS

result that Davis when observing that [redacted] had noticed this, then became real "outward" in displaying the gun. Davis thereafter began exhibiting tendencies and through statements and demeanor on this and subsequent visits led [redacted] to diagnose Davis as [appearing to possess a senile psychosis] involving chronic brain syndrome, schizophrenic tendencies with definite hallucinations and paranoid ideas and probably the type of person who should be examined by a psychiatrist or a board of psychiatry with the objective of determining whether or not Davis should be committed to the Colorado State Hospital, Pueblo, Colorado, or some other mental institution for care and treatment. [redacted] concluded he did not like to take the initiative in such action, but had reported his ideas to "the immediate superior, name not recalled, of Davis at the Pueblo Ordnance Depot" on the occasion of such person having telephonically inquiring as to when Davis would be able to return to work, which Dr. Hite believes Davis has done.

Records of the Pueblo Police Department as checked March 23, 1964, by Mary Ann Corsentino, Traffic and General Indices, and by Sergeant David Davenport, Identification Bureau, resulted in the following data:

Re: Michael John Bezek, Jr.  
No data identifiable

Re: George Henry Davis  
June 8, 1952 - accident - no improper driving  
January 24, 1964 - running signal light - \$15.00  
fine suspended in view of 41 years of good  
driving record.

On March 24, 1964, Sheriff John Krutka, Pueblo County Sheriff's Office, Pueblo, Colorado, advised he could locate no data identifiable with Michael John Bezek. Krutka stated a deputy sheriff's commission card had been issued several years ago to George Henry Davis, but was being revoked.

FBI

Date: 3/26/64

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_

(Type in plain text or code)

Via \_\_\_\_\_

AIRTEL

AM-REGISTERED

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO:

DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM:

SAC, DETROIT (62-3550)

SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

SUBJECT:

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT

JOHN F. KENNEDY, 11/22/63,

DALLAS, TEXAS

OO: DL

Re Detroit airtel to Bureau and Dallas, dated 3/17/64.

Transmitted herewith for the Bureau are eight copies and for Detroit two copies of a letterhead memorandum concerning captioned matter. Eight color photographic prints are being forwarded Bureau also as an enclosure.

Investigation at Dallas was conducted by SA ARTHUR E. CARTER.

Mr. EDWARD C. FOLEY, aka "Cort" Foley, Plant Manager, Color Photo, Inc., Dallas, Texas, advised the eight color prints furnished the Dallas Office by the Detroit Office were "extra" prints made from film processed at the plant. He said there is no way to identify who actually took the photos. He estimated the approximate time of day they were made and knew of no significance they have in the instant investigation.

The eight color prints are being furnished the Bureau for study and consideration to determine if they may be considered of value in this investigation, since Mr. FOLEY was unable to identify the original photographer. If the Bureau deems them to be of value, sufficient copies should be made and the Dallas Office should be advised.

1 - BUREAU (ENCS.-16) (AM-REGISTERED)

2 - DETROIT (ENCS.-2)

2 - DALLAS

AEC:eah

(7)

REC-20

REC-13

11 MAR 28 1964

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_

Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_

M

Per \_\_\_\_\_

DL 100-10461

The original color prints should be returned to Detroit promptly so they may be returned to Mr. HARRY SCHNEIDER, business address, 24532 W. McNichols, residence address, 25150 Peekskill Rd., Southfield, Michigan.

Detroit, if not already handled, should prepare a report or submit 25 copies of FD-302's to Dallas covering the investigation which was conducted by that office in this matter.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

March 26, 1964

Dallas, Texas

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD  
KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

On March 25, 1964, Mr. Edward C. Foley, aka "Cort" Foley, residence address, 9755 Ash Creek Drive, telephone number DA 7-6032, Dallas, Texas, advised he is employed as Plant Manager at Color Photo, Inc., 1507 Sullivan, RI 7-0623, Dallas, Texas.

He observed eight color prints which were obtained from Mr. Harry Schneider, Southfield, Michigan, and said he recalled sending the prints to Mr. Schneider, his father-in-law. Mr. Foley said he obtained the prints from "Color Photo, Inc." He said they were "extra" prints from customer orders at the plant and he had no idea who made the original pictures and has no way of identifying the customer or customers who made the original photographs in Dallas, Texas.

The prints were numbered on the back "one through eight" and Mr. Foley described them as follows:

- 1) 5" x 7" color print of the President, which Mr. Foley said he recognized as being a picture of President John F. Kennedy which was taken at Dallas Love Field Airport on the morning of the day of the assassination, between 11:00 AM - 11:30 AM.
- 2) 5" x 7" color print of President and Mrs. John F. Kennedy and Governor and Mrs. John Connally in the Presidential car taken while they were en route to the parade on November 22, 1963, at Dallas, Texas. Mr. Foley stated he believed this picture was made somewhere on Cedar Springs Avenue. He estimated this was made between 11:15 AM and 11:45 AM on the morning of the day the President was assassinated.
- 3) 5" x 7" color print of the Presidential car, which Mr. Foley stated was taken in downtown Dallas on the main parade route, probably on Main Street in Dallas, Texas, on November 22, 1963, about noon.

COPIES DESTROYED

44 DEC 29 1972

**RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD  
KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS**

- 4) 2½" x 3½" color print of President and Mrs. John F. Kennedy. Mr. Foley stated this was taken at the Dallas Airport just before the party started to Dallas for the parade on November 22, 1963.
- 5) 3½" x 5" color print of the Texas School Book Depository taken from Commerce Street looking across Elm Street. Mr. Foley said he believed this picture was made several days after the assassination and it was probably made around noon, or shortly after, judging from the light on the west side of the building.
- 6) 3½" x 5" color print taken from Elm Street looking across the west end of Dealey Plaza to the west side of the Texas School Book Depository Building. Mr. Foley said he believed it was made shortly after noon several days after the assassination, noting there still is a large number of flowers, wreaths, etc., in the foreground between Commerce Street and Elm Street.
- 7) 3½" x 5" color print of the floral offerings between Commerce and Elm Streets looking east on Dealey Plaza. Mr. Foley estimated this was taken in the afternoon judging from the shadows on the floral pieces, which apparently face west, and the shadows are behind the pieces which would indicate it was in the afternoon when the picture was taken.
- 8) 3½" x 3½" color print of the south side of the Texas School Book Depository taken on Houston Street looking north and showing a portion of the reflection pool on Dealey Plaza, which shows an open window on the fifth floor in the southeast corner of the building.

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD  
KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

Mr. Foley advised he would estimate this was taken shortly before noon judging from the shadows cast by the figure in the right-hand side of the picture.

He reiterated that there was no way to identify the customer or customers from whose film these "extra" prints were printed at the Color Photo, Inc., 1507 Sullivan, Dallas, Texas.

Mr. Foley said he believed all of the above-described photographs were made in Dallas, Texas.

1-Mr. Belmont - Enclosure  
1-Mr. Rosen - Enclosure  
1-Mr. Sullivan - Enclosure  
1-Mr. Malley - Enclosure

March 26, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel  
The President's Commission  
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast  
Washington, D. C.

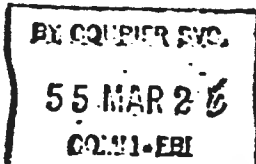
Dear Mr. Rankin:

In accordance with the oral request of Mr. Melvin Eisenberg on March 25, 1964, ten rounds of 6.5 mm. Mannlicher-Carcano ball type ammunition were delivered to Mr. Eisenberg on that date.

Also, in accordance with the oral request of Mr. Howard P. Willens on March 25, 1964, the items of evidence listed on the attached sheet were delivered to Mr. Willens on March 25, 1964.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover



NOT RECORDED  
99 MAR 31 1964

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

105-82555

RENTCH  
(10)

NOTE: The request for the ammunition was made by Mr. Melvin Eisenberg to SA Roy H. Jevons by telephone on 3/25/64.

The request for the items of evidence was made by Mr. Howard P. Willens on 3/25/64, to SA George H. Scatterday.

(Items C137 and C138 are two .38 Special cartridges;

MAIL ROOM

March 26, 1964

ITEMS NUMBERED

C137

C138

C51

C52

C53

C54

NOTE

(The above items constitute six unfired .38 special cartridges reportedly removed from Oswald's revolver.)

10 109060 -



- Mr. Tolson  
 - Mr. Boardman  
 - Mr. Nichols  
 - Mr. Belmont  
 - Mr. Mohr  
 - Mr. Casper  
 - Mr. Callahan  
 - Mr. Conrad  
 - Mr. DeLoach  
 - Mr. Evans  
 - Mr. Gale  
 - Mr. Rosen  
 - Mr. Sullivan  
 - Mr. Tavel  
 - Mr. Trotter  
 - Mr. Tele. Room  
 - Mr. Holmes  
 - Miss Gandy  
 - Mr. Sizoo  
 - Mail Room  
 March 26, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin  
 General Counsel  
 The President's Commission  
 303 Maryland Avenue, N. E.  
 Washington, D. C.

*Assassination of President John F. Kennedy*

Dear Mr. Rankin:

You are referred to my letter of March 17, 1964, which furnished copies of articles by Thomas Gittings Buchanan, Jr., appearing in recent issues of the French newspaper, "L'Express." There are enclosed for your information a copy of an article from the March 12, 1964, issue of that newspaper and two copies of a translation of that article made by this Bureau.

You will be furnished copies of future articles by Buchanan in "L'Express," as well as translations thereof.

BY COURIER SVC  
 56 MAR 27  
 EDWIN-581

Sincerely yours,  
 J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures - 3

162-109060  
 NOT RECORDED  
 195 MAR 27 1964

105-32555

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
 Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
 Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
 Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
 Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
 DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
 Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
 Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
 Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
 Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
 Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
 Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
 Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

See Memorandum W. A. Rorabacher to Mr. C. Sullivan, dated 2/25/64, captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald, Internal Security - Russia - Cuba," and prepared by this Bureau.

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-32555-581

REC'D-READING ROOM

MAR 26 5 42 PM '64

FBI

Mr. Belmont - Encl.  
1-Mr. Rosen - Encl.  
1-Mr. Sullivan - Encl.  
1-Mr. Malley - Encl.

March 27, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel  
The President's Commission  
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

*Assassination of President  
John F. Kennedy*

In accordance with the oral request of Mr. Melvin  
Eisenberg of your staff, the items of evidence listed on the  
attached sheet were delivered to him on the afternoon of  
March 26, 1964.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

ENCLOSURE

BY COURIER SVC  
27  
57 MAR 202

Enclosure - FBI

105-82555

1162-109060  
NOT RECORDED  
199 MAR 30 1964

NOTE: The oral request for this evidence was made by  
Mr. Eisenberg to SA Roy H. Jevons on 3/26/64.

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

REJ:ich (10)

ENCLOSURE

3 CHAL BOX ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

March 27, 1964

ITEMS NUMBERED

C13  
C251 - C253  
C47 - C50  
C15a

DESCRIPTION

Bullet from body of Officer J. D. Tippit  
Three bullets from body of Officer J. D. Tip  
Four cartridge cases found near the scene  
of the shooting of Officer J. D. Tippit  
Test specimens from Oswald's revolver

62-109068 -

ENCLOSURE

62-109060-2734 IN THIS FILE SKIPPED DURING  
SERIALIZATION.

100  
100  
100

100

F B I

Date: 3/25/64

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL  
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, PORTLAND (89-21)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY  
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS  
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNINGRE: EDWARD FRANK BRAYRe Portland airtel to Bureau, 3/19/64, and  
San Antonio airtel to Portland, 3/20/64.

For the information of the Bureau, referenced  
San Antonio airtel forwarded to Portland, five letters received  
by the Resident Agent at Austin, Texas, from Mr. LARRY TEMPLE,  
Administrative Assistant, Governor's Office, State of Texas,  
Austin. Electrostats of the letters were forwarded to Dallas.

Examination of the San Antonio letters disclosed  
them to be virtually identical to those received from EDWARD F.  
BRAY at Boston. There was one additional letter, dated  
3/14/64, to the Governor of Texas which dealt almost entirely  
with the USS "Thresher" disaster.

Enclosed for the Bureau is a Xerox of one of the  
letters forwarded by San Antonio, a letter dated 3/17/64 from  
Mr. TEMPLE to Mr. GEORGE CARLSON, Federal Bureau of  
Investigation, Austin. Paragraph two is of particular

3 - Bureau (Enc. 1)  
1 - Dallas (89-43)  
1 - San Antonio (89-67) (Enc. 2)  
1 - Portland  
WSB/nwt  
(6)

62-109060-2735  
12 MAR 27 1964Sent \_\_\_\_\_  
Special Agent In Charge

PD 89-21

interest since it sets out that a complete review of the Governor's files revealed no correspondence whatsoever from Mr. BRAY, other than the above mentioned letters which had been received on 3/17/64.

For the information of San Antonio, enclosed herewith are two copies of an insert regarding EDWARD FRANK BRAY, 25 copies of which were forwarded to Dallas by referenced Portland airtel of 3/19/64.



JOHN CONNALLY  
GOVERNOR OF TEXAS

March 17, 1964

Mr. George Carlson  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Ferry-Brooks Building  
Austin, Texas

Dear Mr. Carlson:

About the first of March, our office received contact from The Dallas Morning News pertaining to Edward F. Bray. The Dallas News representative said that Mr. Bray had contacted their office and said he had written a letter to Governor Connally in August, 1963, warning him of an assassination plot against his life in Dallas and that Governor Connally had neither replied to his letter nor taken any action.

A complete review of our files revealed no correspondence whatsoever from Mr. Bray. Today, we received the attached letter from Mr. Bray and we thought you might want to check into him and the situation he discusses. Again, so far as our files reflect, this is the first correspondence Governor Connally has received from Edward F. Bray.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Larry Temple".

Larry Temple  
Administrative Assistant

Attachment

ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. Rosen

DATE: 3/25/64

FROM : G. H. Scatterday

SUBJECT: THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION  
ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT

Tolson	
Belmont	
Mohr	
Casper	
Callahan	
Conrad	
DeLoach	
Felt	
Gale	
Rosen	
Sullivan	
Tavel	
Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Holmes	
Gandy	

At 9:30 a. m. today in the absence of Mr. Malley, G. H. Scatterday took a call from Mr. Howard Willens of the Commission. Willens requested that the Commission be furnished within one and one-half hours, if at all possible, the Commission's Exhibit No. 143 (our Exhibit C 15) which Willens stated was the revolver utilized by Oswald in killing Officer Tippit.

Assistant Director Conrad was contacted and advised of Willens' request. Mr. Conrad stated the exhibit would be delivered to Willens prior to 11:00 a. m. today.

Scatterday telephonically advised Willens that the revolver would be delivered to him by 11:00 a. m. today. (yes and ok)

ACTION: For information.

- 1 - Mr. Conrad
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan

GHS:mpd (7)

REC-31

2736  
MAR 27 1964

1 MAR 27 1964

EX-107  
MAR 30 1964



FBI

Date: 3/26/64

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_

(Type in plain text or code)

Via \_\_\_\_\_

AIRTEL

AIRMAIL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)(44-24016)

FROM: SAC, LAS VEGAS (55-1)(44-48)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN F. KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963,  
DALLAS, TEXAS  
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING  
(OO: DALLAS)

JACK L. RUBY, aka;  
LEE HARVEY OSWALD - VICTIM  
CR  
(OO: DALLAS)

Enclosed herewith are two post cards which bear no postmarks, one of which was received at the Reno, Nevada Resident Agency on 3/23/64, and one received at the Las Vegas Office on 3/26/64. Both cards bear the return address DOROTHY MENDENHALL, Linneus, Mo., USA.

The following information is contained on the card addressed to FBI Director, Reno, Nevada, USA:

"The Dallas trial has ended and Ruby gets the electric chair. With a little cooperation the ring behind Ruby and the real assassins could be detected. Some of the following names are wanted by the FBI. After checking your files send this list to Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy.

John McNeil  
George Walker  
Sam Dallas  
Sam Carlton  
Fred Kinglake  
Tom Kinglake  
Harley Talley  
Wilbur Torrance  
Dilman Heldstab  
Roy DEitzel  
Ed Cooney (deceased)

Ronald ELLiott  
Robert Latta  
Glen Smith  
Murray Keen  
Ivan Frye  
Ivol Printz  
Walter Stuhr  
Hugh Doak

MAR 28 1964

4- Bureau (Enc. 2)  
4- Dallas (89-43)(44-1639)  
2- Las Vegas

Special Agent in Charge  
DNB:rmb

M Per

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

1 set of 2 cards enclosed on 3/26/64

This is one of many  
cards being filed  
personally  
for a reason  
A

REC-31

2738

LV 55-1

The above belong to Christian Conventions, reg. in Washington 1942. They have no membership representation. I have information as to their headquarters. For further information contact Wm.L.OrnBURN, phone AM-3-9613, Moberly, Missouri.

**"Dorothy Mendenhall"**

The following information is contained on the card addressed to FBI Director, Las Vegas, Nevada, USA. On the face of the second card after the name DOROTHY MENDENHALL appear NOX and typed on one end of the card's face appears the following: "AM sending copies to ALL major FBI offices in U.S.A."

"Check FBI files for the following names, find the ring behind Ruby, the real assassin. Then sent to Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy.

John McNeill  
Geo. Walker  
Doyle Copland  
Sam Dallas  
Sam Carlton  
Glen Smith  
Fred Kinglake  
Tom Kinglake  
Robert Latta  
Harley Talley  
Dilman Heldstab  
Wilbur Torrence

Murray Keen  
Ivol Printz  
Ivan Frye  
Ronald Elliott  
Walter Stuhr  
Ed Cooney  
Roy Deitzel  
Hugh Doak  
Albert Sexton

This list belongs to Christian Conventions, reg. in Washington 1942. They have no membership representation. I'm personally acquainted with them and will direct you to their dens. They have persecuted me unmercifully. For further information phone W.L.Ornburn AM3-9613, Moberly, MO. If I do not hear from you I WILL know that you have accepted a bribe from these bloody criminals.

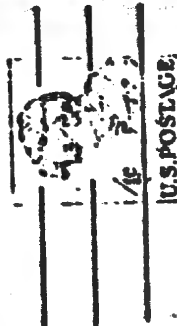
**Dorothy Mendenhall No 3"**

There is no identifiable information contained in the indices of the Las Vegas Office concerning any of the individuals listed on either card.

LV 55-1

Inasmuch as apparently all FBI Offices will receive or have received similar cards, no leads are being set forth in this communication and the office of origin is requested to advise if further investigation in this matter is desired at Las Vegas.

Received at the Reno,  
Nevada Resident  
Post Office,  
March 23, 1964.



THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

F.B.I.  
Director  
Reno, Nevada  
U.S.A.

Robert C. ...  
Linns us. Missouri  
US. 40



The Dallas trial has ended and  
Ruby : the electric chair.  
cooperation the  
behind Ruby and the real  
could be detected.

Wanted by the FBI, after check-  
ing your files send this list  
to Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy.

John F. O'Neil	Ronald Elliott
George Walker	John Latta
Sam Dallas	John Smith
Sam Walton	Curry Kohn
Fred Kinglake	Tom Frye
Don Kinglake	Ivan Printz
Harley Talley	Walter Stahr
Arthur Torrance	Walt Dock
Dillon Holman	
Ray Ditzel	

to Christian  
Convention 1964 in Washington  
They have no membership  
have no information  
for further information contact  
202-613-0113

Wenham

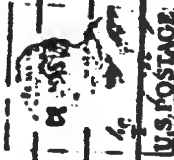
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D.C. 20535

Am adding copies to FBI  
major FBI offices in U.S.

Received in 7/26/64  
on 7/26/64

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

FBI Director  
Las Vegas,  
Nevada  
U.S.A.







March 26, 1964

By Courier Service

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Malley
- 1 - Mr. Conrad

Honorable James J. Rowley  
Chief  
U. S. Secret Service  
Department of the Treasury  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Jim:

The President's Commission requested that the FBI Laboratory conduct an examination of the windshield from the Presidential limousine to determine whether cracks in the windshield were caused by an object striking the glass from in front of the vehicle or behind the vehicle.

On March 20, 1964, the windshield was obtained from the White House Garage and the requested examinations were conducted.

The windshield is laminated safety glass which consists of two pieces of glass bonded together by a plastic interlayer.

The windshield has been struck by an object at the point at which the cracks in the glass join. This point is within an area circled in red on the windshield. The cracks which radiate from this point are present only in the outer layer of glass. Minute fragments of glass are missing from the outside surface of the outer layer of glass at the confluence of the cracks. In addition, scrapings which were previously obtained from the inside surface of the windshield in the immediate area of the point of impact were previously identified as lead.

When laminated glass is struck, the piece of glass opposite the side of impact is put into a state of tension.

NOTE: The results of the above examinations were furnished to the President's Commission by letter 3/23/64. A separate Laboratory report concerning these examinations is being furnished to the Dallas Office.

BY COURIER SVC.  
55 MAR 26  
COMM-FBI

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_

62-109060

DLK:KO (9)



Honorable James J. Novley

which results in cracks in the glass opposite the side of impact. These cracks radiate from the point of impact.

It was therefore concluded that the cracks resulted from the windshield having been struck from the inside; that is, from the rear of the vehicle.

The results of the above examinations have been furnished to the President's Commission.

On March 25, 1964, the windshield was returned to the White House Garage.

Sincerely,

EDGAR

3/26/64

PLAIN TEXT

TELETYPE

URGENT

TO SAC DALLAS (100-10401)

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (62-109060)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT J. F. FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE, DALLAS, TEXAS, MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING. REBUTAIRI, MARCH FOURTEEN, NINETEEN SIXTYFOUR.

SUBMITTED THREE BULLETS FIRED FROM WEAPON HAVING SAME RIFLING CHARACTERISTICS AS OSWALD'S REVOLVER. NO CONCLUSION COULD BE REACHED AS TO WHETHER THREE BULLETS WERE FIRED FROM WEAPON OR FROM OSWALD'S REVOLVER. CONSECUTIVE POINT THIRTYEIGHT SPECIAL BULLETS TEST FIRED FROM REVOLVER COULD NOT BE IDENTIFIED WITH EACH OTHER. NOTED THAT THE BARREL OF REVOLVER WAS DESIGNED FOR POINT THIRTYEIGHT S AND W BULLETS AND IT IS SLIGHTLY LARGER IN DIAMETER THAN BARRELS DESIGNED FOR POINT THIRTYEIGHT SPECIAL BULLETS. FIRING OF UNDERSIZED BULLETS COULD CAUSE ERRATIC PASSAGE OF THE BULLETS DOWN THE BARREL, RESULTING IN INDIVIDUAL MICROSCOPIC CHARACTERISTICS WHICH ARE NOT CONSISTENT. BARREL OF WEAPON COULD ALSO BE CHANGING DUE TO THE ACCUMULATION OF LEAD IN BARREL OR TO WEAR.

THAT ONE OR BOTH OF THE ABOVE CONDITIONS EXISTED AS POSSIBLE REASONS FOR THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT J. F. FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE, DALLAS, TEXAS.

Tolson  
Belmont  
Mohr  
Casper  
Callahan  
Conrad  
DeLoach  
Evans  
Gale  
Rosen  
Sullivan  
Tavel  
Trotter  
Tele. Room  
Holmes  
Gandy

CC:BSH (10)

- 1 - MR. BELMONT
- 1 - MR. ROSEN
- 1 - MR. SULLIVAN
- 1 - MR. MALLEY

(Based on memo 3/26/64  
R. H. Javens to Mr. Conrad  
re Assassination of President  
John F. Kennedy, Dallas, Texas,  
12/27/63 JC-KO)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION  
MAR 26 1964

TELETYPE

633 PM

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

TELETYPE TO DALLAS  
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,  
NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE,  
DALLAS, TEXAS, MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION  
CONCERNING  
62-109060

FROM FACT CONSECUTIVE POINT THIRTYEIGHT SPECIAL TEST BULLETS  
OBTAINED FROM REVOLVER COULD NOT BE IDENTIFIED WITH EACH OTHER.

LEAD ALLOY IN WINCHESTER DASH WESTERN COPPER COATED BULLETS  
FOUND BY SPECTROGRAPHIC EXAMINATION TO BE QUALITATIVELY SIMILAR  
TO WESTERN COPPER COATED BULLETS LOADED IN CARTRIDGES OBTAINED  
OSWALD'S REVOLVER, OSWALD'S POCKET AND UNITED STATES SECRET  
SERVICE. ALSO LEAD ALLOY IN REMINGTON DASH PETERS BULLET  
FOUND QUALITATIVELY SIMILAR TO LEAD ALLOY IN REMINGTON DASH  
PETERS BULLETS IN AFOREMENTIONED CARTRIDGES.

COPY OF REPORT TO DALLAS POLICE DEPARTMENT AND PHOTOGRAPHS  
OF SUBMITTED BULLETS FOLLOW.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION  
MAR 2 6 1964

TELETYPE

6:33 PM  
JLD

1 - Mr. Belmont  
1 - Mr. Rosen  
1 - Mr. Malley  
1 - Mr. Shroder  
1 - Mr. Rogge

March 26, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel  
The President's Commission  
800 Maryland Avenue, Northeast  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated March 12, 1964, concerning an article written by Mr. Bob Considine which appeared in the February 23, 1964, issue of the "New York Journal-American."

Enclosed for your assistance are two copies of a self-explanatory communication from our Dallas, Texas, Office dated March 23, 1964.

This concludes our inquiries into this matter.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

19 MAR 27 1964

BY COURIER SVC.

COMM-FBI

Enclosures (2)

62-109060

- 1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
- 1 - 44-24016 (Jack Leon Ruby)
- 1 - 105-32555 (Lee Harvey Oswald)

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

REC'D-READING ROOM

MAR 26 1 45 PM '64

UNRECORDED COPY

62-109060-2741

**NOTE:**

Commission, by referenced letter, referred to above item wherein one Warren Reynolds, a witness to Oswald's shooting of Dallas police officer J. D. Tippit, was in turn shot by an intruder in his auto concern. Dallas PD suspect, Darrell Wayne Garner, was absolved from involvement in the shooting of Reynolds "primarily" because of the testimony of Betty (Mooney) MacDonald, allegedly a stripper at Jack Ruby's Carousel Club. Subsequently, MacDonald is reported to have hung herself. The Commission requested "a full report." Purpose of Commission's request is not known; however, Reynolds was witness to Tippit shooting. Reynolds is recovering. Investigation by our Dallas Office through the Dallas PD substantially corroborates Considine's story with the exception his story is somewhat sensationalized. Based on our investigation MacDonald was never employed by Jack Ruby and there is no apparent connection with this matter and our investigation.

FBI

Date: 3/24/64

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL, REGISTERED  
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,  
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS  
MISCELLANEOUS, INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re Bureau airtel to Dallas, 3/20/64, requesting that if not available at Dallas, contact should be had with Mrs. MARY ANN MOORMAN for the purpose of obtaining the photograph which had been in the possession of Secret Service as indicated in President's Commission letter dated March 18, 1964.

Enclosed herewith are two Polaroid pictures obtained from Mrs. MARY ANN MOORMAN on March 23, 1964.

They are described as follows:

Number 1 is a photograph of very poor quality, being extremely light, and exhibits a lower corner of the Texas School Book Depository Building. No view is shown in the photograph of the upper floors of the building, and, particularly, the windows on the sixth floor are not shown. The principal subject in this photograph is a Dallas policeman on a motorcycle. No other parts of the Presidential motorcade are seen in the photograph. This photograph was the photograph Mrs. MOORMAN had turned over to the Secret Service on November 22, 1963, and which has since been returned to her.

C. C. Wick, Jr. (5) REC-31  
AIR MAIL, REGISTERED

RPG/ds

(5)

17 MAR 26 1964

Employed:

Sent

M

Per

PL 100-10461

Number 2 is a photograph taken by Mrs. MOORMAN and was the one sold by her to Associated Press. This photograph shows the automobile occupied by President KENNEDY and shows him leaning slightly to the left toward the position in which Mrs. KENNEDY is sitting in the car. Mrs. MOORMAN advised that this second photograph is the photograph she gave to FBI Agents on the night of November 22, 1963, and which has since been returned to her.

Mrs. MOORMAN advised she would appreciate these photographs being returned to her as soon as they have served their purpose.

EC-21

2742

March 27, 1964  
BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel  
The President's Commission  
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast  
Washington, D. C.

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Malley
- 1 - Mr. Shroder
- 1 - Mr. Raupach

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of March 18, 1964, concerning two photographs taken by Mrs. Mary Ann Moorman of the Presidential Motorcade in Dallas, Texas, on November 22, 1963.

Mrs. Moorman was contacted by Special Agents of our Dallas Office, and she furnished both photographs for your information which are enclosed. Mrs. Moorman advised that photograph number one was the photograph she furnished to Secret Service on November 22, 1963. Photograph number two was the one sold by her to the Associated Press and according to your letter has been previously observed by you.

Mrs. Moorman has advised she would appreciate the return of these photographs as soon as they have served their purpose.

Sincerely yours,

62-109000  
1 - Mr. R.E. Lenthall

Enclosures (2)

MR:map  
(8)

BY COURIER SVC  
MAR 30 1964  
COMM-FBI

- Tolson
- Belmont
- Mohr
- Casper
- Callahan
- Conrad
- DeLoach
- Felt
- Gale
- Rosen
- Sullivan
- Tavel
- Trotter
- Tele. Room
- Holmes
- Gandy

UNRECORDED

SEC. 1

RS 8

RECEIVED  
FBI  
MAR 27 1964

NOTE FILED IN 100-441100



**NOTE:**

By letter dated 3/18/64 the President's Commission referred to an interview with Mrs. Mary Ann Moorman concerning two photos she took of the Presidential Motorcade on 11/22/63. The Commission has previously seen photo # 2 depicting the President shortly after he was shot. However, the Commission did not see the first photograph taken by Mrs. Moorman and specifically wanted this photo. On 3/23/64 Mrs. Moorman was contacted regarding these photos and she submitted both of them for the information of the Commission.

FBI

REC 24

Date: 3/27/64

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL \_\_\_\_\_  
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, ALBUQUERQUE (89-27) (P)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN  
FITZGERALD KENNEDY, 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS  
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

On 3/25/64, a postcard was received by the Albuquerque Division from DOROTHY MENDENHALL, Linneaus, Mo. This card stated:

"Check FBI files for the following names, find the ring behind Ruby, the real Assassins. Then, if you will send this list to Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy.

"John Mc Neil  
"George Walker  
"Sam Dallas  
"Glen Smith  
"Tom Kinglake  
"Fred Kinglake  
"Robert Latta  
"Harley Talley  
"Albert Sexton

Murray Keen  
Ed Cooney (deceased)  
Roy Dietzel  
Ronald Elliott  
Ivol Frintz  
Ivan Frye  
Walter Stuhr  
Hugh Doak  
Wilbur Torrance

"The above belong to Christian Conventions. They have no membership representation (Reg. in Washington 1942). They have persecuted me unmercifully. I am

3 - Bureau  
2 - Dallas (89-43)  
2 - St. Louis  
2 - Albuquerque  
SJC/gcp  
(9)

REC 24

X-114

MAR 30 1964

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_

Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_

M

Per \_\_\_\_\_

AO 89-27

personally acquainted with them & can direct you to their dens! For further information phone Wm. L. Cornburn, AM 3-9513, Moherly, Missouri. I am sending this to ALL FBI offices in USA. If I do not hear from you I will know that you have accepted a bribe from these criminals.

Since MENDENHALL advised that she is directing similar postcards to all FBI Offices in the U.S., and since no investigation in this matter is apparent at this time in the Albuquerque Division, the above is furnished to the Bureau and Dallas for information purposes and whatever action is deemed advisable. No further investigation being conducted by this division UAC Dallas.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : MR. TROTTER

DATE: 3-26-64

FROM : A. K. Bowles

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSION  
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Tolson ☒  
Belmont ☒  
Mohr ☒  
Casper ☒  
Callahan ☒  
Conrad ☒  
DeLoach ☒  
Evans ☒  
Gale ☒  
Rosen ☒  
Sullivan ☒  
Tavel ☒  
Trotter ☒  
Tele. Room ☒  
Holmes ☒  
Gandy ☒

Rememo from C. S. Voelker to Mr. Trotter, 3-23-64, in which the Director approved our preparing charts of the latent fingerprint identifications of evidence relating to assassination of President Kennedy, review of these charts by supervisor of Latent Fingerprint Section, Sebastian F. Latona, with Milton Eisenberg of the Presidential Commission Staff on 3-27-64 and making Latona available for testimony at the Commission's request.

Eisenberg today requested the review with our fingerprint expert be in Eisenberg's office, 200 Maryland Avenue, N. E., at 10:30 a.m., 3-27-64. Fingerprint expert Latona and SA Carl S. Voelker will go to Eisenberg's office 3-27-64 for this review -- this has been cleared with Mr. Belmont.

## ACTION:

For information.

AKB:es  
(8)

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Conrad
- 1 - Mr. Voelker
- 1 - Mr. Ponder

MAR 30 1964

XEROX  
MAR 30 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-442101-2744

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: 3/25/64

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION  
ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

At 2:20 p. m. today, in the absence of Mr. Malley, SA Scatterday took a call from Mr. Howard Willens of the President's Commission. Willens stated that he had another "unreasonable" request to make. He stated he would like to have delivered within the hour, if possible, the six bullets from Oswald's revolver which he identified as C 51 through C 54, C 137 and C 138.

This request was relayed by SA Scatterday to Assistant Director Conrad who checked and advised these were unfired cartridges and they would be furnished to the Commission immediately.

At 3:00 p. m. SA Scatterday advised Mr. Willens that the exhibits were en route to him.

ACTION: For information.

- 1 - Mr. Conrad
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan

GHS:mpd (8)

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-10444

2745

XEROX  
MAR 30 1964

57 APR 1 1964

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION  
ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT

DATE: 3/25/64

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
Malone \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

ASAC Kyle Clark of Dallas telephonically advised he had just received a request from a member of the President's Commission now operating in Dallas to interview one John Martin, Superintendent of Safety, U. S. Post Office, Dallas. Martin apparently contacted the U. S. Attorney's office in Dallas where the Commission staff is operating from and indicated he had some information relating to his observations on the day of the assassination. Martin alleged he had never been interviewed. According to ASAC Clark, the staff member requested the FBI interview Martin and furnish the staff in Dallas with a copy of the results of the interview.

Martin was previously contacted on 12/3/63 by an Agent of our Dallas Office in connection with some movie film Martin took of the assassination scene. Martin stated he had already turned this film over to a representative of "Life" magazine. At this time Martin furnished no additional information or gave any indication he had any additional information relating to the assassination.

Subsequent inquiry made by us has established Martin's film was of absolutely no use to our investigation. The results of our contact with Martin are set forth in reports previously furnished to the President's Commission.

ASAC Clark stated that Martin, like many others, is apparently now "recalling" pertinent facts in view of the presence of staff members of the Commission in Dallas.

## ACTION:

In view of the request Dallas was instructed to interview Martin for full details regarding his alleged pertinent data and to apprise him of the fact he had been previously contacted by our office.

## RECOMMENDATIONS:

That a copy of the results of the interview of Martin be furnished to the Commission staff in Dallas since this information will be subsequently reported and disseminated to the Commission here in Washington, and that Dallas be advised.

1 - Mr. Sullivan

1 - Mr. Conrad

MAR 27 1964

MAR 30 1964

3/25/64  
ASAC Clark  
Dallas advised

JPM  
gmm

UPI-43

(KENNEDY)

PHOENIX, ARIZ.--FEDERAL AGENTS TODAY INVESTIGATED A \$5 BILL WITH REFERENCES TO THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY WRITTEN ON IT. WILLIAM P. SOYARS, SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE OF THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION IN ARIZONA, SAID THE BILL WAS FOUND SATURDAY NIGHT AT THE YUMA, ARIZ., GREENWOOD PARK BY A WOMAN CASHIER.

WRITTEN ON THE BILL WERE THE PHRASES:  
"GET READY TO KILL KENNEDY. USE TWO SHOTS. JOHNSON FOR PRESIDENT.  
KILL IN DALLAS. PARADE 12 NOON."  
SOYARS SAID THE BILL WAS SENT TO THE FBI'S WASHINGTON HEADQUARTERS FOR EXAMINATION.

3/12--MJ1104AES

62-109060-2747

ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Eggs \_\_\_\_\_  
Felt \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: 3/12/64

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: GREYHOUND PARK  
YUMA, ARIZONA  
\$5 BILL LOCATED 3/7/64--  
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Reference is made to the attached United Press International (UPI) ticker timed at 11:04 a. m., 3/12/64, captioned "(KENNEDY)" and datelined at Phoenix, Arizona. The ticker refers to the fact that Federal Agents are investigating a \$5 bill with references to the assassination of President Kennedy written on it. It quotes SAC William B. Soyars of the Phoenix FBI Office as stating the bill was found the night of 3/7/64 at a Yuma, Arizona, race track. UPI stated the writing on the bill is "Get rifle to kill Kennedy. Use two shots. Johnson for President. Kill in Dallas. Parade 12 noon." SAC Soyars is then quoted as stating bill has been sent to FBI Headquarters in Washington.

## ACTION TAKEN:

I had Wick telephone SAC Soyars at 1:05 p. m. to find out what this is all about. We have received many inquiries late this morning and early this afternoon from news media as to our findings in connection with the bill. SAC Soyars advised Wick that an FBI Resident Agent received a call from the race track at Yuma, Arizona, on Monday, 3/9/64, in which the caller mentioned location of this bill in the Saturday night, 3/7/64, receipts at the track. The Resident Agent obtained the bill and on Monday, 3/9/64, mailed it to the Phoenix Office. On Wednesday, 3/11/64, the Phoenix Office sent the bill to FBI Headquarters by airtel for examination.

SAC Soyars said that the race track people apparently talked to UPI and other news media people because on Wednesday, 3/11/64, Soyars received a call from a UPI representative in Phoenix who read to Soyars what he understood to be the

Enc. :

- 1 - Mr. Belmont (Enc.)
- 1 - Mr. Conrad (Enc.)
- 1 - Mr. Rosen (Enc.)
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan (Enc.)
- 1 - M. A. Jones (Enc.)

REW:amr  
(7)

EXFOK  
MAR 30 1964

100-24

(continued)

MAR 27 1964

2747



DeLoach to Mohr Memo

Re: Greyhound Park, Yuma, Arizona

\$5 Bill Located 3/7/64--Assassination of President Kennedy

writing on the bill located at the race track and turned over to the FBI Monday, 3/9/64. SAC Soyars told UPI he had no comment to make on it but admitted that the bill had been turned over to the FBI and was en route to Washington for examination.

Soyars stated he made no other comment inasmuch as the UPI people had all the facts, namely, the writing on the bill and the fact it had been turned over to the FBI.

ACTION BEING TAKEN:

Soyars was told he should continue no comment and we will do the same here at FBI Headquarters. Upon receipt of the material from Phoenix it will, of course, be handled expeditiously.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION  
ON THE  
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY  
200 Maryland Ave., N. E.  
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20002

EARL WARREN, Chairman  
RICHARD B. RUSSELL  
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER  
MALE BOOGS  
GERALD R. FORD  
JOHN J. MCCLOY  
ALLEN W. DULLES

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Casper	✓
Mr. Callahan	✓
Mr. Conrad	✓
Mr. DeLoach	✓
Mr. Evans	✓
Mr. Gale	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Sullivan	✓
Mr. Tavel	✓
Mr. Trotter	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Miss Holmes	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

J. LEE RANKIN,  
General Counsel

MAR 18 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover  
Director, Federal Bureau  
of Investigation  
Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

The U.S. Secret Service has in its possession the windshield which was on the Presidential limousine when the assassination of President Kennedy occurred. This windshield was brought to the Commission's offices on Monday, March 9, 1964, and was used in connection with the testimony of several Secret Service Agents. It has been returned to the Secret Service.

On this windshield, within a red circle, is a marking which was apparently caused by a hard object hitting the windshield. At this point, the windshield appears to be smooth on both sides. We would like your Bureau to examine this windshield to determine whether the object which caused this defect in the glass came from in front of the vehicle or behind the vehicle.

Could you make the necessary arrangements with the Secret Service for the transfer of the windshield. We have advised the Secret Service of this request to your Bureau.

Sincerely,

REC-24

J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel

11 MAR 18 1964

XEROX  
MAR 30 1964

2748

March 23, 1964

By Courier Service

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Malley
- 1 - Mr. Conrad

Honorable J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel  
The President's Commission  
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated March 18, 1964, in which it was requested that an examination be conducted to determine whether a marking on the windshield from the Presidential limousine was caused by an object striking the glass from in front of the vehicle or behind the vehicle.

The windshield has been obtained from the U. S. Secret Service and examined. It is laminated safety glass which consists of two pieces of glass bonded together by a plastic interlayer.

The windshield has been struck by an object at the point at which the cracks in the glass join. This point is within the area circled in red on the windshield. The cracks, which radiate from this point, are present only in the outer layer of glass. Minute fragments of glass are missing from the outside surface of the outer layer of glass at the confluence of the cracks. In addition, scrapings, Item C17, were obtained from the inside surface of the windshield in the immediate area of the point of impact and these scrapings were identified as lead.

XEROX

MAR 30 1964

Dallas (with copy of incoming)

ADDENDUM FOR DALLAS: A separate Laboratory report relative to the examination of the windshield is being submitted to your office.

105-82555

CLK:ko (5)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Tele. Room  
Belmont  
Mohr  
Casper  
Callahan  
Conrad  
DeLoach  
Evans  
Gale  
Rosen  
Sullivan  
Tavel  
Trotter  
Tele. Room  
Holmes  
Gandy

BY COURIER SVC.

COMM-FBI

MAR 24 1 33 PM '64

REC'D-READING ROOM MAR 24 1964

IN CHIEF, ASAC, DETROIT

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

When laminated glass is struck, the piece of glass opposite the side of impact is put into a state of tension which results in cracks in the glass opposite the side of impact. These cracks radiate from the point of impact.

It was therefore concluded that the cracks resulted from the windshield having been struck from the inside; that is, from the rear of the vehicle.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

1 - Mr. Belmont  
1 - Mr. Rosen  
1 - Mr. Sullivan  
1 - Mr. Malley

1 - Mr. Conrad

March 24, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel  
The President's Commission  
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated March 18, 1964, in which you requested a report of the results of the examination by the FBI of the President's automobile.

On the morning of November 23, 1963, a detailed search of the President's automobile was conducted at the White House Garage in Washington, D. C., by Laboratory personnel. This search was conducted for the purpose of locating any bullets or bullet fragments for examination. Three small metal fragments, Item C16, were found on the rear floor carpet of the automobile. Metallic residues, Item C17, were observed on the inside surface of the windshield at the cracked area and these residues were removed. It was subsequently determined by spectrographic analysis and was reported that the three metal fragments and metallic residues were similar in composition to the lead of the core of the bullet fragment, Item C1, which had previously been found on the front seat cushion by the Secret Service.

A dented area was located on the inside surface of the windshield chrome molding, at the top near the center, which was possibly produced by a bullet or bullet fragment.

Your request for a verbal description of the assassination scene and a contour map of the immediate area is being handled by separate letter.

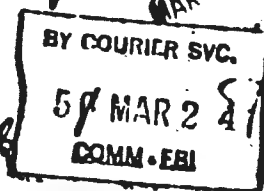
Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

105-82555

105-82555



MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

REC'D - READING ROOM

MAR 24 2 02 PM '64

RECEIVED COPY FILED IN

2749

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: 3/24/64

FROM : Mr. Jevons

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F.  
KENNEDY, 11/22/63,  
DALLAS, TEXAS

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

Special Agent Robert A. Frazier, Firearms Unit, FBI Laboratory, conferred with Mr. Melvin Eisenberg, an Attorney of the President's Commission, on March 24, 1964. This conference was held at Mr. Eisenberg's request at the Commission's Office. The conference began at 10:30 a.m. and ended at 3:30 p.m.

Mr. Eisenberg will be responsible for soliciting testimony of the firearms examiners before the Commission beginning on March 31, 1964. He desired to go over the firearms' testimony prior to the appearance of the examiner before the Commission. Mr. Frazier and Mr. Eisenberg discussed the assassination rifle, C14, as to its mechanism, origin, significance of manufacturer's marks on it and as to its accuracy and speed at which it could be fired. The characteristic of the telescopic sight were discussed as well as the quality and origin of the ammunition used in the assassination. With reference to the ammunition, Mr. Eisenberg was interested in bullet trajectory, muzzle energy and muzzle velocity. In connection with all of the above matters, Mr. Eisenberg was particularly interested in determining whether or not the firearms examiner who testified before the Commission would have in his possession at that time his original notes and any charts, photographs or diagrams necessary to his testimony. Mr. Frazier assured him that such would be the case, since this is the procedure invariably followed by the examiners in the FBI Laboratory and that the notes would be complete in every respect so that any questions the Commissioners may have in connection with the firearms identification, ballistics accuracy tests or other matters in their field of operation could be answered.

ACTION: For information.

105-82555

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Malley, Room 5710
- 1 - Mr. Rogge, Room 5730

RAF:bsm (10)

MAR 30 1964

25 MAR 30 1964

11-1

UNRECORDED COPY FILED

2756



Memo Gautbier to Callahan  
Re: Visual Aids  
3-25-64

RECOMMENDATION:

None; for information only.

*3/25/64*



1 - Mr. Belmont  
1 - Mr. Rosen  
1 - Mr. Malley  
1 - Mr. Shroder  
1 - Mr. Rogers

March 30, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel  
The President's Commission  
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated March 18, 1964, relating to the testimony of Mr. Mark Lane before the President's Commission. Mr. Lane alleged that a week prior to the assassination a meeting took place at the Carousel Club which was attended by Mr. Bernard Weissman, Dallas Police Officer J. D. Tippit and Mr. Jack Ruby.

Enclosed for your assistance are two copies of a communication from our Dallas, Texas, Office dated March 24, 1964, setting out the results of our inquiries into this allegation. The information contained in the enclosed communication was compiled from a review of investigation previously conducted by this Bureau and incorporated in investigative reports, all of which have been furnished to the President's Commission. The specific information relating to the individuals referred to in the enclosed communication came from the below listed reports as indicated:

1. Report of Special Agent Manning C. Clements dated November 30, 1963, at Dallas captioned, "Jack L. Ruby aka; Lee Harvey Oswald aka (deceased) - Victim, Civil Rights."

Mrs. Eva L. Grant  
Mr. Stanley F. Kaufman

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_

- 62-109060  
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)  
1 - 105-82655 (Lee Harvey Oswald)  
1 - 44-24016 (Jack Leon Ruby)  
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan  
1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach  
1 - Mr. J. W. Hines  
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan  
1 - Mr. J. N. Sizoo

RDR:vhm  
(15)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

REC'D-READING ROOM

FBI

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

MAR 30 3 43 PM '64

55-528-501  
-106060-29

REC-56

62-109060-2752

MAR 31 1964

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

2. Report of Special Agent Raymond J. Fox dated December 7, 1963, at Denver captioned, "Lee Harvey Oswald aka, IS - R."

Mr. William Milton Burley, II

3. Report of Special Agent Robert P. Genberling dated December 10, 1963, at Dallas captioned, "Lee Harvey Oswald aka, IS - R."

Mr. Larrie Henry Schmidt  
Mr. Bernard William Weissman

4. Report of Special Agent Manning C. Clements dated December 11, 1963, at Dallas captioned, "Jack L. Ruby aka; Lee Harvey Oswald aka (deceased) - Victim, Civil Rights."

Detective Thomas Donald McMillon

5. Report of Special Agent Manning C. Clements dated December 14, 1963, at Dallas captioned, "Jack L. Ruby aka; Lee Harvey Oswald aka (deceased) - Victim, Civil Rights."

Mr. Frank Bellocchio

This concludes our inquiries into this particular allegation.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (2)

NOTE: In the above referenced Commission letter Lane allegedly identified Ruby as the third member at this meeting before the Commission's executive session. Lane is also reported to have stated he was endeavoring to obtain from his "source" permission to reveal the name of the source to the Commission. However, the Commission indicated Lane had not recontacted them with regard to the identity of this source and that they were to communicate with him to establish whether he was in a position to reveal the name of the source. The enclosed information based on our investigation to date, discloses that no information has been developed by this Bureau indicating that such a meeting ever took place or that such a meeting was ever likely. This concludes our inquiry. - 2 -

3/30/64

PLAINTEXT

TELETYPE

URGENT

TO SAC DALLAS (89-43)

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (62-109060)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,  
NOVEMBER TWENTY-TWO, SIXTYTHREE, DALLAS, TEXAS, MISCELLANEOUS-  
INFORMATION CONCERNING.

REBUTEL MARCH FIVE, LAST, AND URAIRTELS MARCH SIXTEEN AND  
TWENTY-THREE, LAST, RELATING TO PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION REQUEST  
FOR TRANSCRIPTS OF ALL RADIO TRANSMISSIONS.

TO ENABLE COMMISSION TO INTELLIGENTLY EVALUATE DATA  
SUBMITTED, IMMEDIATELY FURNISH LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM IN  
FORM OF SUPPLEMENT TO PRIOR SUBMISSIONS CONTAINING ADEQUATE  
IDENTIFICATION OF POLICE CODES USED BY TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF  
PUBLIC SAFETY, DALLAS COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE, AND DALLAS  
POLICE DEPARTMENT IN TRANSMISSION LOGS. SET UP LETTERHEAD  
MEMORANDUM IN ABOVE INDICATED ORDER. EXPEDITE AS DISSEMINA-  
TION BEING HELD IN ABEYANCE PENDING RECEIPT OF THIS INFO.

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_

RDR:AOB

(4)

COPIES DESTROYED

44 DEC 29 1972

27  
MAR 31 1964

EX-105

FEC-53  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
(COMMUNICATIONS SECTION)  
MAR 30 1964

TELETYPE

6.07

62-109060-2753

MAR 31 1964

TELETYPE TO DALLAS (89-43)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD  
KENNEDY, 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS,  
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

NOTE: Commission by letter 3/3/64, requested above transmissions capable of being received in Dallas, Texas, for the period 11/22-24/63. This material had to be prepared by local authorities and unavoidable delay necessitated by Dallas Police Department's being unable to comply with Commission's request at early date. This material has now been received and in evaluating same it is felt some confusion might arise resulting in additional Commission request if identification of codes used not submitted with the actual transmission logs. When this code identification is received, dissemination to the Commission will be promptly made. Commission by letter 3/18/64 was advised of the delay necessitated in obtaining this information attributable to local departments.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 30 1964

TELETYPE

6:07 P.  
RL

FBI

Date: 3-26-64

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_

(Type in plain text or code)

Via \_\_\_\_\_

AIRTEL

AIRMAIL

(Priority)

Mr. Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
 Miss Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
 Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109000)  
 FROM: SAC, ST. LOUIS (89-36) (RUC)  
 SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
 JOHN F. KENNEDY,  
 DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63  
 AFO  
 OO: Dallas

Re Memphis teletype to Bureau, 3-23-64, and  
 St. Louis letter to Dallas, 3-25-64 (10).

Enclosed are copies of letterhead memorandum  
 as follows: Bureau - 8 copies; Dallas - 2 copies;  
 Memphis - 1 copy.

For the information of the Bureau and Dallas,  
 similar cards mailed by [redacted] have been  
 received by FBI offices at Denver, Milwaukee, and  
 Louisville, and forwarded by these offices to St. Louis.  
 Each of the postcards involved states on the front, "Am  
 sending copies to All major FBI offices in USA."

For the Bureau's additional information,  
 investigation reports were furnished to Dallas, 3-25-64.

## ENCLOSURE

- 3 - Bureau (Enc. 8) (RM)
- 2 - Dallas (Enc. 2) (RM)
- 1 - Memphis (Enc. 1) (RM)
- 1 - St. Louis
- 1 - GHS: [redacted]
- (7)

REC-54

MAR 30 1964

C. C. Wick

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_

Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_

M

Per \_\_\_\_\_

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR  
 ADD. DISSEMINATION

THREE COPY AND COPY OF ENCL FILED IN 63-6288-

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

St. Louis, Missouri

March 26, 1964

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN F. KENNEDY, Dallas,  
Texas, November 22, 1963  
ASSAULTING FEDERAL OFFICER

Based on receipt of a postal card sent to "FBI  
Director Nashville, Tennessee" from [REDACTED]  
Linneus, Missouri, received March 23, 1964, the following  
investigation was conducted by Special Agent James A. Duffey:

Captain S. S. Smith, Missouri State Highway Patrol  
(MSHP), Macon, Missouri, on March 24, 1964, advised that  
[REDACTED] is a mental case who has made numerous phone  
calls to prominent persons and written letters about a religious  
sect known as Christian Conventions. There is no arrest record  
with the MSHP for her. She is regarded as a psychotic. Captain  
Smith states that she has written and phoned Attorney David Collins  
of Macon.

Attorney David Collins, Macon, Missouri, on March 24,  
1964, advised he is not personally acquainted with [REDACTED]  
but his office has received numerous collect phone  
calls from her, most of which have not been accepted, as on the  
occasions when they were accepted she was incoherent and appeared  
to be a mental case claiming certain persons were attempt to kill  
her as they had President Kennedy. He suggested that Mr. F. M.  
Sagasser be contacted.

Mr. F. M. Sagasser, Acting Editor, "Chronicle-Herald",  
Macon, Missouri, on March 24, 1964, advised that [REDACTED] has  
sent money for ads to be placed in this paper in the personal  
ad section which criticized some organization known as Christian  
Conventions. Her sister, [REDACTED] New Cambria, Missouri,  
notified the paper of [REDACTED] condition and requested that  
the ads be disregarded.

[REDACTED] New Cambria, Missouri,  
advised that [REDACTED] (s her sister,  
She states that [REDACTED] was born near [REDACTED]  
Missouri, [REDACTED] and was married to [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] in September, 1941. They have two children, and

PROPERTY OF FBI  
This communication and its contents are  
loaned to you by the FBI, and neither  
nor its contents are to be distributed  
outside of the agency to which

Assassination of President John F. Kennedy

formerly resided at [REDACTED] Missouri, for about ten years until the family moved to [REDACTED] Missouri, in 1961. While in [REDACTED] began acting strangely (about 1957) and was responsible for numerous anonymous phone calls and for many letters which she signed. [She was] adjudicated as mentally incompetent at [REDACTED] February 15, 1959, and was admitted to [REDACTED] Missouri. In May of 1959, she was committed to the [REDACTED] Missouri, and remained there until November, 1959. She was admitted to [REDACTED] on July 20, 1962, after having been in a mental hospital at [REDACTED] prior to that date. [REDACTED] states that there is no basis in fact for utterances and writings of her sister [as they are] products of her hallucinations and imagination. She was a member of a religious sect, Christian Conventions, for a while and blames them for all of her trouble and all of the world's trouble.

Sheriff DEWEY CHAPMAN, Linneus, Missouri, on March 24, 1964, advised that [REDACTED] is mentally incompetent. She is a letter writer and places collect phone calls to prominent officials throughout the United States. Local operators refused to place one of these call to the President of the United States in October, 1963. [CHAPMAN] states that his investigation indicated [REDACTED] was declared mentally incompetent in 1959. He states that he has received complaints through official sources at Moberly that [REDACTED] has been harassing a boyhood sweetheart named [REDACTED]

The following interview with [REDACTED] was in the presence of Sheriff CHAPMAN:

[REDACTED] Missouri, when contacted March 24, 1964, refused to allow interviewing officers at her home, was incoherent and hysterical, made statements Christian Conventions was trying to kill her as they did President Kennedy. After officers left her residence, she caught up with them, apologized, and invited them to return to her home.

Re: Assassination of President John F. Kennedy

She stated she was a member of Christian Conventions, a religious sect, from 1952 to 1957. Since then eighteen other ministers (whereabouts unknown) have caused her trouble, have made her lose her job, caused her to be imprisoned, and prevented her from calling the President of the United States in October, 1962. She says that all of the eighteen are wanted by the FBI, "I just know it". When questioned concerning information concerning OSWALD, she stated "they, Christian Conventions, caused him to do it, voices told me so".

The following investigation was conducted at Moberly, Missouri, by SA ROBERT J. AHSENS [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Moberly, Missouri, states he dated [REDACTED] on several occasions twenty-five years ago; had had no contact with her until about seven years ago when she learned of his address and began making collect phone calls and writing him nonsensical letters. She has harassed him since and also written to some of his friends in derogation of him. He states he knows nothing of Christian Conventions or the eighteen persons usually named by [REDACTED], except as they have been set out in her letters. He states that he has reported this matter to local authorities.

Chief of Police OMAR WINN and Prosecuting Attorney CHANNING BLAEUER, Moberly, on March 25, 1964, state they have recieved a card or cards from [REDACTED], know about the trouble [REDACTED] has had with her, and consider this a matter of a [demented mind].



FBI

Date: 3/25/64

REC-53

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT  
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL  
(Priority or Method of Mailing)TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-100000)  
ATTN: FBI LABORATORY, DOCUMENT SECTION,  
MR. LYNDAL L. SHANEYFELT

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (62-75) (P)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN F. KENNEDY, 11/22/63.  
DALLAS, TEXAS

Re Butel call 3/23/64, to New York.

Attached hereto are three sets of color slides (5  
boxes in each set) pertaining to the assassination of  
Pres. KENNEDY, which were furnished to SA JAMES J. ROGERS,  
3/25/64 by Mr. HERBERT G. VORTH of Life Magazine, Time and  
Life Building, 50th St. and 6th Ave., NY, NY.It is noted the slides in each set are numbered  
1 to 169.4 - Bureau (101)  
1 - FBI Laboratory  
1 - New YorkJJH:es  
(6)

C-53

16 MAR 22 1964

EX-104

C C • Wick

5 MAR 31 1964  
Approved: \_\_\_\_\_  
Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_

March 27, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel  
The President's Commission  
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast  
Washington, D. C.

1 - Mr. Belmont  
1 - Mr. Rosen  
1 - Mr. Malley  
1 - Mr. Shroder  
1 - Mr. Rogge

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated February 21, 1964, wherein you request certain information relating to the 6.5 millimeter Mannlicher-Carcano Italian military rifle, and to your request to obtain the originals or photographic copies of all documents relating to this rifle.

With regard to your request in paragraph one, the following is submitted:

The rifle, K1, was correctly described previously by the Federal Bureau of Investigation Laboratory as a 6.5 millimeter Mannlicher-Carcano Italian military rifle, Model 01/38, Serial Number C2786. Micrometer measurements of the interior of the barrel of the rifle were made. The bore diameter is 6.50 millimeters (.256 inches).

In paragraph two you request sharper reproductions of exhibit numbers 13 and 18 appearing in Volume I of the Book of Exhibits furnished by this Bureau. Efforts were made to obtain sharper reproductions, and two enlarged photographic copies of each of the above exhibits are enclosed for your assistance. It should be noted these photographs were made from the microfilm record maintained by Klein's Sporting Goods. The original records from which the film was made have been destroyed.

In connection with paragraph four, the following is not out:

DUPLICATE YELLOW

1 - Dallas (100-10461) (SEE SAC, DALLAS NOTE, PAGE 5)

1 - Mr. I.W. Conrad  
1 - Mr. W.C. Sullivan  
1 - Mr. R.E. Lenihan  
1 - Mr. J.C. Cadigan

1 - 62-109030 (Assassination of President Kennedy)

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-17235

798

162-109060

199 MAR 31 1964

UNREG.

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

- (a) The weight of the rifle with sling is 8 pounds; without the sling 7 pounds 11 1/2 ounces.
- (b) The length of the rifle is 40.2 inches.
- (c) The length of the longest component, which is the stock, when disassembled is 34 1/2 inches.
- (d) (1) The average time required to disassemble the rifle is 1 1/2 minutes.  
(11) The average time required to assemble the rifle is 2 1/2 minutes.
- (e) The tools required to assemble or disassemble the rifle would include a screwdriver, fingernail file, coin (dime), or some similar object.
- (f) The Dallas Police Department, when searching Lee Harvey Oswald's residence at 1026 North Beckley, Dallas, Texas, on November 23, 1963, obtained a fingernail file and a screwdriver, and it is considered these items would normally be located at any residence. These objects would also be generally available at the Paine residence in Irving, Texas, or at the Texas School Book Depository Building.
- (g) The fired cartridge cases are ejected from the K1 rifle at various angles and distances depending upon the speed at which the bolt is operated and upon the position of the rifle at the time of extraction. This is a condition which exists with all bolt action rifles. Two series of tests were conducted. In one test, the barrel was held horizontally at the time of ejection. In the second test, the barrel was held at a 45-degree downward angle. In both tests, the ejection port was 32 inches above the floor.

In the horizontal barrel test, the ejected cartridge cases struck the floor between 59 inches and 101 inches from the ejection port. The angle

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

between the line of sight and the point of impact varied from 80 degrees to 97 degrees. All of the cartridge cases landed in a 47-inch diameter circle, the center of which was located 80 degrees from the ejection port on a line 90 degrees to the right of the line of sight.

In the test conducted with the barrel depressed at a 45-degree downward angle, the cartridge cases struck the floor between 85 inches and 115 inches from the ejection port. The angle between the line of sight and the point of impact varied from 64 degrees to 95 degrees. All of the cartridge cases landed in a 65-inch diameter circle, the center of which was located 88 inches from the ejection port on a line 80 degrees to the right of the line of sight.

These angles were measured clockwise from the line of sight with vertices at the ejection port.

It is pointed out that after striking the floor the cartridge cases ricocheted in a very erratic pattern both as to distance and direction some traveling as much as 10 feet beyond the point of impact.

In compliance with the requests set out in paragraph five, enclosed are two photographic copies of repair tag number 18374 which was obtained from the Irving Sport Shop, Irving, Texas. In addition, the following information is submitted:

(a) Your attention is invited to our letter dated March 18, 1964, which was in partial reply to your letter dated March 3, 1964, relating to the testimony of Marina Oswald. Specifically, item number two of your letter dated March 3, 1964, requested we endeavor to confirm or negate the apparent fact that the telescope was attached to the rifle when it was shipped to Dallas, Texas. The information enclosed with our letter

56  
Honorable J. Lee Rankin

dated March 18, 1964, would appear to comply with instant request. No further inquiry on this particular item is being made, unless a specific request to the contrary is received from you.

(b) From an examination of the K1 rifle, no indication was found that the telescopic sight was remounted. Its position on the rifle, the mounting screws and the screw holes show no evidence of having been altered. It cannot be determined whether or not the telescope tube has been shifted in its mount since shifting the tube would leave no marks or other evidence of adjustment.

(c) Our investigation has disclosed only one other family by the name of Oswald residing in the area of Irving, Texas; namely, Mr. Jerry A. Oswald, his wife, and two children.

(d) Mr. Jerry A. Oswald, as well as other persons having the last name of Oswald residing in Dallas and vicinity, were interviewed and all advised they had not taken a rifle to the Irving Sport Shop to have a telescopic sight mounted. The results of our investigation into this particular matter are recorded on pages 654 through 656 in the report of Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling at Dallas, dated December 23, 1963, captioned, "Lee Harvey Oswald, Internal Security - Russia - Cuba."

(e and f) According to Mr. Charles William Greener, owner of the Irving Sport Shop, the Irving Furniture Company, now defunct, and formerly operated by Mrs. Edith Whitworth, was located one block west of the Irving Sport Shop, on the north side of Irving Boulevard.

Your request to obtain the originals or photographic copies of all documents relating to the K1 rifle, as well as the rifle shipped to Aldens of Chicago, bearing Serial Number 2766, is still being vigorously pursued by this Bureau. For your information, seven of our continental offices are involved in this project including investigation in Canada. This material is being assembled as received for easy reference, and when all of the documents are obtained, you will be furnished the requested material.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosures (6)

NOTE TO SAC, DALLAS:

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA.,  
IS - R - CUBA

You will be furnished under separate cover photographic copies of the documents received by the FBI Laboratory, which have been furnished appropriate identification numbers where necessary. When all documents requested by the President's Commission have been received, the information relating to them, and any necessary explanatory notations, should be incorporated in an appropriate letterhead memorandum and submitted with two copies of each photograph to the Bureau for dissemination to the President's Commission. This matter should continue to receive your close attention so that this matter can be promptly handled. Insure all aspects of the Commission's request are complied with.

NOTE:

The Commission, in addition to the above technical data, requested the originals or photographic copies of all documents relating to the above weapons. This would include purchase orders, invoices, shipping documents, bills of lading, receipts, sales records, inventory records, of caseload business firms. It has been very extensive in nature, and certain difficulties in obtaining this information is beyond our control. This matter continues to be followed closely at the Bureau, and when all the requested material is received, the President's Commission will be promptly advised.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

## Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

FROM : J. D. Griffith

DATE: March 12, 1964

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_

Belmont \_\_\_\_\_

Mohr \_\_\_\_\_

Casper \_\_\_\_\_

Callahan \_\_\_\_\_

Conrad \_\_\_\_\_

DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_

Evans \_\_\_\_\_

Gale \_\_\_\_\_

Rosen \_\_\_\_\_

Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_

Tavel \_\_\_\_\_

Trotter \_\_\_\_\_

Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_

Holmes \_\_\_\_\_

Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,  
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63  
DISSEMINATION - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Reference is made to the memorandum dated 3/12/64, from C.F. DeLoach to Mr. Mohr entitled "Greyhound Park, Yuma, Arizona; \$5 Bill located 2/7/64--assassination of President Kennedy," which set forth that the Phoenix Office was transmitting a \$5.00 bill to the laboratory. This \$5.00 bill contained writing concerning the assassination of President Kennedy and has been received in the laboratory and designated as Q49C. *121747599C*

The writing appearing on the \$5.00 bill was not identified in the Non-Personal Letter file. A photograph will be added to this file for future reference.

The wording appearing on the face of the bill is as follows: On the left side of the bill is the wording: ["Johnson for Pres. Kill Kennedy at Dallas." The "J" in the name "Johnson" is a printed letter on the bill itself. To the right side of the printed "J" is the printed number "12" and immediately following the number "12" is the handwritten word "shots." Below the printed number "12" on the lower left corner of the bill is the word "o'clock."

Around the portrait of Lincoln in the center of the bill is the wording "Shoot a British Rifle Shoot at Dallas Texas."

On the right side of the bill is the wording "Shoot twice to be sure." On the back of the bill is the wording "Shoot between the eyes in parade kill Kennedy dead."

It was concluded that Lee Harvey Oswald whose known writings are available in the laboratory did not prepare the writing on Q49C. His known writings of Jack Ruby are available for comparison with Q49C.

105-32365

Enclosure

1 - Mr. Belmont

1 - Mr. Rosen

1 - Mr. Sullivan

1 - Mr. DeLoach (Mr. H. A. Jones)

REC-41

MAR 27 1964

JCC:fa  
(8)

Memorandum to Conrad from Griffith  
Assassination of John Fitzgerald Kennedy  
105-62555

... photograph of C490 is attached.

C490 will be retained in the Laboratory's file. A Laboratory report is being sent to the Phoenix Office with a copy to Dallas advising of the above results.

RECOMMENDATION: None. For your information.

ADDENDUM JRM:mpd 3/18/64:

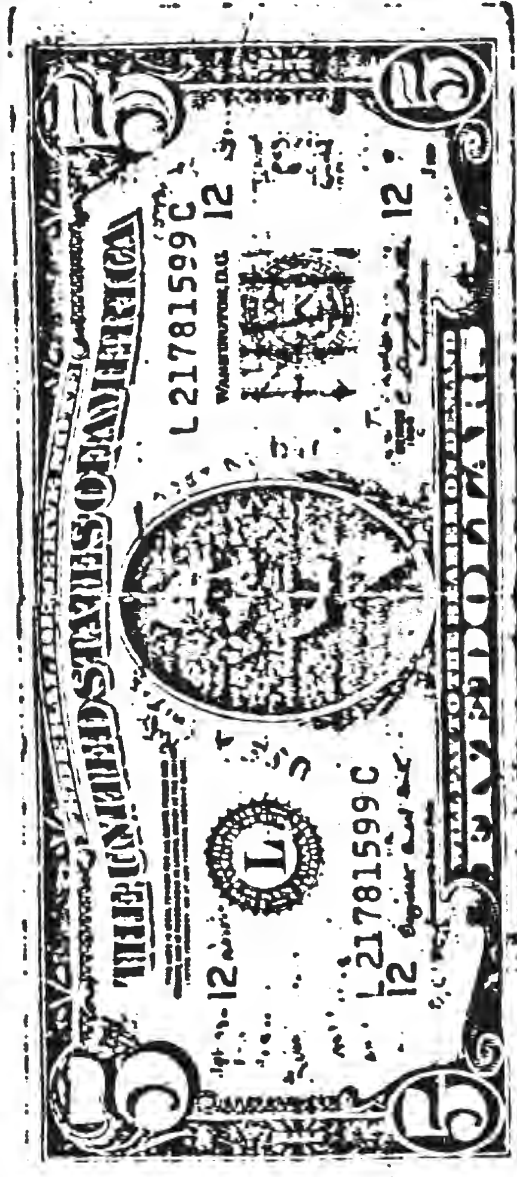
It is noted the \$5.00 bill referred to was found the night of March 7, 1964, at a Yuma, Arizona, race track and was noted among the various bills received at the track during the day of March 7. In view of the circumstances under which this bill was made available to the Phoenix Office and the fact that the writing appearing on the bill could not be identified in the Bureau's anonymous letter file, it would not be practical at this time to conduct active investigation to locate the individual responsible for placing the writing on the bill.

It is recommended that information concerning this \$5.00 bill be made available to the President's Commission as well as the Secret Service and letters are being prepared.





105-82555 AX Q496  
FBI  
LABORATORY



105-92555 AX 2496  
**FBI**  
LABORATORY

EX 108

REC-41

2756

Date: March 23, 1964  
 To: Chief, U. S. Secret Service  
 From: -- John Edgar Hoover, Director  
 Subject: ASSASSINATION OF  
 PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY  
 NOVEMBER 22, 1963  
 DALLAS, TEXAS

Enclosed for your information are two copies each of two photographs of a \$5 Federal Reserve Note, Serial Number L 21781509 C, Series 1950 C, which was found in the receipts of the Yuma Greyhound Club, Yuma, Arizona, on the morning of March 8, 1964.

Mr. Clifford B. Allore, manager of the above club, advised the \$5 Federal Reserve Note had been received at one of the pari mutual betting windows on the evening of either March 6, or March 7, 1964. During the morning of March 8, 1964, while his clerks were checking the betting receipts one of them turned this note over to him inasmuch as it contained notations which the clerk thought might have some connection with the assassination of President Kennedy.

Mr. Allore stated it would be impossible to determine which betting window had received the note, pointing out there are twenty-four such windows and that on the evenings of March 6, and March 7, 1964, there were in excess of 2800 persons present at the track.

This note was furnished to a representative of this Bureau at Yuma, Arizona, on March 8, 1964, and forwarded to our office in Phoenix, Arizona. It was immediately transmitted to the FBI Laboratory in Washington, D. C.

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach  
 1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan  
 1 - Mr. I. W. Conrad  
 1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan  
 1 - Mr. J. C. Cadigan

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
 Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
 Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
 Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
 Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
 DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
 Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
 Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
 Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
 Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
 Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
 Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
 Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

RDR:bhg  
 (13)

MAR 30 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

See Note Page Three.

REC'D-READING ROOM

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-447474-2756

Chief, U. S. Secret Service

The writing and hand printing on the \$5 note were searched through our anonymous letter file and no identification was effected. The writing and hand printing were compared with the known handwriting and hand printing of Lee Harvey Oswald and it was concluded that Oswald did not prepare the writing on the note.

- The wording appearing on the face of this note is as follows: On the left side, "Johnson for Pres. Kill Kennedy at Dallas." The "J" in the name "Johnson" is a printed letter on the note itself. To the right side of the printed "J" is the printed number "12" and immediately following the number "12" is the handwritten word "shots." Below the printed number "12" on the lower left corner of the note is the word "o'clock." Around the portrait of Lincoln in the center of the note is the wording "Use a British Rifle Shoot at Dallas Texas." On the right side of the note is the wording "Shoot twice to be sure." On the back of the note is the wording "Shoot between the eyes in parade Kill Kennedy dead."

The underlined words cannot be definitely determined but represent the most likely possibilities.

The above information is being furnished to the President's Commission investigating the assassination of President Kennedy.

The \$5 note is being retained by our Laboratory and will be returned to Mr. Allore, in accordance with his request, when no longer required. No further action is being taken in this matter.

Enclosures (4)

Let to Chief; U. S. Secret Service

**NOTE:**

For details see FD-302 submitted by Phoenix dated 3/10/64; C. D. DeLoach to Mr. Mohr memo dated 3/12/64, captioned, "Greyhound Park, Yuma, Arizona, \$5 Bill Located 3/7/64; Assassination of President Kennedy," REW:amr: as well as W. D. Griffith to Mr. Conrad memo dated 3/18/64, captioned "Assassination of John Fitzgerald Kennedy, Dallas, Texas, 11/22/63, Miscellaneous - Information Concerning," JCC:fa.

In view of the circumstances under which this note was made available to the Phoenix Office and the fact that the writing appearing on the note cannot be identified in the Bureau's anonymous letter file which makes it impractical at this time to conduct active investigation to locate the individual responsible for placing the writing on the note and unless in receipt of a specific request to the contrary from the President's Commission, no further action is contemplated. The note will be returned to Mr. Allore when the President's Commission terminates its inquiry into the assassination and providing a request to the contrary is not received.

The President's Commission is being advised separately.

FBI

REC-56

Date: MARCH 23, 1964

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIR-TEL \_\_\_\_\_  
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)  
FROM: SAC, MEMPHIS (44-1166) (p)  
SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN F. KENNEDY, 11/22/63;-  
DALLAS, TEXAS  
DALLAS CO

ReBuair-tel to Memphis dated 3/17/64.

Enclosed for the Bureau are original and seven copies of letterhead memorandum re above-captioned matter.

One copy of the enclosed memorandum is being disseminated to U. S. Secret Service, Memphis, Tenn. Interviews at Savannah, Tenn., 3/19/64, were conducted by SA JOHN T. DARKO. The Rev. PAULK's letter was acknowledged.

Two copies of the letterhead memorandum are enclosed for Dallas along with 25 copies each of investigative insert and FD 302's re interviews with Rev. JOHN C. PAULK and OSCAR H. BARNHILL, 3/19/64, at Savannah, Tenn.

- 3 - Bureau (Encs. 8) ENCLOSURE  
2 - Dallas (89-43) (Encs. 77)  
2 - Memphis

GWH:mjh  
(7)

100% corrected  
144-60 NIE 3-27-64  
RDR

REC 56

105-82555-2757

11 MAR 25 1964

Air Mail \_\_\_\_\_  
Teletype \_\_\_\_\_  
A. M. \_\_\_\_\_  
A. M. S. D. \_\_\_\_\_  
Spec. Del. \_\_\_\_\_

Reg. Mail \_\_\_\_\_

Registered \_\_\_\_\_

Sent \_\_\_\_\_

M

Per \_\_\_\_\_

Special Agent in Charge

1 - Mr. Belmont  
1 - Mr. Rosen  
1 - Mr. Malley  
1 - Mr. Shroder  
1 - Mr. Rogge

2757

March 27, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

REC-56

Honorable J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel  
The President's Commission  
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to a conversation between you and Mr. James R. Malley of this Bureau on March 16, 1964, at which time Mr. Malley delivered a letter bearing the return address of Mr. John C. Paulk, Savannah, Tennessee.

The above letter contained information indicating one Oscar Earnhill of Savannah, Tennessee, might have information of value relating to the assassination of President Kennedy. You requested we conduct appropriate investigation.

Enclosed for your information are two copies of a self-explanatory communication from our Memphis Office dated March 23, 1964, setting out the results of our investigation of the above allegation.

No further action is being taken in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

62-109060

1 - 62-109060 (President's Commission)

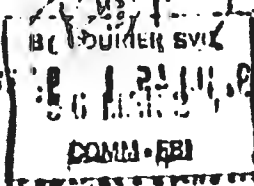
1 - Mr. R. E. Lonihan

Enclosures (2)

RDR:vlm  
(9)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_



REC'D-READING ROOM  
FBI  
MAR 27 1 24 PM '64

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-109060-27

7 APR 1 1964 TELETYPE UNIT ☐

**NOTE:**

Dallas by airtel 3/12/64 forwarded above letter to the Bureau which was promptly delivered to Mr. Rankin. Mr. Farlk is 87 years old and wrote his letter based on discussions with his niece's husband, Oscar Barnhill. Barnhill, a postal clerk, has no information of pertinence but drew certain "conclusions" as a result of press and other releases. No further action being taken.





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

Memphis, Tennessee  
March 23, 1964

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN F. KENNEDY  
NOVEMBER 22, 1963  
DALLAS, TEXAS

Set out below is a copy of a letter postmarked at Savannah, Tennessee, March 9, 1964, addressed to the "U. S. Investigating Committee. on death of late President Dallas Tex." bearing the return address "John C. Paulk, 2405 Mill St., Savannah Tenn."

"2405 Mill Street

"Savannah Tenn

March 8th 1964

"To US Invstingating Committee on the Late President murderer. Mr Oscar Barnhill perhaps can give you more information on the kind of rifle used. Mr. Barnhill was in Second World War

"Very Respectfully

Rev John C. Paulk

"Write to Oscar Barnhill  
c/o U. S. Post Office Here."

[Stamp: MAR 17 1964]

The Reverend John C. Paulk, 2405 Mill Street, Savannah, Tennessee, age 87, who is the pastor of the Tennessee Valley Church of God, with headquarters, Anderson Indiana, was interviewed on March 19, 1964. He stated he knows nothing whatsoever about the rifle used in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, other than what his nephew Oscar Barnhill told him during recent conversations. In effect he said his nephew told him it would be difficult to fire three shots from this type of rifle in such a short time. During the interview Rev. Mr. Paulk stated he had recently called the U. S. Naval Base at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, and spoke to some lieutenant concerning his views on the Cuban situation.

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN F. KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963  
DALLAS, TEXAS

He also disclosed he had conversed with U. S. Senator Albert Gore of Tennessee and expressed his opinion on the recent Federal income tax measure. He continued he had recently written to the Judge in Dallas who was in charge of the Jack Leon Ruby trial and advised him what the Bible said about "blood being taken by one man of another."

Mr. Oscar H. Barnhill, 1104 Oak Street, Savannah, Tennessee, a postal clerk at the U. S. Post Office, Savannah, advised on March 19, 1964, he had on a number of occasions conversed with his wife's uncle Rev. John C. Faulk, concerning the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. He said Rev. Mr. Faulk is a fanatic in some ways, particularly on religious matters, but he agrees with him on quite a few issues.

Mr. Barnhill stated he based his views on the weapon used in the slaying of President Kennedy as a result of reading newspapers, magazines, watching television programs and hearing radio broadcasts correlated with his experiences in the U. S. Army. He went on to say if the weapon used in the assassination is what he believes it to be, he was at a loss to understand how a man could fire three shots at a moving target in ten seconds. Mr. Barnhill stated he thought Oswald was a "damn good shot" and if Oswald was an average man he seriously doubted whether he would be able to fire three shots effectively as alleged. Mr. Barnhill was critical of the Police Department at Dallas, Texas, "for allowing Oswald to have been killed" and thought this should be held against the Dallas police.

Mr. Barnhill opined Oswald possibly had an accomplice, that ballistics tests would show whether the three bullets were fired from the same weapon, and if Oswald did fire the gun as alleged, the U. S. Marine Corps should know whether he had this ability.

Concerning Jack Leon Ruby, Mr. Barnhill advised he would have to listen to the evidence before passing judgment and he also felt it was possible Ruby was "goofy." Mr. Barnhill concluded he has no first-hand knowledge whatsoever relating to the slaying of President Kennedy.

FBI

Date: 3/26/64

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_

(Type in plain text or code)

Via \_\_\_\_\_

AIRTEL

AIRMAIL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109050)

FROM: SAC, PORTLAND (89-21)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,  
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS  
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING  
OO: Dallas

RE: CARL ANDERSON

Re Portland airtel, 3/20/64.

Enclosed herewith for Dallas are twenty-five copies of an insert, with appropriate FD-302 relative to an interview of CARL ANDERSON on 3/25/64. As indicated in the insert, ANDERSON is obsessed with the idea of what he calls "world power" which enables him to envision events before they occur and also to talk with deceased persons.

3 - Bureau (RM)  
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 25) (RM)  
1 - Portland

WSB/nwt  
(5)

62-109050-2158  
3 MAR 30 1964

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_

Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_

M

Per \_\_\_\_\_

Date: 3/20/64

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL  
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD aka  
IS - R - CUBA  
BUFILE: 105-82555

HINDS  
HINDS

✓

TESTE

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_ Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per SCS  
Special Agent in Charge

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 115-2775

1 - Belmont

Legat, Mexico

3-26-64

2759

Director, FBI (62-109060)(105-82555)

1 - Malley  
1 - Branigan  
1 - Rogge  
1 - Lenihan

EX-105

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT --  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY  
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS  
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

LEE HARVEY OSWALD  
IS - R - CUBA

Re your routing slip dated 3-11-64 requesting to be advised as to the number of copies of letterhead memoranda that should be furnished to the Bureau by your office to fulfill your reporting responsibilities in captioned matters

For your information and guidance in the future, an original and 9 copies of each letterhead memo prepared for dissemination by your office should be furnished the Bureau in captioned matters for use at Seat of Government. In addition, 2 copies of each letterhead memo should be designated for the DL office, office of origin in each of the captioned cases, and 2 additional copies of each letterhead memo should be designated for each auxiliary office handling leads in connection with such letterhead memo or the cover communication thereto.

In those instances when you are furnishing the Bureau Form FD 302 inserts for inclusion in a report being prepared for dissemination by the DL office in captioned matters, it will be necessary to furnish the Bureau 25 copies of such FD 302 inserts for use of the DL office and 2 additional copies of the FD 302 inserts for retention in Bufiles.

In addition to the above, in certain instances when the Bureau desires your office to furnish additional copies of the FD 302 inserts for expeditious dissemination at Seat of Government, your office will be appropriately advised in each specific instance.

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Rm. \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

REL:cgw  
(13)

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (Route thru for review)

SEE NOTE PAGE

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Letter to Legat, Mexico  
Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY  
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS  
62-109069

LEE HARVEY OSWALD  
105-82555

NOTE: By routing slip 3-11-64 Legat, Mexico, indicated such office was furnishing 25 copies of letterhead memoranda to the Bureau in connection with the case entitled "Assassination of President John F. Kennedy." Legat, Mexico, noted it has following the same procedure in furnishing Bureau letterhead memoranda on the Oswald case. Legat, requested to be advised if lesser number of copies of letterhead memoranda would suffice in order to save clerical time and expense. This matter has been coordinated with Mr. Rogge of Division 6 and with the DL office and the instructions contained herein may be implemented by the Legat, Mexico, immediately.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

## Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: 3-12-64

FROM : R. H. Jevons

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN F. KENNEDY; 11-22-63  
DALLAS, TEXAS

Tolson	
Belmont	
Mohr	
Casper	
Callahan	
Conrad	
DeLoach	
Evans	
Gale	
Rosen	
Sullivan	
Tavel	
Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Holmes	
Gandy	

By arrangement through Inspector J. R. Malley, Mr. Howard Willens of the President's Commission telephoned on 3-11-64, to arrange for representatives of the Commission to microscopically view the bullet and cartridge case evidence involved in the assassination of President Kennedy.

In accordance with the above arrangement, Mr. Melvin Eisenberg and Mr. David Belin came to the Laboratory on the afternoon of 3-11-64 to view the evidence. Preliminary to viewing the evidence, it was explained to them that the interpretation of bullet and cartridge case examinations depended upon a detailed and searching analysis and correlation of all microscopic phenomena appearing on the bullet or cartridge case by an expert in the field of firearms identification. Very little could be accomplished by a layman making a casual observation other than see the complexity of the examination. It was apparent that one of the objectives of the visit was to determine the best manner in which to present the firearms identification information to the members of the Commission. After observing several items of evidence under a microscope, both Eisenberg and Belin commented that it was indeed a very complex subject for a layman and stated that very little could be gained for members of the Commission to view the evidence in this manner.

During the course of the discussion, Mr. Eisenberg indicated that it was the Commission's understanding that in addition to the one bullet submitted to the Bureau from the body of Officer J. D. Tippit (shot to death by Oswald), other bullets had been recovered from the body of Officer Tippit. Eisenberg requested that, if possible, the Bureau arrange to obtain any such additional bullets from the local authorities and that such bullets be compared with Oswald's revolver. In this regard, Dallas has advised that immediately subsequent to the shooting, an offer of Laboratory assistance to the local authorities was extended by the Dallas Office in this local murder of Tippit.

62-109060

Enclosure

1 - Mr. Belmont

1 - Mr. Rosen

1 - Mr. Sullivan

1 - Mr. Malley

REC-43

MAR 30 1964

58 APR 2 1964 MAR 31 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

62-109060-1

17 07019

2760

R.H.J.

Mr. Jevons to Mr. Conrad  
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY  
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS

One bullet, several cartridge cases, and Oswald's revolver were subsequently submitted for such examination. The cartridge cases recovered near the scene of the shooting were identified with Oswald's revolver; however, because of mutilation, the bullet was not susceptible of identification. The Commission now desires that similar examination be made of any other bullets from Tippit's body which may be in the custody of local authorities. Eisenberg was advised that necessary action would be taken to explore the possibility of securing these bullets from local authorities on behalf of the Commission. Eisenberg indicated that this request would be confirmed in writing.

During the further course of the discussion, Mr. Belin advised that inasmuch as it appeared that almost all of the investigation in this matter had been conducted by the FBI, and since the firearms identification was crucial to the case, the Commission felt that there was merit in having the firearms evidence examined by some other organization and was considering making such a request. Under any other circumstances a comment of this kind would have been the basis for an immediate discontinuance of FBI Laboratory cooperation and service; however, Belin was merely advised in this instance that any decision as to such a course of action, of course, was strictly up to the Commission. We did, however, point out that, as the Commission has previously been advised by letter, the firearms identifications in this case had been performed independently by several of our top firearms examiners and that these examiners had independently arrived at the same conclusions of identification.

At the conclusion of the visit, Mr. Eisenberg advised that the Commission was also contemplating asking for official testimony of the FBI firearms expert before the Commission, as well as similar testimony from other FBI experts involved in the handwriting, the fabric and the powder residue examinations of the evidence in this case. He indicated that such testimony would probably be required during the week beginning March 23, 1964, or alternatively beginning March 30, 1964.

On the following day, March 12, 1964, during a continuation of the conferences, Mr. Eisenberg advised that the Commission had now definitely decided that they wished to have an independent examination of the firearms evidence and he advised that Mr. Rankin had instructed him to request the FBI to deliver the firearms evidence to Mr. Ronald Simmons, Weapons System Division, Fort Meade, Maryland, for this purpose on a date to be specified by the Commission in the near future. Eisenberg did not raise the subject of possible outside independent examinations of the other evidence in the case, but if the Commission follows the same theory that it is necessary for independent examinations to be made, they will undoubtedly extend their request to additional evidence in the future, such as the handwriting and the fabric examinations.



Mr. Jevons to Mr. Conrad  
RE: ASSASINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY  
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS

||| The question of whether an independent re-examination is to be made is one for the Commission to decide, and apparently the Commission has decided that they desire an independent examination, on the theory that they want a finding independent of the FBI. While we are, of course, mindful of the Director's instructions that we are to comply completely with all the Commission requests, it is respectfully suggested that in a situation of this type the Bureau will prefer to have the evidence delivered to the Commission and let the Commission then arrange all details of any such independent re-examination, including delivery to the independent agency. This would then preserve the independent nature of any such re-examinations throughout and would completely eliminate the possibility of any future allegation that the FBI exerted influence on the independent examiner selected by the Commission

ACTION:

(1) Dallas has been requested by teletype to obtain any additional bullets from Tippitt's body which may be available and forward them to the Bureau for examination on behalf of the Commission.

(2) It is our feeling that it is undesirable for this Bureau to act as the transmission belt in delivering any evidence to outside examiners, pursuant to the Commission's request. A proposed letter setting forth these views is attached.

*Handwritten notes:*  
✓ I agree. It is getting  
to be a little bit of a  
problem to deal with  
the Commission  
GPA

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: March 24, 1964

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN F. KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963  
DALLAS, TEXAS

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
Malone \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

Teletype from Dallas dated March 20, 1964, set forth information indicating that members of the President's Commission staff were in Dallas and were going to interview a number of the employees of the Texas School Book Depository Building. Teletype also mentioned a number of interviews were being conducted by the FBI and that based on a contact by the Dallas Office with Mr. Howard Willens of the President's Commission, who was also in Dallas at the time, had indicated that there was no duplication of effort.

By way of background the President's Commission by letter dated March 16, 1964, requested that a signed statement be obtained from each person known to have been in the Texas School Book Depository Building on November 22, 1963, and they outlined exactly what information they desired covered in the signed statement.

The matter of duplication of effort was taken up with J. Lee Rankin on the evening of March 23, 1964, and Mr. Rankin immediately called Mr. Howard Willens into his office for this discussion. It was pointed out to Mr. Rankin and Mr. Willens that we had received the Commission's request on March 16, 1964, to contact all employees of the Texas School Book Depository Building and take signed statements covering certain requested items and that on Friday, March 20, 1964, members of the Commission's staff were at the Texas School Book Depository Building interviewing individuals that had been or were being interviewed by Bureau personnel. It was pointed out that if the members of the Commission's staff were going to be interviewing some of the same people that we were interviewing, this appeared to be a waste of time and that we would like to hold up any additional interviews on the part of the Bureau and let the staff attorneys handle these interviews.

Mr. Rankin advised that he did not understand the work going on in Dallas to be a duplication of effort, but he certainly did not want any duplication of effort and asked Mr. Willens to explain exactly what was going on.

1 - Mr. Sullivan  
JRM:imt  
(7)

REC-43

60 100-160-2761  
B MAR 30 1964

EX-107  
MAR 30 1964

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

Mr. Willens advised he was thoroughly acquainted with the letter of March 16, 1964, that had been sent to the Bureau requesting all employees of the Texas School Book Depository Building interviewed and signed statements obtained. He stated that there had been five interviews at the Texas School Book Depository Building by the Commission staff members. He advised the purpose of these interviews was in connection with their appearance before the President's Commission for a hearing in Washington, D. C. and that the interviews made by the staff members did not cover the information that the Bureau had been requested to obtain in the form of signed statements. He stated the staff members covered information set forth in prior interviews with these individuals. He advised that there was absolutely no duplication of effort in this instance, but stated he understood why this impression might have been deducted in that Bureau employees and staff members were interviewing at the same location and the same date. It was pointed out to Mr. Rankin that this matter had been called to our attention by Mr. Roy S. Truly, the warehouse superintendent of the Texas School Book Depository Building and that he obviously felt there was duplication and that was why he called to the Bureau's attention the interviews of his employees by the Commission staff members. Mr. Rankin stated that he regretted the interviews were taking place simultaneously, but he wished to assure that there had been no duplication and that he was doing everything possible to see there was no duplication of effort. He commented that he was well aware of the tremendous amount of work the Bureau had been doing and that he certainly did not want a duplication of effort.

Mr. Rankin then inquired as to the status of the interviews of the employees of the Texas School Book Depository Building by the Bureau and he was advised this matter was being handled as rapidly as possible and results would be furnished to him upon completion. In this connection the Dallas Office will have these interviews completed later today or early tomorrow morning and expect to have the results in the mail on the evening of March 25, 1964.

Foregoing submitted for information.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 20 1964

TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC.

FBI DALLAS

310 PM CST URGENT 3-20-64 MH

TO DIRECTOR 52-109060

FROM DALLAS 100-10451 2P

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOV TWENTYTWO,  
SIXTYTHREE, DALLAS, MISC., INFO CONCERNING.

REBUAIRTEL MAR SIXTEEN ENCLOSING COPY OF A LETTER FROM PRESIDENT'S  
COMMISSION DATED MAR SIXTEEN LAST, WHICH REQUESTED SIGNED STATEMENTS  
BE OBTAINED FROM ALL PERSONS IN THE TEXAS SCHOOL BOOK DEPOSITORY BLDG  
ON THE DATE OF ASSASSINATION.

ROY S. TRULY, WAREHOUSE SUPERINTENDENT, TSBD, TODAY ADVISED  
THAT DAVID BELIN, OF THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION, IS NOW AT THE TSBD  
TAKING TAPED INTERVIEWS WITH EMPLOYEES. ONE EMPLOYEE KNOWN TO HAVE  
BEEN TAPED WAS MRS. R. A. REID, FROM WHOM AGENTS TOOK SIGNED STATE-  
MENTS MAR NINETEEN LAST. MR. TRULY INDICATED HE IS TO APPEAR IN  
WASHINGTON BEFORE COMMISSION MAR TWENTYFIVE.

MR. TRULY ADVISED BELIN AND OTHER REPRESENTATIVES OF COMMISSION  
HAVE BEEN TALKING WITH NEGRO EMPLOYEES AT THE BUILDING, AND ARE PLAN-

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 105-2762

COPY SENT TO MR. TOLSON

MAR 30 1964

MAR 30 1964

MAR 31 1964

PG 2

100-10461

ING TO SPEND ABOUT ONE HOUR TAPING AN INTERVIEW WITH TRULY HIMSELF  
THIS AFTERNOON.

I CONTACTED MR. HOWARD WILLENS, DEPT OF JUSTICE ATTORNEY ON SPECIAL  
ASSIGNMENT TO THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION, WHO IS IN DALLAS, AND  
POINTED OUT TO HIM ABOUT THE TAKING OF STATEMENTS BY COMMISSION REPRESENTATIVES  
WHEREAS WE WERE ALSO TAKING STATEMENTS. I ASKED WILLENS  
IF THE INTERVIEWS BY BELIN WERE A DUPLICATION OF THE WORK WE HAD BEEN  
ASKED TO DO AND HE STATED THERE WAS NO DUPLICATION, BUT THAT COM-  
MISSION REPRESENTATIVES WERE GOING TO TALK TO FIVE OR SIX PEOPLE WHO  
WERE SCHEDULED TO APPEAR BEFORE THE COMMISSION DURING THE WEEK BEGIN-  
NING MAR TWENTYTHREE.

*Howard P. Willens*

ABOVE IS FOR BUREAU'S INFORMATION, AND THE TAKING OF SIGNED  
STATEMENTS AS REQUESTED IS CONTINUING.

*President's*

*Commission*

*D.C.*

END

VS

FBI WASH DC

P

*I would suggest you  
to be the up with  
Ray & I will have  
you withdraw & let  
his (attorney) take the  
statements. If you are wasting  
more time & money  
you better not deal with  
Willens. He is a mere  
underling.*

*EX J*

FBI

Date: 3/28/64

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL  
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)  
FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)  
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,  
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS.  
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re Dallas airtel to Bureau, 3/25/64, enclosing five copies each of inserts and an FD-302 containing signed statements obtained from individuals who were in the Texas School Book Depository Building on November 22, 1963, the identities of which individuals were set forth in such airtel; Houston airtel to Bureau, 3/25/64, enclosing five copies of an FD-302 containing a signed statement of STEVEN F. WILSON; and, Dallas telephone call to Mr. GEORGE SCATTERDAY, Division 6, 3/27/64.

In answer to the questions asked by Mr. SCATTERDAY, the following information is set forth:

1. The list of individuals interviewed, reflected in referenced Dallas airtel, does not contain any individuals that were not previously interviewed during this investigation.

2. The statements obtained from the individuals listed in referenced Dallas airtel do not contain any information not previously reported except personal data concerning the individuals interviewed, such as age, race, etc. During the course of the taking of the signed statements, the

RPG/ds  
(5)

REC-43

17 1 1 1964

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_

Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_

Special Agent in Charge

74 APR 2

PL 100-10461

result of the previous interview with the individual was reviewed with such person and no discrepancies or additional information was obtained.

3. Inasmuch as there were no discrepancies or additional information set forth in the signed statements and the fact that they have been furnished to the Commission in the form of the inserts and FD-302 already submitted to the Bureau, such statements will not be set forth in a subsequent report, per instructions of Mr. SCATTERDAY, UACB.

4. With respect to the signed statement obtained by the Houston Office from STEVEN F. WILSON at Corpus Christi, Texas, no discrepancies or additional information of significance was developed beyond that obtained from him in the original interview.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : MR. CALLAHAN

DATE: 3-27-64

FROM : L. J. GAUTHIER

SUBJECT: PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION  
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY  
VISUAL AIDS

*all*

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. DeLoach	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Casper	✓
Mr. Callahan	✓
Mr. Conrad	✓
Mr. Felt	✓
Mr. Gale	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Sullivan	✓
Mr. Tavel	✓
Mr. Trotter	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Mr. Holmes	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

By letter dated March 18, 1964, the President's Commission requested that the Bureau provide a verbal description of the assassination site in Dallas. The attached exhibits provide a verbal and pictorial description of Dealey Plaza, Dallas, Texas, which was the scene of the assassination of President Kennedy on 11-22-63. Information copies attached for your use.

## RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached letter and exhibits be approved and forwarded to the President's Commission.

Enclosures: 2 3 31.42

LJG:bod  
(6)

- 1 - Mr. Belmont (Enclosure)
- 1 - Mr. Rosen (Mr. Malley) (Enclosure)
- 1 - Mr. Conrad (Enclosure)
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan (Enclosure)

ENCLOSURE

REC-16

MAR 31 1964

12 73  
APR 3 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN



**PLACE:** Dealey Plaza  
Dallas, Texas

**OWNERSHIP:** City of Dallas, Texas

**HISTORICAL BACKGROUND:** This area (3.07 acres), called "The Front Door of Dallas," was acquired by the City of Dallas for the construction of the Triple Underpass at Commerce, Main and Elm Streets. The property was transferred to the Park Board for maintenance purposes in 1936. Named Dealey Plaza, September 19, 1935 (city minutes, City of Dallas, Dallas, Texas, Volume 8, page 457), in honor of George B. Dealey, Publisher of the Dallas News and long outstanding in Dallas civic affairs, the Triple Underpass was officially opened on Friday afternoon, May 1, 1936. On March 2, 1940, funds were appropriated to carry out improvements consisting of a program for complete re-landscaping and new structures.

**PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:** Dealey Plaza focalizes on incoming and outgoing traffic between downtown Dallas and the major highway systems to the north, west and south of the city. The Plaza is bounded on the north by Elm Street, on the east by Houston Street, on the south by Commerce Street, and on the west by the Triple Underpass.

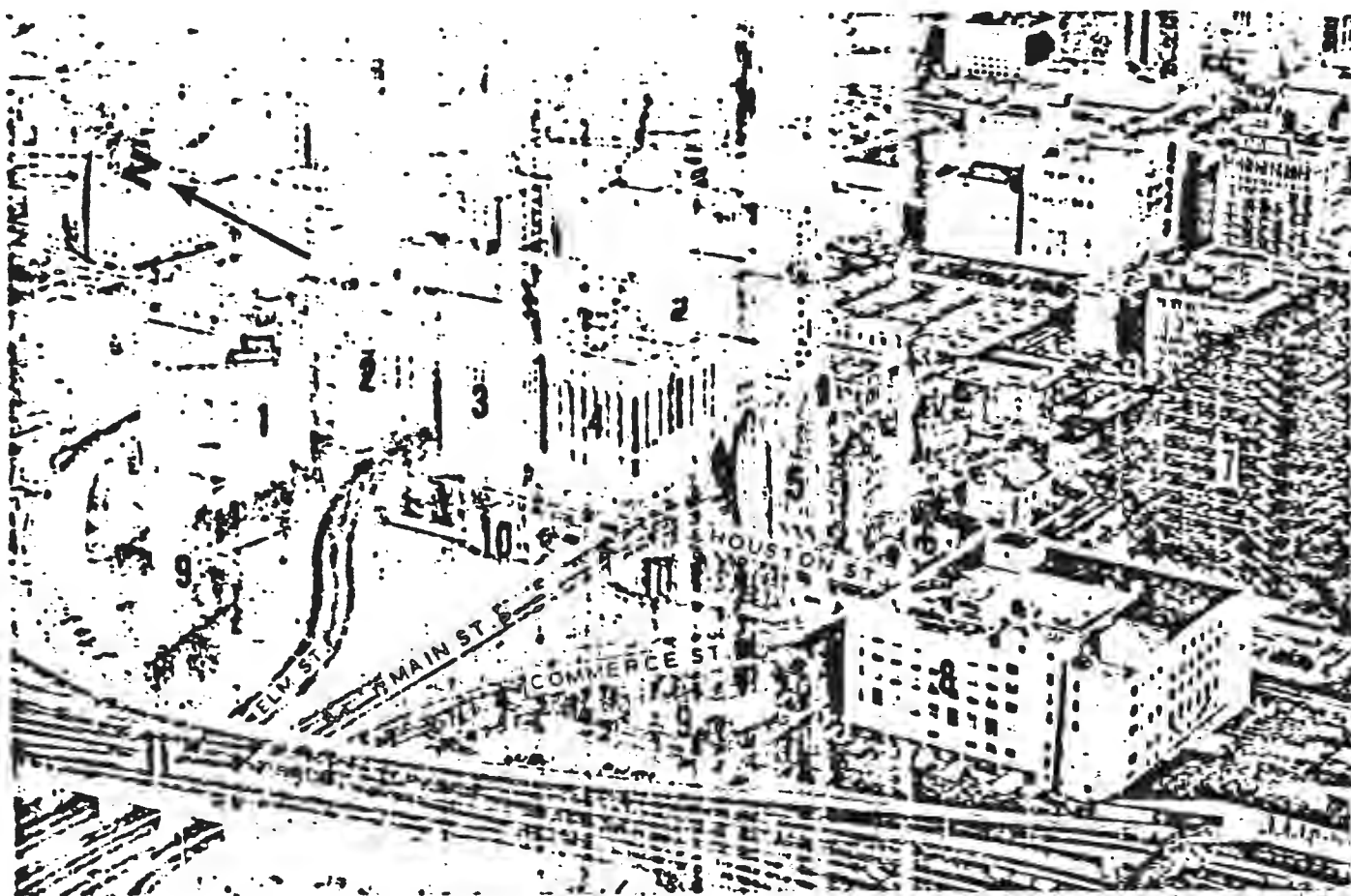
The width of each concrete roadway through the Plaza is 40 feet. The Main Street roadway divides the Plaza and handles both eastbound and westbound traffic. The Elm Street roadway flows traffic one way toward the west from Elm Street, sweeping southwesterly toward the Triple Underpass. The Commerce Street roadway flows traffic one way eastward in a southeasterly direction from the Triple Underpass to Commerce Street.

The declining angle, east to west, of the entire Plaza area is approximately 3 degrees, or about a 1-foot drop per 20 linear feet. The distance from Houston Street to the Underpass is approximately 495 feet by way of Elm and Commerce Streets. When traveling by way of Main Street, this distance is approximately 425 feet. The road level at the Triple Underpass is approximately 24 feet lower than at the Houston Street level.

Sidewalks, 10 feet wide, exist on the north side of the Elm Street roadway, on the west side of Houston Street and on the south side of the Commerce Street roadway.

Concrete pergolas are located on the northwest and southwest corners of the Plaza overlooking the roadways and lawn areas. Concrete peristyles, pylons and reflecting pools are located on the northeast and southeast corners of the Plaza. Evergreen shrubs, trees, and flower borders are situated in the Plaza area.

Steel and masonry structures enclose the Plaza. At the northeast corner, the Texas School Book Depository and Dal-Tex Buildings rise to heights of 94 feet and 110 feet respectively. On the Plaza's east side stand the Dallas County Records Building, 93 feet high; the Dallas County Criminal Courts Building, 124 feet high; the Old Court House, 73 feet high; the Neeley Bryan House, 12 feet high; and the 179-foot-high steel superstructure for the Dallas County Government Center. On the south side of the Plaza, the United States Post Office Building rises to a height of 114 feet, and to the west is the railroad right-of-way, which passes over the triple roadways at a height of 23 feet, 4 inches.



## DEALEY PLAZA -- DALLAS, TEXAS

1. TEXAS SCHOOL BOOK DEPOSITORY
2. DAL-TEX BUILDING
3. DALLAS COUNTY RECORDS BUILDING
4. DALLAS COUNTY CRIMINAL COURTS BUILDING
5. OLD COURT HOUSE
6. NEELEY BRYAN HOUSE
7. DALLAS COUNTY GOVERNMENT CENTER (UNDER CONSTRUCTION)
8. UNITED STATES POST OFFICE BUILDING
9. PERGOLAS
10. PERISTYLES AND REFLECTING POOLS
11. RAILROAD OVERPASS (TRIPLE UNDERPASS)

EXHIBIT 2



HOUSTON ST.  
430 FT. ELEVATION  
(ABOVE SEA LEVEL)

TRIPLE UNDERPASS  
406 FT. ELEVATION  
(ABOVE SEA LEVEL)

ROAD GRADE

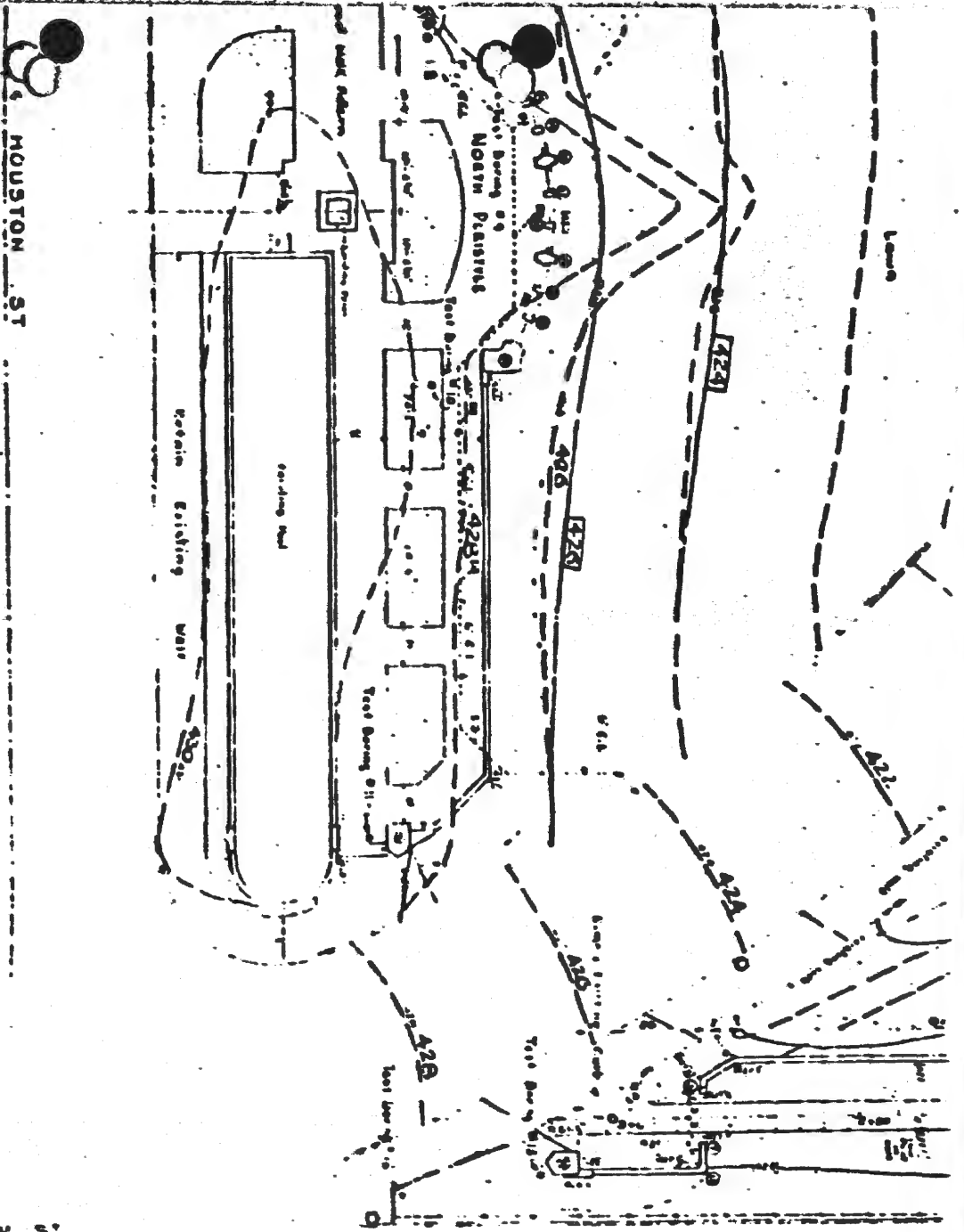
3°

495 FT. HOUSTON ST. TO TRIPLE UNDERPASS

RATE OF DECLINE ALONG PARKWAY AT ELM ST. BETWEEN HOUSTON ST. AND  
TRIPLE UNDERPASS--1 FT. DROP PER EACH 20 FT. (APPROX.)

EXHIBIT 3

- LEGEND**
- Contours of existing surface
  - Contours of proposed grade
  - Existing elevations
  - Proposed elevations
  - Existing ornamental lights
  - Existing traffic signal lights
  - Cultivation area



HOUSTON ST

**DIMENSION & GRADING PLAN**

**DEALEY PLAZA**

THE DALLAS PARK BOARD

HARE & HARE  
Landscape Architects - City Planners  
Houston, Texas

*Handwritten signature*

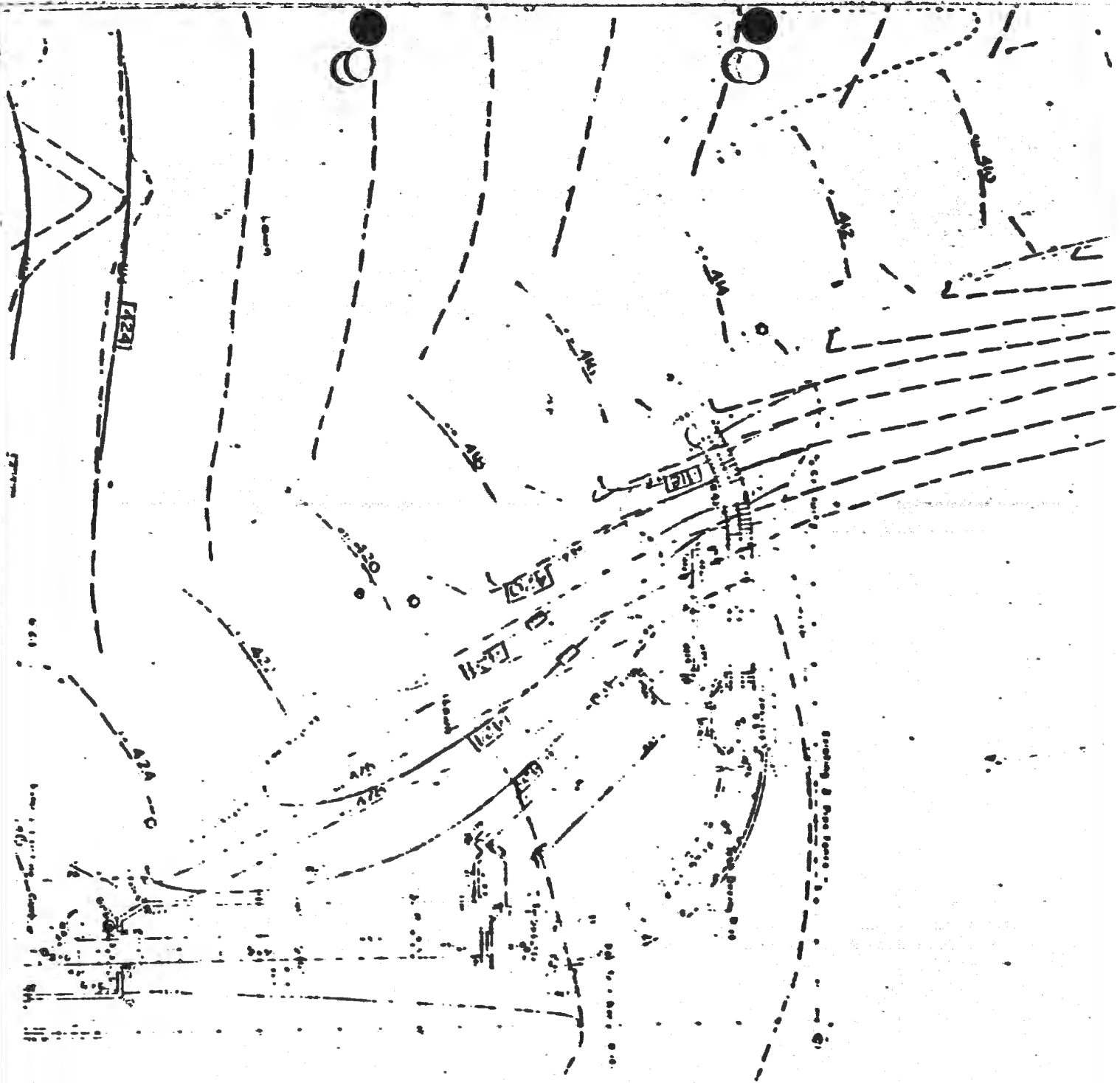


EXHIBIT 4

11  
 12  
 13  
 14  
 15  
 16  
 17  
 18  
 19  
 20  
 21  
 22  
 23  
 24  
 25  
 26  
 27  
 28  
 29  
 30  
 31  
 32  
 33  
 34  
 35  
 36  
 37  
 38  
 39  
 40  
 41  
 42  
 43  
 44  
 45  
 46  
 47  
 48  
 49  
 50  
 51  
 52  
 53  
 54  
 55  
 56  
 57  
 58  
 59  
 60  
 61  
 62  
 63  
 64  
 65  
 66  
 67  
 68  
 69  
 70  
 71  
 72  
 73  
 74  
 75  
 76  
 77  
 78  
 79  
 80  
 81  
 82  
 83  
 84  
 85  
 86  
 87  
 88  
 89  
 90  
 91  
 92  
 93  
 94  
 95  
 96  
 97  
 98  
 99  
 100

101  
 102  
 103  
 104  
 105  
 106  
 107  
 108  
 109  
 110  
 111  
 112  
 113  
 114  
 115  
 116  
 117  
 118  
 119  
 120  
 121  
 122  
 123  
 124  
 125  
 126  
 127  
 128  
 129  
 130  
 131  
 132  
 133  
 134  
 135  
 136  
 137  
 138  
 139  
 140  
 141  
 142  
 143  
 144  
 145  
 146  
 147  
 148  
 149  
 150  
 151  
 152  
 153  
 154  
 155  
 156  
 157  
 158  
 159  
 160  
 161  
 162  
 163  
 164  
 165  
 166  
 167  
 168  
 169  
 170  
 171  
 172  
 173  
 174  
 175  
 176  
 177  
 178  
 179  
 180  
 181  
 182  
 183  
 184  
 185  
 186  
 187  
 188  
 189  
 190  
 191  
 192  
 193  
 194  
 195  
 196  
 197  
 198  
 199  
 200

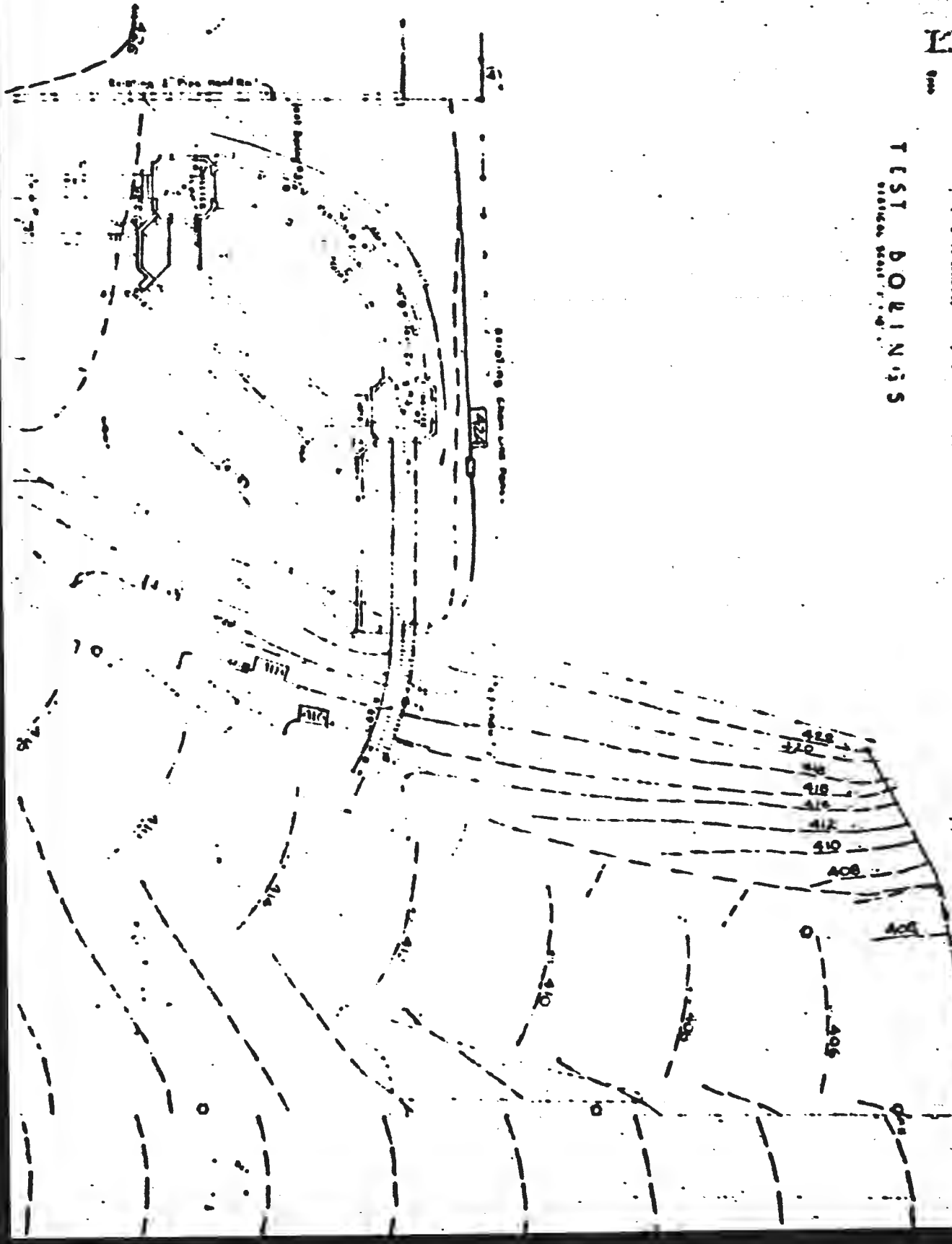
# TEST BORINGS

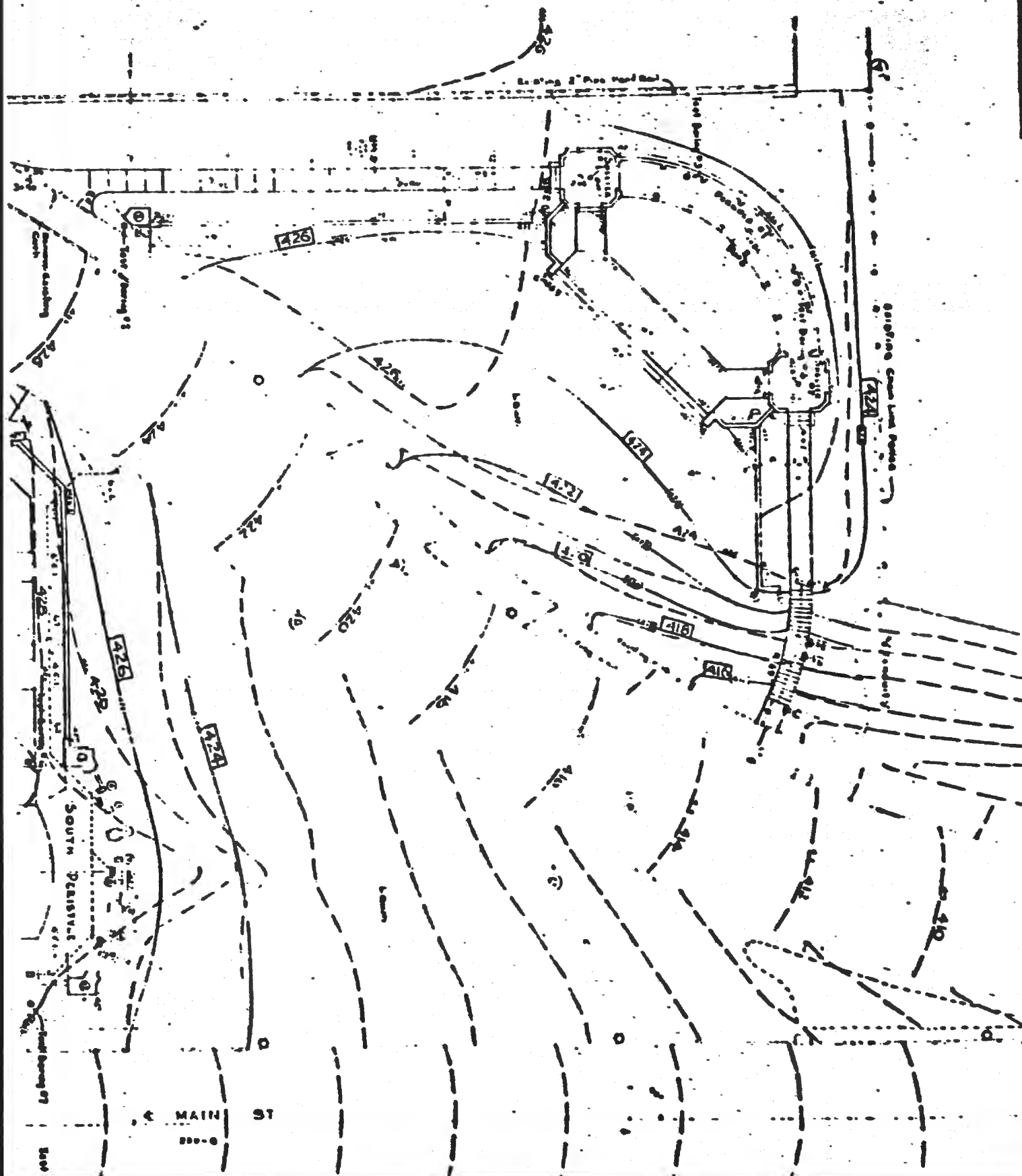
1  
 2  
 3  
 4  
 5  
 6  
 7  
 8  
 9  
 10  
 11  
 12  
 13  
 14  
 15  
 16  
 17  
 18  
 19  
 20  
 21  
 22  
 23  
 24  
 25  
 26  
 27  
 28  
 29  
 30  
 31  
 32  
 33  
 34  
 35  
 36  
 37  
 38  
 39  
 40  
 41  
 42  
 43  
 44  
 45  
 46  
 47  
 48  
 49  
 50  
 51  
 52  
 53  
 54  
 55  
 56  
 57  
 58  
 59  
 60  
 61  
 62  
 63  
 64  
 65  
 66  
 67  
 68  
 69  
 70  
 71  
 72  
 73  
 74  
 75  
 76  
 77  
 78  
 79  
 80  
 81  
 82  
 83  
 84  
 85  
 86  
 87  
 88  
 89  
 90  
 91  
 92  
 93  
 94  
 95  
 96  
 97  
 98  
 99  
 100

101  
 102  
 103  
 104  
 105  
 106  
 107  
 108  
 109  
 110  
 111  
 112  
 113  
 114  
 115  
 116  
 117  
 118  
 119  
 120  
 121  
 122  
 123  
 124  
 125  
 126  
 127  
 128  
 129  
 130  
 131  
 132  
 133  
 134  
 135  
 136  
 137  
 138  
 139  
 140  
 141  
 142  
 143  
 144  
 145  
 146  
 147  
 148  
 149  
 150  
 151  
 152  
 153  
 154  
 155  
 156  
 157  
 158  
 159  
 160  
 161  
 162  
 163  
 164  
 165  
 166  
 167  
 168  
 169  
 170  
 171  
 172  
 173  
 174  
 175  
 176  
 177  
 178  
 179  
 180  
 181  
 182  
 183  
 184  
 185  
 186  
 187  
 188  
 189  
 190  
 191  
 192  
 193  
 194  
 195  
 196  
 197  
 198  
 199  
 200

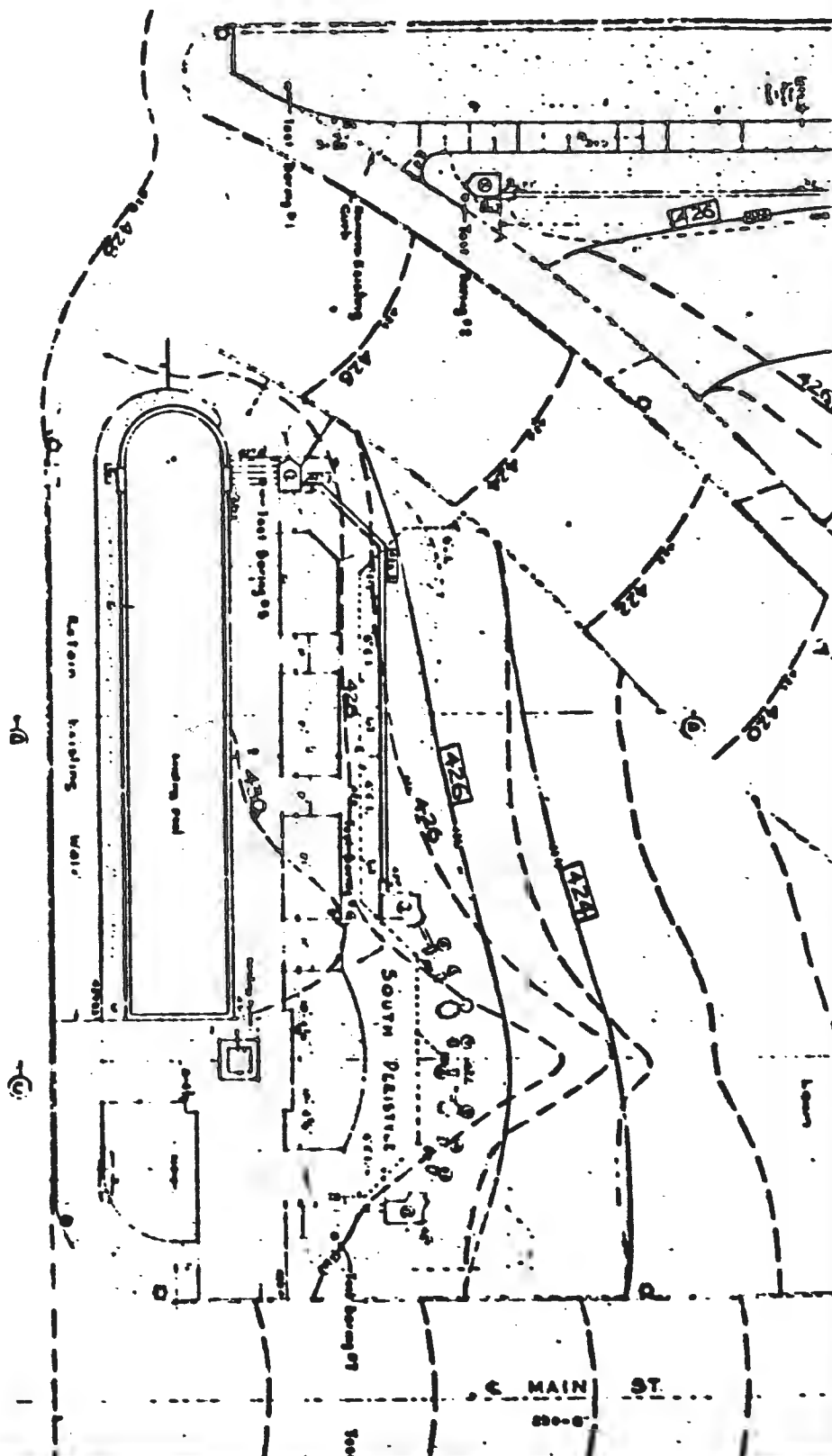
201  
 202  
 203  
 204  
 205  
 206  
 207  
 208  
 209  
 210  
 211  
 212  
 213  
 214  
 215  
 216  
 217  
 218  
 219  
 220  
 221  
 222  
 223  
 224  
 225  
 226  
 227  
 228  
 229  
 230  
 231  
 232  
 233  
 234  
 235  
 236  
 237  
 238  
 239  
 240  
 241  
 242  
 243  
 244  
 245  
 246  
 247  
 248  
 249  
 250  
 251  
 252  
 253  
 254  
 255  
 256  
 257  
 258  
 259  
 260  
 261  
 262  
 263  
 264  
 265  
 266  
 267  
 268  
 269  
 270  
 271  
 272  
 273  
 274  
 275  
 276  
 277  
 278  
 279  
 280  
 281  
 282  
 283  
 284  
 285  
 286  
 287  
 288  
 289  
 290  
 291  
 292  
 293  
 294  
 295  
 296  
 297  
 298  
 299  
 300

301  
 302  
 303  
 304  
 305  
 306  
 307  
 308  
 309  
 310  
 311  
 312  
 313  
 314  
 315  
 316  
 317  
 318  
 319  
 320  
 321  
 322  
 323  
 324  
 325  
 326  
 327  
 328  
 329  
 330  
 331  
 332  
 333  
 334  
 335  
 336  
 337  
 338  
 339  
 340  
 341  
 342  
 343  
 344  
 345  
 346  
 347  
 348  
 349  
 350  
 351  
 352  
 353  
 354  
 355  
 356  
 357  
 358  
 359  
 360  
 361  
 362  
 363  
 364  
 365  
 366  
 367  
 368  
 369  
 370  
 371  
 372  
 373  
 374  
 375  
 376  
 377  
 378  
 379  
 380  
 381  
 382  
 383  
 384  
 385  
 386  
 387  
 388  
 389  
 390  
 391  
 392  
 393  
 394  
 395  
 396  
 397  
 398  
 399  
 400









⑤

(c) [REDACTED]

**SECRET**

[illegible]

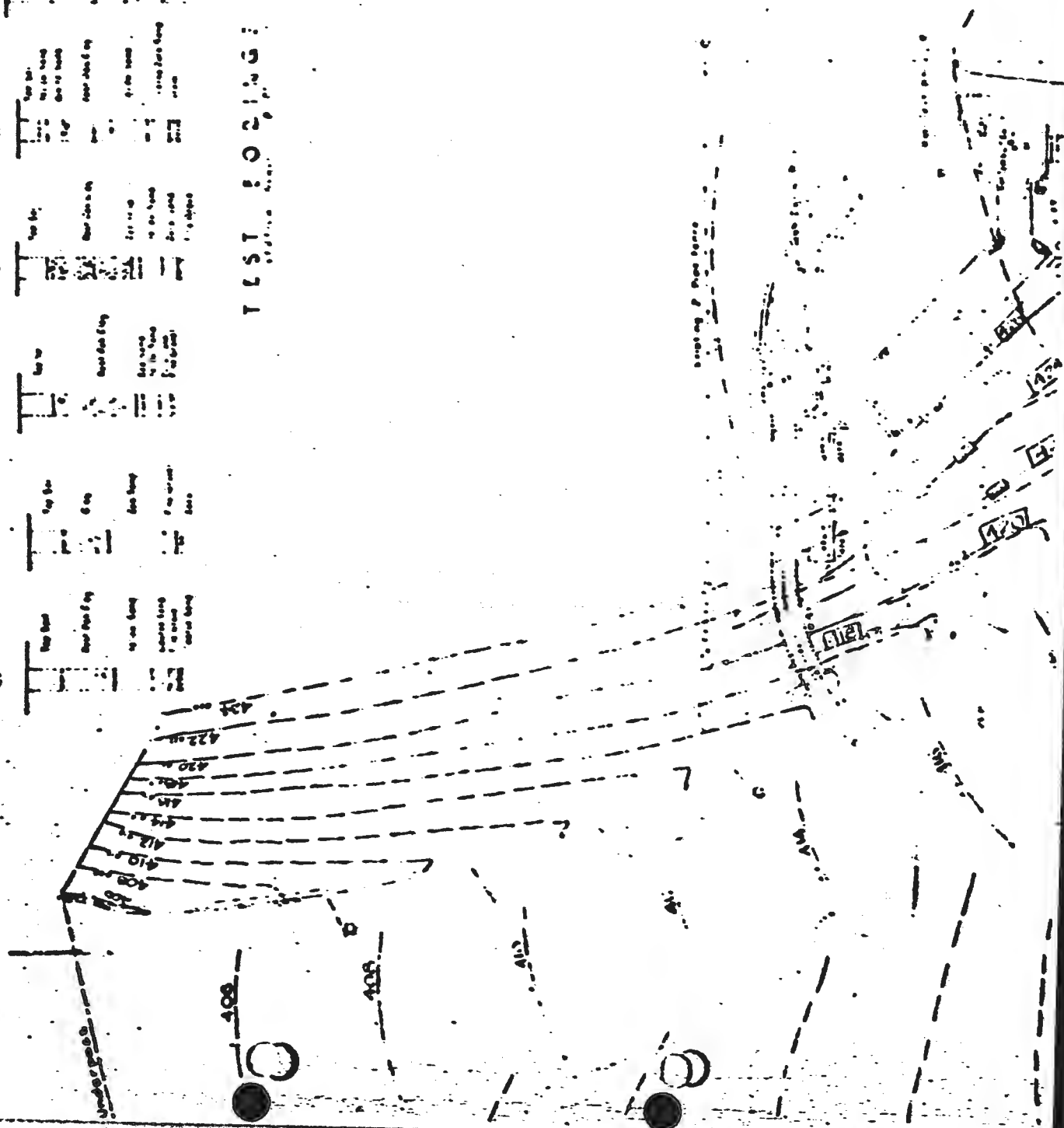
© 1994 by the American Psychological Association

[illegible]

100-100000

① 1971

1571-1572



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

REC-16  
DATE: 3/16/64

STF  
13

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)  
INSPECTOR JAMES P. MALLEY

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (89-75)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,  
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS  
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

ReNYtel to Bureau, 3/13/64.

Enclosed are six (6) copies of a letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination.

44-3-1-20-1  
44-7-20-1

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

2 - Bureau (62-109060) (Encl. 6)  
1 - New York (89-75)

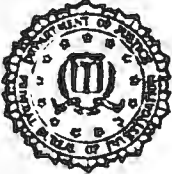
EMO:lac  
(3)

REC-16

MAR 19 1964

2765

XEROX  
MAR 31 1964



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York

March 16, 1964

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

Assassination of President  
John Fitzgerald Kennedy,  
November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas

On March 13, 1964, Mr. Tennyson Schod, assistant general attorney, and Mr. Richard Billings, assistant director of photography, Time Corporation, New York, New York, advised they had obtained the photograph of Lee Harvey Oswald which appeared on the cover of "Life" magazine from a confidential source. They then negotiated with Marina Oswald, through her business agent, James H. Martin, obtaining the rights to this photograph for the sum of \$5,000.00. Mr. Schod, who handled the transaction, advised he did not wish to identify his source, but it was definitely not anyone with the President's Commission. TEXAS

Mr. Schod also advised this corporation was instituting a suit against "The Detroit Free Press" which had published this same photograph. Mr. Schod advised he has been in contact with Mr. Ken Murray of "The Detroit Free Press" and that Mr. Murray never mentioned a "leak" in the President's Commission to him. Detroit, Mich

Mr. Schod was recontacted on the same date, at which time he advised his source had purchased the photograph in question from "an enterprising young man in the Dallas Police Department." The source also advised "The Detroit Free Press" had purchased its photograph from the Dallas Police Department. N.Y.

Mr. Schod advised the "New York Journal-American" had copied its photograph from the cover of "Life" magazine and published it. Mr. Schod stated he understands other newspapers throughout the country obtained this same photograph from the Dallas Police Department.

RECOR

MAR 21 1964

Assassination of President  
John Fitzgerald Kennedy,  
November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas

Mr. Schod stated "Life" magazine does not have the photograph which they originally purchased. He stated "Life" made a photostat copy of this photograph and then returned it to their original source. D.C.

Mr. Robert Keough of the "New York Journal-American" was contacted on March 13, 1964, and advised the photograph of Lee Harvey Oswald used by the "New York Journal-American" was a reproduction of the photograph which appeared on the cover of "Life" magazine. He also stated another copy of this photograph was obtained from the Associated Press Wire Service.

Mr. Philip H. Doherty of "The ~~New~~ York Times" advised "The New York Times" printed the photograph of Oswald on February 19, 1964, which was received from the Associated Press Wire Service. Mr. Doherty stated when a newspaper is a member of this wire service and a picture is printed it is automatically distributed by the wire service to the various member newspapers throughout the country. N.Y.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

Tolson ☒  
Belmont ☒  
Mohr ☒  
Casper ☒  
Callahan ☒  
Conrad ☒  
Felt ☒  
Gale ☒  
Rosen ☒  
Sullivan ☒  
Tavel ☒  
Trotter ☒  
Tele. Room ☒  
Holmes ☒  
Gandy ☒

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: 3/25/64

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN F. KENNEDY  
11/22/63  
DALLAS, TEXAS

## PURPOSE:

To recommend the attached letter be sent to the President's Commission in response to its requests dated 3/6/64 and 3/12/64 and to supplement information furnished the Commission by Bureau letter 3/12/64.

## BACKGROUND:

Mr. Rankin of the Commission by letter 2/21/64 stated Representative Gerald R. Ford (R-Mich.) had requested he ascertain how the press got hold of the photograph of Lee Harvey Oswald carrying the rifle and wearing the pistol. Inquiries by our Dallas Office indicate the source of this photograph was the Dallas Police Department who made numerous copies and did not control the dissemination. It was further established that "Life" purchased the rights to the photograph for \$5000 through Marina Oswald's former business manager James Herbert Martin. This photograph has received wide circulation nationally and internationally. The Bureau by letter dated 3/12/64 furnished the Commission with the results of our investigation up to that time.

During the above investigation the Bureau received two additional letters from the Commission dated 3/6/64 and 3/12/64 requesting additional investigation regarding this

62-109000

- 1 - 62-109000 (President's Commission)
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Evans
- 1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Wick
- 1 - Mr. M. A. Jones
- 1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan

Enclosure *sent 3-26-64*

RDR:vhm

(12)

MAR 30 1964

MAR 31 1964

*See 105-2255-105*  
*64-8-20*  
*REC-16*  
*62-109000-1*  
*2761*

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont  
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN F. KENNEDY

photograph. The first letter requested investigation of allegations made during the Commission testimony of James Herbert Martin that the photograph was obtained by "Life" and "The Detroit Free Press" through a "leak in the Commission." The latter letter requested we obtain a copy of the photograph used by these publications apparently so the Commission could establish whether there was, in fact, a "leak" within the Commission.

Based on our investigation it would appear all of the photographs emanated from the Dallas Police Department and the Commission did not "leak" the photograph. Mr. Eugene Roberts, a reporter for "The Detroit Free Press," will not furnish us the identity of his source and the assistant managing editor of "The Detroit Free Press" advised our Detroit Office he did not desire to expend the effort necessary to locate the photograph unless he knew the reasons the Commission desired the photograph since it was obvious to him the Commission should have a copy of the same photograph used by his newspaper and that it would have no evidentiary value to the Commission.

Officials of "Life" say they obtained the photograph from "an enterprising young man in the Dallas Police Department" and they do not have the photograph which they originally purchased since it has been returned to their original source. The results of Bureau investigation are being enclosed with the letter to the Commission.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached letter with enclosed investigation from our Detroit, Dallas and New York Offices be transmitted to the Commission.

*Handwritten signatures and initials:*  
- 2  
[Illegible handwritten marks]

FBI

Date: 3/26/64

*ENCLOSURE*

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_

(Type in plain text or code)

AIRTEL

AIR MAIL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI  
FROM: SAC, SAN ANTONIO (89-67)  
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN F. KENNEDY, 11/22/63,  
Dallas, Texas

There are enclosed eight copies of a letterhead memorandum to the Bureau setting forth the original and copy of a letter received by the Governor's Office, State of Texas, Austin, Texas, dated 2/12/63 in French. The envelope is also attached to the letterhead. The letter was translated by the Governor's Office.

The letter was furnished to SA GEORGE W. H. CARLSON by Mr. LARRY TEMPLE, Administrative Assistant, Governor's Office, State of Texas, Austin, Texas.

Two copies of the letterhead memorandum are being furnished to the Dallas Office. Two copies are being disseminated to Secret Service locally.  
of an insert

25 copies/are being furnished by separate airtel to the Dallas Office for inclusion in subsequent Dallas report.

- Bureau (Enc. 8) (AM, RM)
- Dallas (Enc. 2) (AM, RM)
- San Antonio (1-89-67) REC-53
- (1-62-2919)

GWHC:cbl

(7)

58 APR 2 1964

11 MAR 28 1964

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_

Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_

M

Per \_\_\_\_\_

*The letter - enclosed  
and now transmitted*

62-109060-2767

*original removed  
to Bureau file  
for processing  
7334  
4/1/64*





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

San Antonio, Texas

March 25, 1964

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN F. KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22,  
1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

The following is a translation of a letter received  
Governor's Office, State of Texas, Austin, Texas, in  
dated February 12, 1963.

February 12, 1963

"Your Excellency,

"Is Hitler really dead and buried?

"Yes, I know, you were told he is, although it  
has not been proved. But I, 'Truth,' am telling  
you that that monster is not dead. Even if he  
were buried, his spirit remains very much alive.  
Particularly in South America and in England.

"But I, spirit of God, will indeed obliterate  
his spirit, because of all the abominations of which  
it is guilty.

"The honest and courageous blood of John  
Kennedy cries for vengeance as 'the whole world  
will testify.' Therefore you are now warned,  
be watchful and merciless for attacks can take  
place within the very near future.

"The Truth of God

"Angele

Attached is the letter written in French and the  
envelope:

1 DEC 29 1972

2 12 63.

Messieurs le Gouverneur,

Est-il mort et enterré ?

En ce moment on vous l'a dit, mais non prouvé...  
Il est mort, mais il n'est pas mort, car son esprit reste bien vivant;  
et son corps est enterré, mais son esprit reste bien vivant;  
et son corps est enterré, mais son esprit reste bien vivant;  
et son corps est enterré, mais son esprit reste bien vivant;

Il est mort, mais il n'est pas mort, car son esprit reste bien vivant;  
et son corps est enterré, mais son esprit reste bien vivant;  
et son corps est enterré, mais son esprit reste bien vivant;  
et son corps est enterré, mais son esprit reste bien vivant;

Il est mort, mais il n'est pas mort, car son esprit reste bien vivant;  
et son corps est enterré, mais son esprit reste bien vivant;  
et son corps est enterré, mais son esprit reste bien vivant;  
et son corps est enterré, mais son esprit reste bien vivant;

Il est mort, mais il n'est pas mort, car son esprit reste bien vivant;  
et son corps est enterré, mais son esprit reste bien vivant;  
et son corps est enterré, mais son esprit reste bien vivant;  
et son corps est enterré, mais son esprit reste bien vivant;

En l'honneur de Dieu.



Antigua to Guatemala

Antigua to Guatemala

Antigua to Guatemala

Antigua to Guatemala

Antigua to Guatemala

FBI

Date: 3/26/64

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plain text or code)

Via Airtel Regular Mail  
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: *M* SAC, NORFOLK (89-17) (P)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY -  
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS  
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

OO: Dallas

herewith

Transmitted for Bureau are 10 copies LHM dated 3/26/64;  
2 copies for Dallas, 2 copies for St. Louis, and 1 copy for  
WFO.

The person who sent the post card is apparently  
Mrs. DOROTHY MENDENHALL, 633 S. Buchanan, Linneus, Missouri.  
It is noted that she claims to be sending this card to all  
major FBI Offices.

If not already done, St. Louis should check logical  
sources concerning her and give consideration to an interview  
with her.

No action is contemplated by the Norfolk Division.

Contents of this post card will be set forth in an  
appropriate insert for the Dallas Division at a later date.

- 3 - Bureau (Enc. 10)
- 2 - Dallas (Enc. 2) (89-43)
- 2 - St. Louis (Enc. 2)
- 1 - WFO (Info.) (Enc. 1)
- 1 - Norfolk

HAW:lep  
(9)

11 MAR 28 1964

58 APR 2 1964

Approved: *Wick*

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

M

Per



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

Norfolk, Virginia

March 26, 1964

Re: Assassination of President  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY  
November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas

On March 25, 1964, a post card was received in the Norfolk Division, Federal Bureau of Investigation, addressed "FBI Director Norfolk, Va. U.S.A." The post card was post-marked "FM March 23, 1964, Missouri." In the upper left-hand corner appeared the name and address "Mrs. DOROTHY MENDENHALL, 523 S. Buchanan, Linneus, Missouri." Typed on the front of the card was the following: "Am sending this to ALL Major FBI offices in USA."

The rear of the card contained the following type-written message:

"Check FBI files for the following names, find the ring behind Ruby, the real assassins. Then, send to Robert F. Kennedy.

John McNeil  
Sam Dallas  
Sam Carlton  
Fred Kinglake  
Tom Kinglake  
Dilman Heldstab  
Geo. Walker  
Wilbur Torrence  
Doyle Copeland  
Ronald Elliott

Albert Sexton  
Robert Latta  
Roy Dietzel  
Murray Keen  
Ivol Printz  
Ivan Frye  
Walter Stuhr  
Hugh Doak  
John Doak  
Wm Irvine  
Geo. Walker

"These belong to Christian Conventions reg. in Washington DC 1942. They have no membership representation. I'm personally acquainted with them & will direct you to their dens. They have persecuted me unmercifully. For further information phone W. L. Ornburn AM 3-9613, Moberly, Mo. If I do not hear from you I will know that you have accepted a bribe from these bloody criminals.

COPIES DELETED

"Doorhty Mendenhall No%."

1 DEC 29 1972

FBI

Date: 3/19/64

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL  
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO DIRECTOR FBI (62-109060)

FROM SAC DALLAS (100-10461)

SUBJECT ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,  
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS  
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

ReBuairtel to DL 3/13/64 concerning request by President's Commission for certain photographs and other data in connection with the testimony of several witnesses to appear during week of 4/6/64.

Enclosed herewith are five copies each of the following-described FD-302s reflecting results of interviews with individuals who assisted Inspector LEO J. GAUTHIER in the handling of the assignment and which may be of value insofar as augmenting the diagrams, photographs, etc., prepared by Inspector GAUTHIER:

FD-302 reflecting area of the shooting of Officer J. D. TIPPIT

FD-302 reflecting interview of W. W. SCOGGINS, cab driver

FD-302 reflecting interview of Mrs. HELEN MARKHAM, witness to shooting of Officer TIPPIT

FD-302 concerning distance from washateria at 328 East 9th Street to northwest corner intersection at East 10th and Patton Streets

3 - Bureau (Enc. 40)  
2 - Dallas

RPG:vm

(5)

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_  
Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_ Per \_\_\_\_\_

PREPENDED COPY FILED IN 105-22555

EC-53 1210060-276

MAR 21 1964

DL 100-10461

FD-302 reflecting interview of Captain GLEN D. KING,  
Administrative Assistant to the Chief of Police, Dallas  
Police Department

FD-302 reflecting interview of Mr. TED CALLAWAY, used car  
salesman, who witnessed OSWALD leaving scene of TIPPIT's  
Shooting

FD-302 reflecting interview of BARBARA JEANETTE DAVIS  
who identified OSWALD as an individual she saw carrying  
a pistol leaving the area where TIPPIT was shot

FD-302 reflecting interview of VIRGINIA DAVIS who  
identified OSWALD as an individual she saw carrying a  
pistol leaving the area where TIPPIT was shot.

The enclosed FD-302s will be included in the next Dallas  
report submitted in the OSWALD case.

Date 3/17/641

Through the cooperation of Mr. BILL HAWORTH, News Bureau Manager, Bell Helicopter Company, Fort Worth, Texas, a three-passenger helicopter was obtained to take aerial photographs of the area at Patton and East 10th Streets, Dallas, Texas.

The photographs were taken from an altitude of approximately 1000 feet with a Rolliflex camera. A total of eleven photographs were taken between the hours of 2:10 PM and 2:20 PM, on March 16, 1964.

-- The photographs reveal the Dallas police car parked on East 10th Street in the same position as Officer J. D. TIPPIT's car was found after he was shot to death on November 22, 1963. The taxicab which was parked at the corner of East 10th and Patton Streets was also parked in the same position.

These photographs also encompass the residence of Mrs. HELEN MARKHAM, 328 East 9th Street; the washateria, 328 East 9th Street; the residence at 400 East 10th Street; the used car lots at 500 and 501 East Jefferson and the parking lot at 401 East Jefferson where LEE HARVEY OSWALD's jacket was found.

On 3/16/64 at Dallas, Texas File # 100-10461  
by SA IVAN D. LEE/eah Date dictated 3/17/64

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE

2767



Date 3/17/64

1

W. W. SCOGGINS, residence 3138 Alaska Street, Dallas, advised he is employed as a driver for the Oak Cliff Cab Company and was so employed on November 22, 1963. Mr. SCOGGINS was interviewed in the area of East 10th and Patton Streets, at which time he furnished the following information concerning what he witnessed in that area on the afternoon of November 22, 1963.

SCOGGINS had discharged a fare at 321 North Ewing at about 1:00 PM. He then intended to drive to the Gentleman's Club, 125 South Patton, and obtain a cold soft drink to go with his lunch. Upon arriving at 125 South Patton, he was unable to find a parking place at the club so he drove about one-half block further north on Patton, stopping and parking at a point just south of the southeast corner of the intersection of East 10th and Patton Streets. He had pulled his car over to the east side of Patton Street. He walked back to the Gentleman's Club where he was told by some friends about the shooting of President JOHN F. KENNEDY and he watched television in the club for five or ten minutes. He obtained his soft drink and returned to his cab to eat his lunch. His cab was headed in a northerly direction. He stated that as best he could remember it would have been about twenty minutes after he let out the fare on Ewing Street when he observed a police car cruise by on 10th Street headed east at a slow rate of speed. He started to get out his lunch when he looked east on 10th Street and saw that the police car had stopped at a point he estimated to be about 150 feet east of the intersection.

At this point, he saw a young man, whom he later identified on November 23, 1963, at the Dallas Police Department as LEE HARVEY OSWALD, wearing a light-blue jacket, stopped on the sidewalk on the south side of 10th Street directly south of the stopped police car. This young man was facing west and, therefore, SCOGGINS assumed he had been walking in a westerly direction. He stated, however, he could not state definitely in which direction the man had been walking, as when he first observed this man he was stopped. He then proceeded to start eating his lunch and stated he could no longer see this young man because of shrubbery between

On 3/16/64 at Dallas, Texas File # 100-10461

by SA ROBERT M. BARRETT/eah Date dictated 3/17/64

62-109060-276

DL 100-10461

2

him and this man. He glanced back towards the police car and observed an officer get out of the car and take about one step in an easterly direction or towards the front of the car. He then heard three or four shots fired in rapid succession and saw the officer fall toward the pavement. He heard someone running towards him and, because of fear, he jumped out of his cab and crouched down beside the driver's side of the cab, so that he could not be seen and because he could not see any other place to hide in the area. He heard someone running and as he crouched down behind the cab he saw OSWALD trotting towards him at a point 30' or 35' east of him. OSWALD was going in a westerly direction. The next thing he saw was when he heard someone, probably OSWALD, going through some shrubbery in the yard of the residence located at the southeast corner of Patton and East 10th Street. He looked up from his crouched position through the windows of the cab and observed OSWALD on the sidewalk headed south down Patton Street. OSWALD had a gun in his left hand with the barrel of the gun pointed up. As OSWALD was going by the back of the cab, SCOGGINS observed OSWALD look back over his shoulder towards the police car and mutter either "Poor dumb cop" or "Poor damn cop."

He observed OSWALD go south on the west side of Patton Street for about sixty feet. He did not observe this man any longer as he got back in his cab and attempted, by means of his cab radio, to get hold of the company dispatcher and advise the dispatcher of what had happened. At that time, the dispatcher was talking to another cab driver and it took "a little while" to get through to the dispatcher and tell him of the events that he had just witnessed. He then got out of his cab and walked to the area where the officer was lying on the pavement. At about this time, the ambulance had arrived and there was another young man at the scene who SCOGGINS thought was a police officer. This man took the officer's gun and got into SCOGGINS' cab. They drove around the neighborhood for four or five minutes looking for OSWALD. At about the time they left, he noticed some other officers were arriving at the scene. While they were looking for OSWALD, they met some officers in the area, not at the scene, told them what they had seen and that they had the officer's gun. They were returned to the scene by

DL 100-10461

3

these officers.. SCOGGINS then got back into his cab and was told by his dispatcher to immediately come to the cab company office. When he arrived there, he made a statement of what he had observed to the company supervisor. The company supervisor then contacted the Homicide Officer, of the Dallas Police Department, and asked if they wanted SCOGGINS to come down and make a statement. SCOGGINS was told he was not needed at that time but the next day he did go to police headquarters and gave the police officers a signed statement. On that same day, November 23, 1963, he observed LEE HARVEY OSWALD in a line-up at the Police Department and definitely identified him as the man he had seen on November 22, 1963, as described above.

Photographs were taken from SCOGGINS' position in the cab looking towards the area where a police car was parked on East 10th Street at the same spot where the officer's car was parked on November 22, 1963. SCOGGINS had parked his cab in the same spot, as best he could recall, as it was parked on the afternoon of November 22, 1963.

1

Date 3/17/64

Mrs. HELEN MARKHAM, residence 328 East 9th Street, Dallas, advised she is employed as a waitress at the Eatwell Cafe, 1404 Main Street, Dallas, and was so employed on November 22, 1963. At that time, her working hours were from 2:00 PM until 10:00 PM.

Mrs. MARKHAM was interviewed at the intersection of East 10th and Patton Streets, Dallas, at which time she furnished the following information concerning the events she witnessed at that area on the afternoon of November 22, 1963:

At about 1:00 PM, Mrs. MARKHAM had gone to the public pay phone in the washateria, which is located on the first floor of the apartment house where she resides, 328 East 9th Street. She had attempted to call her daughter prior to leaving the apartment house and catching a bus at the intersection of Patton and Jefferson Streets, which would take her to her place of employment in the downtown area of Dallas. She was unable to reach her daughter because the line was busy, and stated that as she left the washateria she noticed that the time was 1:04 PM, according to a clock on the wall in the washateria.

She left the washateria and walked south on Patton Street, stopping at the northwest corner of the intersection of Patton and East 10th Street. She advised that she had hoped to catch a bus at about 1:15 PM. She stopped at this intersection in order to allow a police squad car and some other cars, the exact number not recalled, to pass by. The police squad car was going east on 10th Street at a slow rate of speed. As it passed, she observed a young man, who she later identified at the Dallas Police Department as LEE HARVEY OSWALD, diagonally across the street from her, or on the southeast corner of the intersection of 10th and Patton Streets. OSWALD was walking on the south side of the street and finally stopped at a point approximately 100 feet east of the intersection. Mrs. MARKHAM could see that the officer, who was alone in the squad car, was talking to the man she identified as OSWALD, but she could not hear what was being said. OSWALD walked from the sidewalk over to the police car with his arms crossed. OSWALD leaned forward, placing his arms on the window sill of the police car, and she could observe he was talking to the officer through an open window,

On 3/16/64 at Dallas, Texas File # 100-10461  
by SA ROBERT M. BARRETT/eah Date dictated 3/17/64

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FBI - DALLAS

62-105000-216

which would have been the front window on the passenger side of the squad car. Mrs. MARKHAM stated she started to cross the street and then looked back at the squad car. At this point, OSWALD straightened up, put his hands in his pockets, and stepped back about two steps from the squad car and then stepped to the right or in an easterly direction about one or two steps. During this time that OSWALD was stepping back, the officer slowly got out of the police car and walked towards the front of the car or in an easterly direction. He had taken two or three steps and was about even with the left front wheel of the squad car when OSWALD pulled a gun out (Mrs. MARKHAM stated she could not recall in which hand the gun was held) and fired three times rapidly across the hood of the car. The gun was held in front of OSWALD and about level with his belt. The officer fell forward on his left side onto the pavement. OSWALD, with the gun in his hand, turned and walked west down the sidewalk towards Patton Street. As he approached the intersection, he looked diagonally across the street directly at Mrs. MARKHAM. Mrs. MARKHAM stated she thought that this man would then shoot her and she was terrified at that time. She put her hands in front of her face and slowly pulled them down to see what would happen.

After OSWALD had gotten to the southeast corner of Patton and 10th, he started running diagonally across the street in a southwesterly direction to the west side of Patton. She last saw OSWALD as he was running down Patton Street.

Mrs. MARKHAM then ran, screaming, to the spot where the officer was lying on the pavement. She stated she kept screaming for someone to come help her, but no one responded. She said after she got to the officer's side he attempted to say something but was unable to get any words out. About five or ten minutes later, some man came to where the officer was lying, turned the officer over, took his gun and left. She stated she had no idea who this man was or where he went.

Photographs were taken from the spot designated by Mrs. MARKHAM at the northwest corner of Patton and East 10th Streets, where she was standing and witnessing the above events. These photographs were taken towards the area where the officer

DL 100-10461

3

was shot and where, at the time the photographs were taken, a police car was parked in the same spot as where the officer's car was parked on November 22, 1963.

Photographs were also taken of the apartment building where Mrs. MARKHAM resides, 328 East 9th Street, and looking south down Patton Street towards the intersection of East 10th and Patton Streets.

Date 3/17/641

The distance from the front door of the washateria at 328 East 9th Street to the northwest corner of the intersection at East 10th and Patton Streets was walked and timed and this time was two minutes and thirty seconds.

It was ascertained from the Dallas Transit System that during the afternoon hours of every weekday a bus going to the downtown area of Dallas can be boarded about every ten minutes at the corner of Patton and Jefferson Streets. The bus is scheduled to pass this point at about 1:12 PM and every ten minutes thereafter.

On 3/16/64 at Dallas, Texas File # 100-10461

by SA ROBERT M. BARNETT/sah Date dictated 3/17/64

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

62 109060 -

2767

Date 3/17/641

Captain GLEN D. KING, Administrative Assistant to the Chief of Police, Dallas Police Department, advised that on November 22, 1963, Patrolman J. D. Tippit was driving Dallas Police Department Squad Car No. 10. Since that time, Squad Car No. 10 has been involved in an automobile accident, has been retired from service, stripped of police equipment, and is now awaiting sale.

Captain KING made available eight photographs taken November 22, 1963, by Officer W. E. Banner who is assigned to the Dallas Police Department Crime Laboratory, of the scene where Officer TIPPIT was shot and killed. Six of these photographs depict Officer TIPPIT's squad car as it was found by Officer BANNER during Officer BANNER's investigation at the scene. From these photographs, it appears that the windows on the passenger side of the car are rolled up with the vent on the right side open. It also appears that the window by the driver, as well as the vent there, is open whereas the rear window on the driver's side of the car is rolled up. Captain KING stated he has no way of knowing whether the front window on the passenger side was rolled up after the shooting or was rolled up at the time. The other two photographs furnished by Captain KING are views taken of the intersection at 10th and Patton Streets, one looking northeast up East 10th Street and the other looking south down Patton Street. Captain KING also furnished a photograph taken in a parking lot located just south of the alley in the 300 block which alley runs parallel to 10th Street and between Patton and Crawford Streets. This photograph bears a notation that "jacket dropped by Oswald beside lic. plate N.L. 95. Parked in alley north of Jefferson between Patton & Crawford".

Captain KING also provided two photographs taken by Officer BANNER November 22, 1963, inside the Texas Theatre, 231 West Jefferson Street. One photograph depicts the lobby of the theatre, the second photograph is taken in the interior of the theatre and depicts an officer pointing to a seat in the third row from the rear. There is a notation that this is the "seat where Oswald was sitting".

On 3/14/64 at DALLAS, TEXAS File # DL 100-10461  
by SA IVAN D. LEE & SA ROBERT M. BARRETT/les Date dictated 3/16/64



Date 3/19/641

Mr. TED CALLAWAY advised he is a salesman for Morgan Motors, 5125 Ross Avenue, where his telephone number is TAYlor 6-6254. He said he resides at 805 W. 8th in Dallas and that he first observed LEE HARVEY OSWALD on Patton Street in Oak Cliff, Texas, walking toward Jefferson Avenue from East 10th Street. OSWALD was walking away from the area where Patrolman TIPPIT of the Dallas Police Department had been shot. He said OSWALD went from East 10th Street to Jefferson where OSWALD then walked across the corner of the lot at Patton and Jefferson in a westerly direction toward the Texas Theatre in Oak Cliff where OSWALD was arrested by the Dallas police.

Mr. CALLAWAY pointed out the area where he first observed OSWALD and last saw him and photographs were made depicting this area.

on 3/17/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461  
by Special Agent ARTHUR E. CARTER:vm Date dictated 3/19/64

1

Date 3/12/64

BARBARA JEANETTE DAVIS, 301 West Larkin, age 22, advised that on November 22, 1963, the day President JOHN F. KENNEDY was assassinated she was residing in an apartment at 400 East 10th Street, Dallas, Texas, with her husband TROY DAVIS and two children. She advised the building in which she was residing at that time was located on the southeast corner of the intersection of East 10th Street and Patton Street, Dallas, Texas. She advised that shortly after 12 Noon, November 22, 1963, she had put her two children to bed for a nap and had laid down with them. She advised her sister-in-law, VIRGINIA DAVIS, was lying down on the couch in her apartment at this time.

Approximately 15 to 30 minutes later she stated she heard two loud reports, which she thought were gunshots. She stated she and her sister-in-law ran to the front door of the house and looked out. BARBARA stated she observed a young white man walking across the front yard of the house in a southwesterly direction. She stated he had a pistol in his hand and looked as though he was trying to unload it. She stated the chamber of the pistol was open and this young white man was shaking it as he walked. She stated she looked at him and he looked back at her and he disappeared around the corner of the house on Patton Street.

She stated this individual was wearing a dark jacket and black pants with no hat. BARBARA stated at this point she heard a woman standing on the northwest corner of the intersection of East 10th Street and Patton Street scream "he shot him, he shot him, he killed him" and was pointing toward a police car parked on East 10th Street, a short distance east of BARBARA's house.

BARBARA stated she then looked toward where this woman was pointing and observed a police car parked approximately a house and a half east of her residence. BARBARA stated she then went back into the house and called the police. A few minutes later she came out of the house and looked down Patton Street in the direction she saw this young white man disappear. She stated she saw this young white man still walking on Patton Street and observed him turn west on Jefferson Street. She stated she then went down to the police car where she observed a uniformed police officer lying on the ground by the police car bleeding. She stated a few seconds

3/5/64

Athens, Texas

DL-100-10,461

2769

on \_\_\_\_\_ at \_\_\_\_\_ File # \_\_\_\_\_  
by Special Agent WARREN A. LARSON and  
KENNETH R. ALBERT /nlf Date dictated 3/6/64

2

DL-100-10;461

later, other officers arrived on the scene.

BARBARA stated a short time later she was questioned by the police at which time she stated she furnished them the same information she has furnished above. She stated the police then began searching the area around her house at which time she assisted them in the search. She stated she found one empty bullet lying under the window on the side of the house facing Patton Street. She stated she gave this bullet to one of the police officers.

She stated she then began searching the area for additional empty bullets, but did not find any.

BARBARA stated later that same evening at approximately 7 or 7:30 p.m., she was escorted by the police to the Dallas, Texas, Police Department where she viewed several men in a police line-up. She stated she picked out a man who she identified as the young man she saw walking across the front of her yard carrying a pistol and trying to empty it. She stated this individual was later identified as LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

1

Date 3/12/64

VIRGINIA DAVIS, 306 West Larkin, age 16, advised that on the day President JOHN F. KENNEDY was assassinated, which was November 22, 1963, she was residing in an apartment at 400 East 10th Street, Dallas, Texas, with her husband, CHARLIE DAVIS. She stated the building in which they resided was located on the south-east corner of the intersection of East 10th Street and Patton Street, Dallas, Texas. She stated sometime between 1 and 2 p.m. that day, she was lying on the couch in the apartment of her sister-in-law, BARBARA JEANETTE DAVIS, who resided in another apartment in the same building. She stated she heard a loud noise, like a blowout of a tire. A few minutes later she heard a second loud noise, similar to the first one. She stated she and her sister-in-law ran to the front door of the house and looked out. VIRGINIA stated she observed a white man crossing the front lawn in front of the house carrying a pistol and shaking it as if he were attempting to empty out some shells. She stated he was walking in a south-westerly direction and disappeared around the corner of the house on Patton Street.

She stated he was wearing a light tan jacket, blue jeans and a dark shirt. VIRGINIA stated at this point, she heard a woman standing on the northwest corner of the intersection of East 10th Street and Patton Street, scream "he's dead, he's dead, he shot him, call the police."

VIRGINIA DAVIS advised this woman was later identified as Mrs. MARYHAM. VIRGINIA stated she then accompanied her sister-in-law back inside the house where her sister-in-law called the police. VIRGINIA stated she left the house a few minutes later and went down to the vicinity of a police car, which she observed was parked about 50 feet east of her home. She stated she saw an officer lying on the ground near the police car and observed blood on his face and chest. She stated after a few moments she returned to the house and a short time later the police came by to question her. She stated she furnished the police the same information as set out above. VIRGINIA stated the police began searching the front yard and the vicinity around the house for any empty shells.

VIRGINIA stated she assisted them in the search and found one shell under a window on the side of the house facing Patton Street. She stated she placed this empty shell in a facial tissue and later gave it to the police. VIRGINIA stated that at approxi-

ENCLOSURE

on 3/5/64 at Athens, Texas File # DL-100-10,461 276

by Special Agent WARREN A. LARSON and  
KEVINETH P. ALBERT /nlf Date dictated 3/6/64

2

mately 6:30 to 7 p.m. she was escorted by the Dallas, Texas, Police Department to the Dallas, Texas, Police Station where she viewed a Police Line-Up containing several men. She stated she picked out the Number 2 man as the young man she observed walking across the front of her house earlier that day emptying a pistol. VIRGINIA stated this individual was later identified as LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

FBI

Date: 3/27/64

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL  
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

100-82555  
TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060) ATTN.: Inspector JAMES R. MALLEY  
FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10431) (P)  
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,  
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,  
DALLAS, TEXAS  
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re Dallas airtel 3/23/64, forwarding results of investigation concerning individuals who were on or near the triple underpass on the date of the assassination.

Enclosed herewith are five copies each of the following-described FD-302's which completes all interviews of known witnesses on or near the triple underpass on the date of the assassination:

RAY H. LUNDY, Deputy Chief of Police, Dallas  
Police Department  
MR. JAMES W. FOSTER, Patrolman, Dallas Police  
Department  
MR. JAMES C. WHITE, Patrolman, Dallas Police  
Department

The results of the above-described FD-302's will be reflected in the next report submitted in the OSW.LD caption case.

Enc. (15)  
RPG/ds  
(5)

100-  
3rd

62-109060-1000  
11 MAR 28 1964

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_

Sent \_\_\_\_\_

Per \_\_\_\_\_

Special Agent in Charge

Date 3/26/641

Mr. RAY H. LUNDAY, Deputy Chief of Police, Dallas Police Department, advised that on November 22, 1963, two police officers of the Dallas Police Department were assigned to stations on the triple railroad overpass at Elm, Main, and Commerce Streets to assist in coverage of the motorcade route taken by President KENNEDY on that date. Patrolman JAMES C. WHITE, Traffic Division, was assigned the west side of the triple overpass and Patrolman J. W. FOSTER was assigned the east side of this overpass.

On 3/24/64 at DALLAS, TEXAS File # DL 100-10461

by SA E. J. ROBERTSON/lee Date dictated 3/25/64

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE

1

Date 3/26/64

Mr. JAMES W. FOSTER, Patrolman, Traffic Accident Squad, Dallas Police Department, advised that on November 22, 1963, he was assigned a station on the railroad overpass over Elm, Main and Commerce Streets in Dallas as a station for coverage of the motorcade taken by President KENNEDY. Patrolman FOSTER stated he arrived at this station at approximately 10:15 AM on this date and immediately took up a point on the railroad overpass overlooking the triple intersection. He stated his instructions were not to permit anyone on the overpass and that he worked the east side of the overpass and Patrolman JAMES C. WHITE of the Dallas Police Department was assigned to work the west side of this overpass.

Patrolman FOSTER stated he did not permit anyone on the overpass except about nine Union Terminal Company railroad employees that appeared to be working in the area and moved to the east edge of the overpass shortly prior to the arrival of the Presidential motorcade. Patrolman FOSTER stated he was in a position directly above the south edge of Elm Street at the time the Presidential motorcade arrived. Just as the vehicle in which President KENNEDY was riding reached a point on Elm Street just east of the overpass, Patrolman FOSTER heard a noise that sounded like a large firecracker. He stated his attention was directed to President KENNEDY and he realized something was wrong because of the movement of the President. Another report was heard by Patrolman FOSTER and at about the same time the report was heard, he observed the President's head appear to explode and immediately thereafter, he heard a third report which he knew was a shot. Patrolman FOSTER stated that because of the distance from the place where the shot appeared to come from, he felt the third shot struck President KENNEDY as he heard the sound of the second shot that was fired. He stated the shots sounded as if they came from the direction of the Texas School Book Depository Building, Houston and Elm Streets. Patrolman FOSTER stated he did not see where the shots came from or who fired them.

Immediately after President KENNEDY was struck with a second bullet, the car in which he was riding pulled to the curb, the motorcycle escorts started maneuvering and scattering, a man which he recognized to be a Secret Service agent jumped on to the rear of the President's car and pushed Mrs. KENNEDY down and then climbed into the car, and then Patrolman FOSTER heard

on 3/25/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent E. J. ROBERTSON/cmg ENCLOSURE Date dictated 3/26/64



2

DL 100-10461

some unidentified person shout "get out of here", and the President's car sped away.

Patrolman FOSTER stated he immediately surveyed the area where he was stationed overlooking the triple overpass and observed that a freight train had passed headed in a southerly direction and he could not see the west side of the overpass where Patrolman WHITE was stationed. The only other persons on the railroad overpass at this time were the railroad employees standing near Patrolman FOSTER. Patrolman FOSTER then moved from the overpass onto Elm Street in order that he might receive further instructions from his superior officers.

Date 3/26/641

Mr. JAMES C. WHITE, 2803 Klondike, Dallas, Texas, advised that he was a patrolman of the Dallas Police Department and on November 22, 1963, was assigned to a station on the triple railroad overpass at Elm, Main, and Commerce Streets for coverage of the motorcade route taken by President KENNEDY on that date. Patrolman WHITE stated his station was on the west side of the overpass looking down onto the parade route and just prior to the arrival of the motorcade and President KENNEDY, a freight train passed moving in a southerly direction and blocked his view of the east side of the overpass and buildings to the east of the railroad. He advised that at the time the President was shot, he heard a noise which was possibly the shots fired which killed President KENNEDY, but at the time he thought this noise was caused by torpedoes used by the railroad in directing the movement of freight cars. He advised that by the time the freight car had cleared the track and he was able to move to the east side of the overpass, the vehicle carrying President KENNEDY had left the area for Parkland Memorial Hospital and other policemen had proceeded to secure the scene. Patrolman WHITE stated he was unable to furnish any additional information that might shed any light on this matter.

On 3/24/64 at DALLAS, TEXAS File # DL 100-10461  
by SA E. J. ROBERTSON/les Date dictated 3/25/64

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE

FBI

Date: 3/23/64

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL \_\_\_\_\_  
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) P

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.  
IS - R - CUBA  
OO: DL

*J. W. Miller*  
*R. R. Ragsdale*

ReButel to Dallas 3/19/64 requesting Dallas to endeavor to identify the newspaper source with respect to article appearing in the DALLAS TIMES HERALD newspaper on 12/9/63 alleging that a live round of 6.5 ammunition had been found on the person of LEE HARVEY OSWALD at the time of his arrest.

Enclosed herewith are 10 copies of a letterhead memorandum containing interviews with Mr. CHARLES DAMERON, Managing Editor, DALLAS TIMES HERALD newspaper, and Captain WILL FRITZ, Homicide Bureau, Dallas Police Department, which completely negate the allegation contained in the above referenced issue of the DALLAS TIMES HERALD newspaper.

The interviews with Mr. DAMERON and Captain WILL FRITZ were conducted by SA VINCENT E. J. DRAIN.

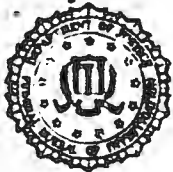
100-10461-60 - UNREC.  
NOT RECORDED  
193 APR 1 1964  
*SEVEN*

⑥ - Bureau (Enc. 20) (RM)  
2 - Dallas  
RPG:les  
(5)

MAR 25 1964  
34

*Handwritten signatures and initials*

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_ Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per: \_\_\_\_\_



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

Dallas, Texas  
March 23, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

The following investigation was conducted concerning an article appearing in the DALLAS TIMES HERALD newspaper on December 9, 1963, on Page 19, alleging that a live round of 6.5 ammunition had been found on the person of Lee Harvey Oswald at the time of his arrest on November 22, 1963, by officers of the Dallas Police Department. This article indicated that such information had come from a source who was not identified. The article inferred that the information relating to the finding of this live round of ammunition was in the hands of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

On March 20, 1964, Mr. Charles Dameron, Managing Editor, the DALLAS TIMES HERALD newspaper, advised that the story which appeared in the DALLAS TIMES HERALD of December 9, 1963, on Page 19, captioned "Live Shell Reported Found on Oswald" was material obtained from the Dallas Police Department. He stated there was no particular source involved other than Captain Will Fritz of the Homicide Bureau. Mr. Dameron stated he had checked on the information contained in this article and found that the live round of 6.5 ammunition was not taken from the person of Oswald, but was found at the crime scene where the shooting of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy by Lee Harvey Oswald had allegedly occurred.

Mr. Dameron stated that in the confusion during that period, the newspaper had reported that the live round of 6.5 rifle ammunition had been taken off Oswald when he was arrested, rather than reported that it was found at the crime scene. Mr. Dameron advised that the DALLAS TIMES HERALD had no information which would indicate that more than one live round of 6.5 rifle ammunition was recovered by the Dallas Police Department. He stated Captain Will Fritz of the Homicide Bureau of the Dallas Police Department could further clarify this matter.

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

On March 20, 1964, Captain Will Fritz, Homicide Bureau, Dallas Police Department, advised that one live round of 6.5 rifle ammunition was found in the chamber of the rifle at the time he examined the rifle at the crime scene where Lee Harvey Oswald allegedly shot President Kennedy. He stated the rifle was recovered not far from the window in the Texas School Book Depository which location was believed to have been used by Oswald at the time he shot President Kennedy.

Captain Fritz stated there was only one live round of 6.5 ammunition recovered and that no live round of 6.5 ammunition was recovered from the person of Oswald at the time he was arrested. He stated that the DALLAS TIMES HERALD newspaper had contacted him concerning this, and that they had reported the live round of 6.5 ammunition was recovered from Oswald's person when it should have been reported that this live round of 6.5 ammunition was actually recovered from the gun that Oswald was believed to have used in the shooting of the President. Captain Fritz stated the Dallas Police Department had recovered only one round of 6.5 ammunition and this was turned over to the Federal Bureau of Investigation on the night of November 22, 1963.

March 27, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel  
The President's Commission  
200 Maryland Avenue, Northwest  
Washington, D. C.

1 - Mr. Belmont  
1 - Mr. Rosen  
1 - Mr. Malley  
1 - Mr. Shroder  
1 - Mr. Rogge

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated March 17, 1964, relating to an article appearing in the December 9, 1963, issue of the "Dallas Times Herald" indicating that a live round of 6.8 millimeter ammunition was found on Lee Harvey Oswald at the time of his arrest.

Enclosed for your assistance are two copies of a self-explanatory communication from our Dallas, Texas, Office dated March 23, 1964, setting out the results of our investigation into this allegation.

No further action is being taken in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

~~NOT RECORDED~~  
109 APR 1 1964

UNREC.

Enclosures (2)

1 - 62-109080 (Assassination of President Kennedy)  
1 - 62-109080 (President's Commission)  
1 - Mr. C.D. DeLoach  
1 - I.W. Conrad

John F.

RDE/nap  
(17)

(SEE NOTE PAGE 2)

NOTE:

Henkin in above letter advises Commission has been closely following newspaper material so that Commission will be in position to be familiar with various speculations appearing in the press which have been proven false. They admit that based on evidence presently available it has no reason to believe the above allegations are true. However, so that they may be in a position to deal with the article's contents at some future time, the request was submitted. Investigation by Dallas completely repudiates erroneous story in Dallas paper.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: 3/27/64

FROM : R. H. Jevons

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN F. KENNEDY; 11/22/63  
DALLAS, TEXAS

Mr. Tolson ☒  
Mr. DeLoach ☒  
Mr. Mohr ☒  
Mr. Casper ☒  
Mr. Callahan ☒  
Mr. Conrad ☒  
Mr. Felt ☒  
Mr. Gale ☒  
Mr. Rosen ☒  
Mr. Sullivan ☒  
Mr. Tavel ☒  
Mr. Trotter ☒  
Tele. Room ☒  
Holmes ☒  
Gandy ☒

Mr. Melvin Eisenberg, a member of the staff of The President's Commission, telephoned on the afternoon of 3/26/64, and inquired as to whether or not we had finished the Laboratory examinations of the bullets and cartridge cases involved in the murder of Officer J. D. Tippit (Officer Tippit was reportedly shot by Oswald.). My memorandum of 3/26/64, covered the results of these examinations.

Mr. Eisenberg was advised that the firearms examinations and the qualitative analysis (analysis for presence of chemical elements) of the bullet alloys had been completed; however, a quantitative analysis (determination of percentages of the chemical elements) had not been finished. Eisenberg replied that he did not desire the quantitative analysis of the alloys at this time; however, if this aspect proved to be of probative value, he would later request that this be done. The Commission was advised of results of the examinations by letter of 3/27/64.

## ACTION:

For information.

105-82555

- 1-Mr. Belmont
- 1-Mr. Rosen
- 1-Mr. Sullivan
- 1-Mr. Malley

RHJ:fch (10)

8 MAR 31 1964

SIX



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

## Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: 3/27/64

FROM : W. D. Griffith

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD  
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
 DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
 Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
 Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
 Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
 Felt \_\_\_\_\_  
 Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
 Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
 Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
 Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
 Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
 Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

Today a letter dated 3/26/64 was received from The Commission requesting translation of "enclosed letter and questions from Paul Sites to Marina Oswald." There were no enclosures received with this letter and pursuant to Mr. Belmont's request I contacted Mr. Eisenberg at The Commission today and advised the enclosures were not received. He stated he would look into the matter immediately.

At the time of this call Mr. Eisenberg requested that the Laboratory expert who had examined the paper bag believed to have been used by Oswald in transporting the rifle from his home in Irving, Texas, to the Texas School Book Depository should be at The Commission at 1:30 P. M., Monday, 3/30/64 for discussion concerning his examination. The expert who handled this examination is SA James C. Cadigan and Mr. Eisenberg was advised that Cadigan would be at The Commission at the time requested.

Mr. Eisenberg also requested that three color sketches prepared by Government pathologists depicting the course and direction of the bullets that struck the President be delivered to The Commission before 1:00 P. M., Monday, 3/30/64. He requested that color photographs of these original exhibits also be delivered to The Commission at that time. I assured him this would be done.

RECOMMENDATION: None. This is for information.

105-82555

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Rosen (Mr. Malley)

WDG:emh (12)

NOT RECORDED  
 109 MAR 31 1964

UNREC.

SOVIET SECTION

**PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION  
ON THE  
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY**

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.  
Washington, D.C. 20002  
Telephone 943-1400

EARL WARREN,  
Chairman  
RICHARD A. RUSSELL  
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER  
HALE BOGGS  
GERALD R. FORD  
JOHN J. MCCLOY  
ALLEN W. DULLES

MAR 26 1964

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover  
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Department of Justice  
Washington, D.C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Cecil J. McWatters, a bus driver employed by the Dallas Transit Company, testified before the Commission on Thursday, March 12, 1964.

He stated that on November 23, 1963, he had identified a number 2 man in the line-up at the Dallas police station as a man who had been on his bus on November 22, 1963. He now advises us that he was mistaken, that the young man he was thinking of is a "teen-ager" named Hilton Jones. Mr. McWatters has seen this boy on the Marsalis bus several times since the date of November 22, 1963. The boy gets off the bus, which goes south on Marsalis, in the vicinity of Brownley. He lives within two blocks of the bus line, attends school half days, and has a part-time job.

The Commission would appreciate your conducting an appropriate investigation to identify and interview the person described by Mr. McWatters.

Sincerely,

*J. Lee Rankin*

J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel

*Tel to PL  
3-27-64  
FDR/srk*

100-104441 UNRE.  
1964 MAR 31 1964

12 MAR 27 1964

39 Mar 27 1964

3/27/64

PLAIN TEXT

TELETYPE

URGENT

TO SAC DALLAS (100-10461)  
FROM DIRECTOR FBI (105-82555)

LINCOLN HARVEY OSWALD, AKA, IS DASH R DASH CUBA, ATTENTION:  
CRIMINAL SECTION.

COMMISSION BY LETTER MARCH TWENTY SIX LAST ADVISED  
CECIL J. MC WATERS, BUS DRIVER, DALLAS TRANSIT COMPANY,  
TESTIFIED BEFORE COMMISSION MARCH TWELVE LAST AND STATED ON  
NOVEMBER TWENTY THREE LAST HE IDENTIFIED NUMBER QUOTE TWO  
UNQUOTE MAN IN LINEUP AS MAN WHO HAD BEEN ON HIS BUS ON  
NOVEMBER TWENTY TWO LAST. MC WATERS ADVISED COMMISSION HE  
WAS MISTAKEN AND THAT THE YOUNG MAN WHO WAS THE SUBJECT OF  
HIS TESTIMONY IS A QUOTE TEENAGER UNQUOTE NAMED MILTON  
JONES. ACCORDING TO COMMISSION, MC WATERS HAS SEEN THIS  
BOY ON MARSHALL'S BUS SEVERAL TIMES SINCE ASSASSINATION. THE  
BOY ALLEGEDLY GETS OFF THE SOUTHDOWN BUS IN VICINITY OF  
BROWNLEY AND LIVES ABOUT TWO BLOCKS OF BUS LINE, ATTENDS  
SCHOOL HALF DAYS, AND HAS PART TIME JOB. COMMISSION REQUESTS  
APPROPRIATE INVESTIGATION TO IDENTIFY AND INTERVIEW THE  
PERSON DESCRIBED BY MC WATERS.

BDH:job  
(5)

1 - Mr. R. E. Lennihan

1 - Mr. R. E. Wick

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION  
MAR 27 1964

TELETYPE

6 B P. J.

UNREC.

Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Bishop \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Felt \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_

TELETYPE TO SAC DALLAS  
RE: EARL HARVEY OSWALD

YOUR ATTENTION DIRECTED TO SA GEMERLING-S REPORT  
NUMBERED THIRTY LAST, PAGE THREE FOUR SIX, WHICH IS AN  
FD THREE ZERO TWO DATED NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO SIXTYTHREE,  
RELLECTING INTERVIEW OF MC WATTERS WHEREIN HE STATES HE  
WENT TO DALLAS PD ON NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO LAST AND PICKED A  
MAN OUT OF THE LINEUP WHO WAS IDENTIFIED AS OSWALD. HE  
EMPHASIZED HE COULD NOT SPECIFICALLY IDENTIFY OSWALD AS BEING  
THE SAME PERSON ON HIS BUS.

DALLAS IMMEDIATELY CONDUCT APPROPRIATE INVESTIGATION,  
BEARING IN MIND PRIOR INTERVIEWS OF MC WATTERS, INSURING  
ALL PERTINENT DATA DEVELOPED AS TO JONES IDENTITY, LOCATION  
ON NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO LAST, IF HE WAS ON BUS AND WHICH ONE  
ON NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO LAST, ETC. HANDLE PROMPTLY. ENDEAVOR  
TO HAVE RESULTS IN BUREAU AT EARLIEST POSSIBLE TIME.

MC WATTERS SHOULD NOT BE REINTERVIEWED.

NOTE:

FD-302 submitted by Dallas indicates he identified  
Oswald tentatively on 11/22/63 and not on 11/23 as Commission  
alleges. Other Dallas information has established that  
Oswald has admitted being on a bus shortly after leaving  
his employment at the Texas School Book Depository Building  
but left this bus because of the traffic snarl. Mrs. Mary  
Eldredge, a former landlady of Oswald, was interviewed on  
11/23/63 and said she saw Oswald on a Marsalis bus on  
11/22/63. This matter will be closely followed at the  
Bureau and when the results are obtained they will be  
furnished to the Commission.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 27 1964

TELETYPE

643 p m

UNITED STATES

MENT

# Memorandum

Tolson ☒  
Belmont ☒  
Mohr ☒  
Casper ☒  
Callahan ☒  
Conrad ☒  
DeLoach ☒  
Evans ☒  
Gale ☒  
Rosen ☒  
Sullivan ☒  
Tavel ☒  
Trotter ☒  
Tele. Room ☒  
Holmes ☒  
Gandy ☒

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: 3/26/64

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION  
ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT

At 9:20 a. m. this morning, in the absence of Inspector Malley, SA Scatterday received a telephone call from Mr. Howard Willens of the President's Commission with regard to the material requested by the Commission in connection with the killing of Officer Tippit, as pointed out in memorandum from Mr. Gauthier to Mr. Callahan on 3/24/64. The Commission had originally requested this material by April 1, and subsequently requested it to be delivered to the Commission by 9:00 a. m. on March 26, 1964.

The purpose of Mr. Willens' call was to ascertain when he would receive the Tippit material which he had requested by 9:00 a. m. this date. He was advised the matter would be checked on and he would be called back. A check with the messenger service reveals this material was delivered at 6:35 p. m. on the evening of 3/25/64 and was receipted for by Mr. Willens' secretary, Adele Lippard.

Scatterday tried to contact Mr. Willens at 9:30 a. m. to point out the fact that this material had been delivered to the Commission on the evening of March 25, at 6:35. Mr. Willens' secretary advised he was temporarily out of his office. Word was left for Willens to call as soon as he returned. As of 11:00 a. m. he has not returned the call. When he does call it will be pointed out to him that the material which he requested was in his office last night.

ACTION: For information.

1 - Mr. Conrad  
1 - Mr. Sullivan

GHS:mpd (8)

3 MAR 30 1964

50 APR 1 1964



JFK  
Assassination  
62-109060  
Section 55

copy

MAZ FERRELL  
FOUNDATION  
c/o TIZAP



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

TO : Mr. D. J. Brennan, Jr. *Urb* DATE: 3/27/64

FROM : Mr. W. C. Sullivan *WCS*

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY  
11/22/63; DALLAS, TEXAS  
(OO: DALLAS)

At 9:20 a.m., 3/20/64, Legat Van Noy in Bonn, Germany, telephonically contacted me to advise Joachim Joesten had telephoned Legat from the U. S. Consulate in Hamburg, Germany, an hour or two earlier. The President's Commission had requested Joesten be interviewed in connection with captioned case and Bureau had instructed Legat on 3/18/64 to have Joesten interviewed through sources. Van Noy stated Joesten was calling him back in 30 minutes and Legat wanted to know whether we would authorize him to interview Joesten personally in the Consulate in Hamburg rather than to prepare questions to be used by one of his sources for an interview. Van Noy stated he believed it would be a lot faster and easier to interview Joesten directly under the circumstances. Legat added that whereas he originally suggested to Bureau that Joesten be interviewed through sources to avoid a touchy situation; he now felt that since Joesten sounded cooperative on the phone, it would be better to interview him directly as promptly as possible. He also noted that Joesten had no definite address in Hamburg and could depart the area at anytime and it would be difficult to relocate him for the interview.

I told Van Noy that Joesten should be interviewed directly by his office unless he heard from me within the next five hours. Van Noy said he would setup the interview and cancel later if Bureau so advised.

I discussed this matter with Section Chief Branigan who in turn spoke with Supervisor Raupach, General Investigative Division, where this case is being supervised. Since it was agreed Legat should go ahead with plans to interview Joesten directly as set forth above, Van Noy was not recontacted to cancel the proposed direct interview.

## ACTION:

For information.

- 53 APR 2 1964  
62-109060
- 1 - Mr. Rosen (Attn: Raupach)
  - 1 - Mr. Sullivan
  - 1 - Mr. Branigan
  - 1 - Liaison
  - 1 - Mr. Gregorio

*\* Newspaper man who has been writing re Oswald*

REC 7

25 MAR 30 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

2771

1 - Mr. Belmont - Encls.  
 1 - Mr. Rosen - Encls.  
 1 - Mr. Sullivan - Encls.  
 1 - Mr. Malley - Encls.  
 1 - Mr. Conrad - Encls.

March 26, 1964

By Courier Service

REC-13

62 100-161-2772

ST-111

Honorable J. Lee Rankin  
 General Counsel  
 The President's Commission  
 200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast  
 Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

When Mr. Melvin Eisenberg visited the FBI Laboratory on March 12, 1964, he made certain oral requests preparatory to the presentation of the Laboratory testimony before the Commission.

Mr. Eisenberg requested that we prepare detailed photographs of the bullet and cartridge case evidence so that the Laboratory examiner would have this material available at the time he testified. The necessary photographs and charts will be completed prior to the appearance of the Laboratory examiner before the Commission on March 31, 1964.

Mr. Eisenberg also requested a sketch showing the ejection patterns of the assassination weapon. Photographs of ejection patterns are enclosed.

It was also requested that the assassination weapon, be test fired at a distance of 300 feet to determine the reasonable accuracy of the weapon under rapid fire conditions. Four photographs of the actual targets fired are enclosed. A scale is included in each photograph. In connection with these tests, it should be noted that the accuracy of the rifle would depend upon the quality of ammunition used, the condition of the weapon at the time of firing and the expertness of the shooter; however, none of these conditions can be determined for the time of the assassination.

Tolson  
 Belmont  
 Mohr  
 Casper  
 Callahan  
 Conrad  
 DeLoach  
 Evans  
 Gale  
 Rosen  
 Sullivan  
 Tavel  
 Trotter  
 Tele. Room  
 Holmes

RAF:KO (5)

SEE NOTE NEXT PAGE

REC'D-READING ROOM

MAR 26 5 02 PM '64

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

55 MAR 27

APR 1 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐



Honorable J. Lee Rankin

It is pointed out that the grouping of the shots in the targets shows an inherent capability of great accuracy under rapid fire conditions. No other significance whatever can be attached to these tests since there is no way of determining whether the present condition of the telescopic sight is the same as at the time of the assassination.

It is to be noted that at the time of firing these tests, the telescopic sight could not be properly aligned with the target since the sight reached the limit of its adjustment before reaching accurate alignment. The present error in alignment, if it did exist at the time of the assassination, would be in favor of the shooter since the weapon is presently grouping slightly high and to the right with respect to the point of aim, and would have tended to reduce the need for "leading" a moving target in aiming the rifle.

With respect to the ejection patterns, it is further noted that these patterns show only the distribution of the point of impact of the ejected cartridge cases on the floor under the stated conditions, and do not at all represent the ultimate location at which ejected cartridge cases may eventually come to rest, since the cases ricochet in an unpredictable manner upon impact with the floor and may roll for many feet before eventually coming to rest.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (6)

NOTE: Information necessary for completion of above projects supplied by Eisenberg on 3/16/64.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: 3/13/64

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
Felt \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

FROM : R. H. Jevons

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN F. KENNEDY; 11/22/63  
DALLAS, TEXAS

With prior arrangement, Mr. Melvin Eisenberg of the President's Commission visited the Laboratory on the afternoon of 3/12/64, and made certain oral requests preparatory to the presentation of the Laboratory aspects of this case before the Commission sometime in the very near future. My previous memorandum advised that the Commission contemplated requesting testimony of our Laboratory experts possibly during the week of 3/23/64, or alternately 3/30/64.

Mr. Eisenberg requested that we prepare detailed photographs of the bullet and cartridge case evidence involved in the assassination and also in the murder of Officer J. D. Tippit suitable for illustrating this material before the Commission. He also requested a sketch be made showing the ejection patterns of the assassination weapon (The ejection pattern would show the area in which the cartridge cases would land when ejected from the weapon.) and a sketch showing the angle of fire from the building to the approximate location of the President at the time the third shot was fired (It is understood that the reason for this sketch is for the purpose of explaining to the Commission the relative movement of the target as it moved away from the building from which the shot was fired.). Mr. Eisenberg is to supply the details concerning the measurements to be used in the preparation of the latter sketch.

Mr. Eisenberg also requested that the assassination weapon (the rifle designated as C14) be test fired at a distance from the target equivalent to the distance the President was from the building at the time the third shot was fired to determine the reasonable accuracy of the weapon under rapid fire conditions over a distance experienced in the assassination of the President. It was explained to him that, of course, the accuracy would depend upon the quality of the ammunition used, the condition of the weapon and the expertness of the shooter, none of which can be determined for the time of the assassination.

62-109060

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED REC-13

1-Mr. Belmont  
1-Mr. Rosen  
1-Mr. Sullivan  
1-Mr. Malley  
1-Mr. Rogge

COPY SENT TO MR. TOLSON

MAR 31 1964

SEVEN

2772

Memorandum to Mr. Conrad  
Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN F. KENNEDY; 11/22/63  
DALLS, TEXAS  
62-109060

Mr. Eisenberg recognized this but felt the requested test firing would be of value for the Commission's record.

Mr. Eisenberg indicated he would supply the distances to be used in this test.

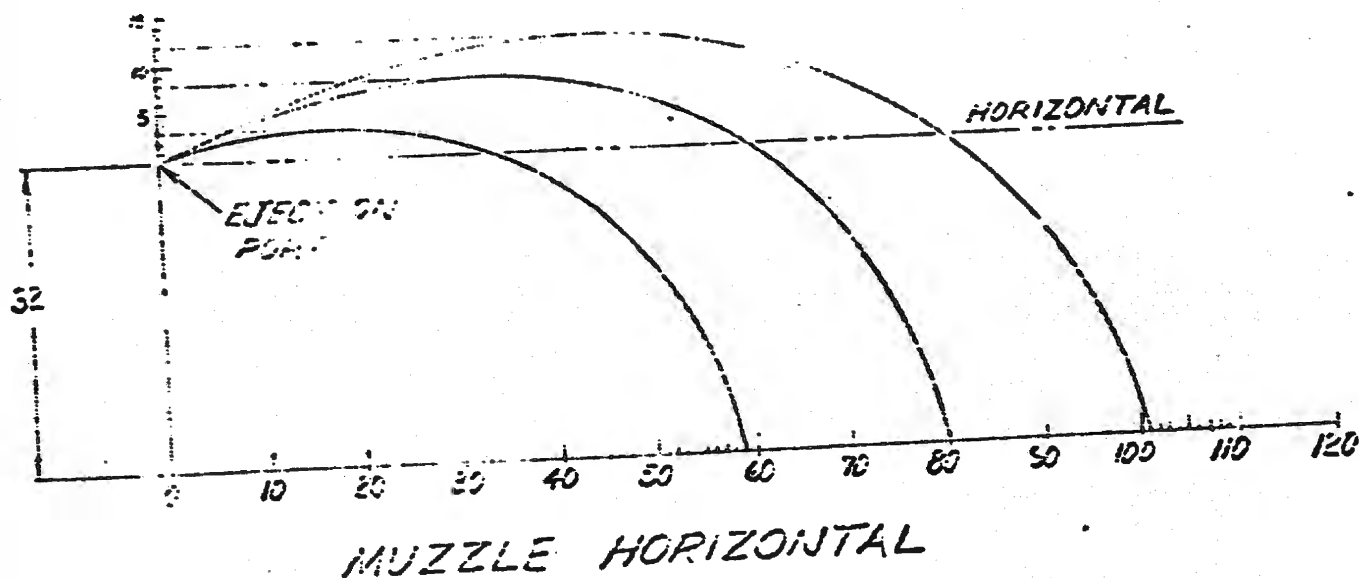
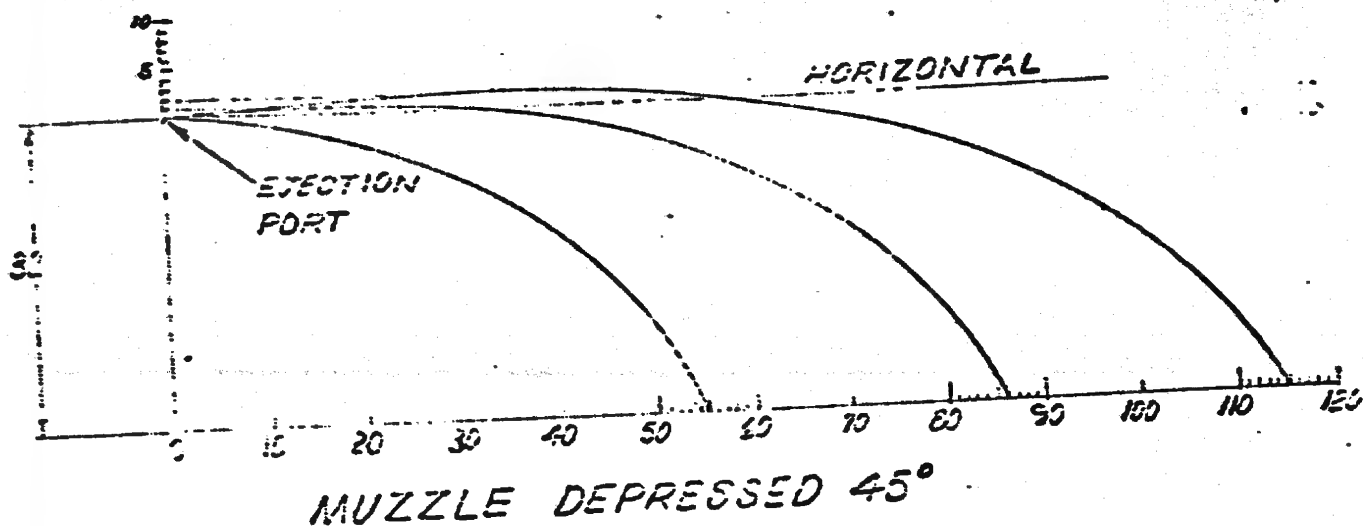
**ACTION:**

The Commission will be informed by letter upon completion of the necessary action to comply with the above requests.

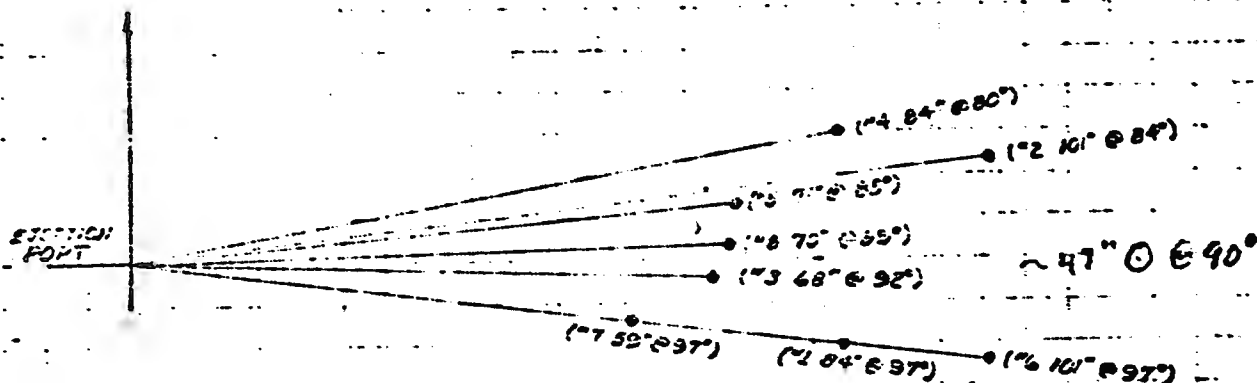
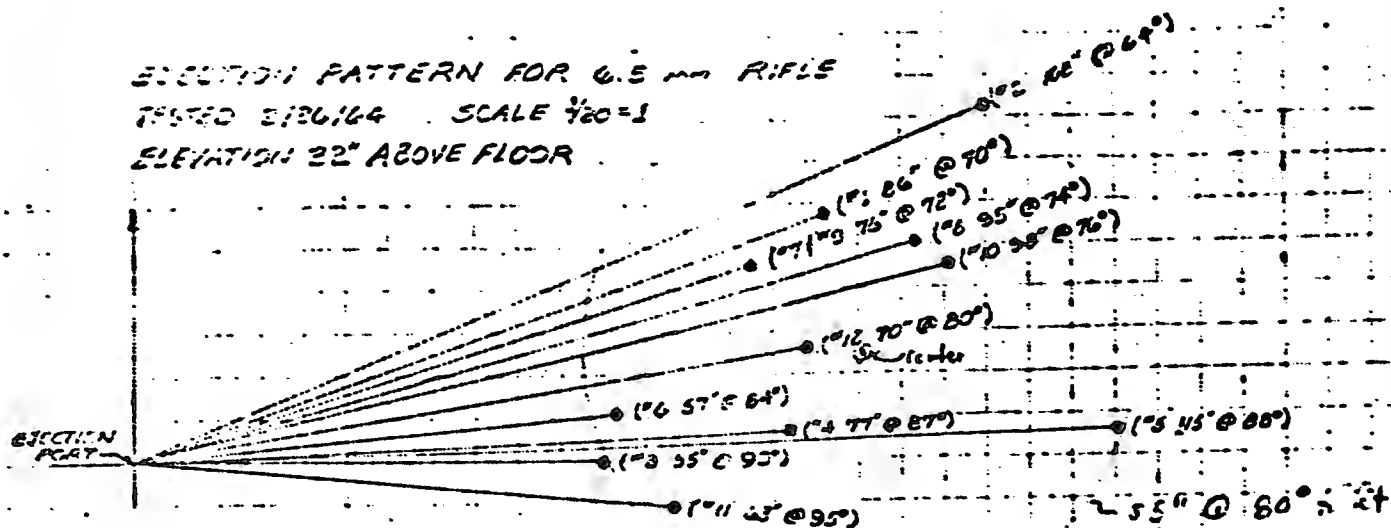
*[Handwritten signatures and initials]*

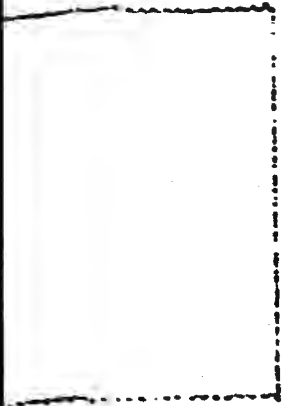
# EJECTION PATTERN FOR 6.5<sup>mm</sup> RIFLE (PROFILE)

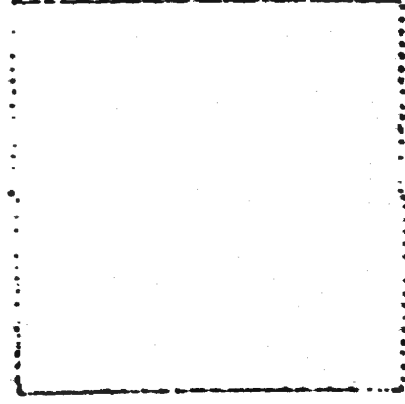
SCALE .03" = 1"

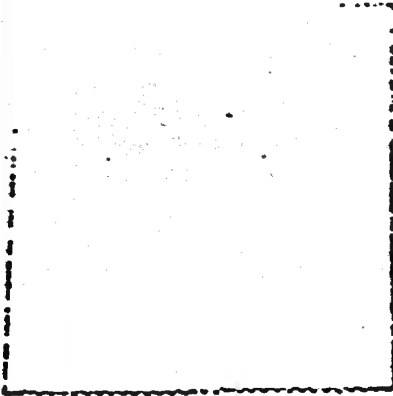


EJECTION PATTERN FOR 6.5 mm RIFLE  
 TESTED 2/26/64 SCALE 1/20=1  
 ELEVATION 22° ABOVE FLOOR



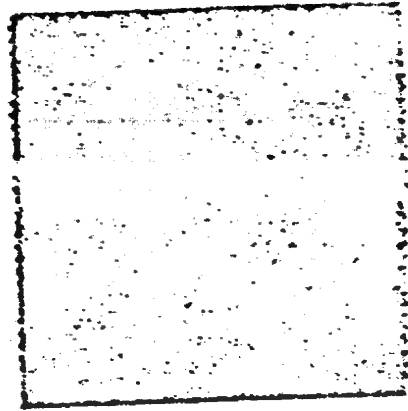






88





SUMMARY FROM SPANISH and FRENCH

Airmail letter dated March 17, 1964, addressed to the Director of the F.B.I., Washington, D. C. from

Luis Lumpuy y Ruiz  
Rue Montenegro, 43  
Bruxelles  
Belgie

The writer is astonished that, according to the enclosed French newspaper article from "Petite Gazette," issue of March 12, 1964, signed Lancelot with the handwritten notation "Le Soir," a medal is being sold in Dallas, Texas, showing on one side the picture of President Kennedy and on the other side the picture of Ruby, "a notorious criminal who is possibly one of his assassins."

The writer alleges that such a thing has never happened before in the history of criminology and, therefore, desires an explanation from the addressee.

Luis Lumpuy y Ruiz is a former functionary of the "Criminal Brigade of the Spanish Police" and now the general representative of "Lumphispano," a firm selling wines and aperitifs in Brussels, Belgium.

The newspaper item, entitled "Bewildering Dallas," alleges that the medal has the inscription "Ruby, the avenger" and says that "this mixture of picturesque, sickly sentimentality and equivocation which animated popular favors in Dallas is incomprehensible to us."

"The western style of exportation has always a moral end: The evil one is punished, but in Dallas the 'avenger' on the culprit's seat is in the claws of destiny."

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

SUMMARIZED BY:

FRIEDRICH NEUHAUSER:amh

March 23, 1964

NOT RECORDED  
8 MAR 30 1964

CORRESPONDENCE

# GAZETTE AMURISSANT TEXAS

On vend actuellement à Dallas des  
petits souvenirs portant l'image de  
Ruby, l'assassin de l'assassin du pré-  
sident Kennedy. La légende locale,  
sinon le nouveau folklore, s'est em-  
paré du petit homme folklorique, s'est em-  
paré du petit homme émotif que son  
avocat présente comme un schizo-  
phrène tout à fait classique, juste  
assez fou pour substituer son bras  
à celui de la justice des hommes.

« Stylos, porte-crayons, cartes, médailles  
gravées à l'effigie du tueur de  
nymphes-clubs, s'écoulent à Dallas  
comme des petits pains. D'un côté  
de la médaille, on a tout de même  
pris le portrait du président Ken-  
nedy, mais de l'autre c'est celui de  
l'homme que l'on appelle, dans le  
plus pur style « western », le ven-  
geur : Ruby. Le vengeance ? Quel beau-  
titre pour une série de feuilletons  
destinés à la télévision ! Ce n'est pas  
tout. Des parlementaires texans ont  
demandé des crédits pour que soit  
créée une statue de Ruby. Les  
Texans ont-ils le sens du ridicule ?

Nous ne pouvons comprendre ce  
mélange de pittoresque, de sensibi-  
lité maladroite et d'équilibre qui ani-  
me les saveurs populaires à Dallas.  
Le western d'exportation a toujours  
un fin morale : le mauvais est puni.  
Mais à Dallas, c'est le « vengeance »  
qui est sur la selle. Ruby sur  
l'ongle du destin.

“LE SOIR”  
LANCELOT.

12-III-64

OLY HENDRIETTE ZOLD



Bruselas, 17, Marzo, 1964.

Excmo. Señor J. Edgar HOOVER,  
Director de la Policia Federal,  
W A S H I N G T O N,  
Estados Unidos de América del Norte.

Excelentísimo Señor:

Con el debido respeto, me permito significar a V.E. que, de ser exacto lo indicado en la "Petite Gazette" adjunta, es el primer caso, que yo conozco, en la historia de la Criminología, en que la efigie del Primer Magistrado de una nación, va grabada en una medalla donde, al reverso, va grabada también la de un malhechor notorio, que posiblemente es uno de sus asesinos.

Si V.E. me hace el alto honor de explicarme el gesto democrático de esos respetables y honorables parlamentarios texanos, ello me permitirá tener una opinión sobre dicho gesto (que trasciende a todo vuestro magnífico país) más favorable que la que tengo actualmente a través de mi mentalidad profesional de modesto funcionario de la Policia Criminal Española.

Quedando agradecido de antemano, saludo a V.C. atenta y respetuosamente,

  
LUIS LUFFUY Y RUIZ,  
Exfuncionario de la Brigada  
Criminal de la Policia Española.



Monsieur J. EDGAR HOOVER  
Directeur du Bureau fédéral des recherches  
WASHINGTON  
U. S. A.

CRIVELLE  
2/40

SEVEN.  
MAR 20 1964

PARTICIPEZ A LA GRANDE CROISADE POUR SAUVER 300 000 DESESPERES INNOCENTS  
BATISSEZ, POUR EUX, AVEC NOUS, DES « VILLAGES EUROPEENS »  
FAITES, AVEC NOUS, AUTOUR D'EUX, UNE « EUROPE DU CŒUR »  
Ecrivez : AIDE AUX PERSONNES DEPLACEES, a. s. b. l., HUY (Belgique) C. C. P. 756.70

FBI

Date: 3/28/64

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL  
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,  
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS  
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re Bureau telephone call to Dallas, 3/27/64, from Supervisor ED MC DONOUGH concerning question as to whether elimination prints had been taken from employees of Texas School Book Depository.

Page 363 of the report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated 12/10/63, at Dallas reflects the results of Latent Fingerprint Section examination of the only cardboard cartons or parts of cartons which were submitted by the Dallas Office in captioned case as coming from TSBD. The Dallas Office is not aware of any cartons submitted by any other agency.

Insofar as is known to the Dallas Office, no elimination prints of all employees of TSBD were taken by any agency, local or Federal.

By airtel dated March 25, 1964, the Bureau was furnished five copies each of inserts and an FD-302 reflecting contents of signed statements obtained from 72 persons employed in the TSBD Building. These signed statements reflected in many instances the birth date and, where no birth date is

RPG/ds  
(5)

17 MAR 30 1964

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_

Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M

Per \_\_\_\_\_

58 APR 2 1964 Special Agent in Charge

DL 100-10461

reflected, an age was reflected, as well as the race of such person, per specific instructions from the Bureau.

Three persons were determined to have not been in the TSBD Building on November 22, 1963, but who ordinarily do work there. These persons are identified as Mrs. JOSEPH A. (VICKI) DAVIS, FRANKIE KAISER, Mrs. JAMES L. (DOROTHY) *Handwritten: L. A. 3-22-63*  
~~LOVELADY.~~

*all Employees Texas School Book Depository Bldg.*  
Mrs. JOSEPH A. (VICKI) DAVIS has advised she is a white female, born August 18, 1943. *Dallas, Texas*

On March 30 next the birth dates for FRANKIE KAISER and Mrs. LOVELADY will be obtained and furnished Bureau.

As pointed out by Mr. MC DONOUGH, no further identifying data concerning individuals from whom signed statements have been obtained will be sought as it is believed the Bureau may take the necessary information from the signed statements previously furnished.



March 30, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel  
The President's Commission  
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of March 18, 1964, in which you requested to be provided with a verbal description and a contour map of the assassination scene. *Dallas, Texas*

Enclosed are four copies each of four exhibits consisting of (1) historical sketch and verbal description of Dealey Plaza, (2) aerial view of this area, (3) grade diagram, and (4) contour map of the Plaza.

With the submission of these exhibits, your request of March 18, 1964, is completed.

Sincerely yours,

D. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC

60 MAR 31  
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (16)

LJG:bod

- 1 - Mr. Belmont (Sent Direct)
- 1 - Mr. Rosen (Mr. Harley) (Sent Direct)
- 1 - Mr. Conrad (Sent Direct)
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan (Sent Direct)

Based on memo Gauthier to Callahan dated 3-27-64. LJG:bod

ENCLOSURE

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holloman \_\_\_\_\_

57 APR 1 1964 TELETYPE UNIT ☐

RECEIVED  
FBI READING ROOM  
MAR 30 5 49 PM '64  
UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN



NOTE: The Commission on 3-18-64 in letter to the Director requested a report of the examination conducted by the FBI on the President's automobile on November 23, 1963. This was handled by the FBI Laboratory on 3-23-64. The second request contained in this letter involved a verbal description of the assassination site together with a request to be provided with a contour map of this area. The material required to comply with this request had to be obtained by Gauthier while in Dallas and also additional information developed by Agents on 3-23-64.

**PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION  
ON THE  
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY**

200 Maryland Ave., N. E.  
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20002

EARL WARREN, Chairman  
RICHARD B. RUSSELL  
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER  
HALE BOGGS  
GERALD R. FORD  
JOHN J. MCCLOY  
ALLEN W. DULLES

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel

MAR 18 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover  
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Department of Justice  
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

We would very much appreciate it if you would:

- (1) Provide us with the report on the examination conducted by the FBI on the President's automobile on November 23, 1963.
- (2) Provide us with a verbal description of the assassination scene, indicating the width of the streets and sidewalks, the angles of the streets, the heights of the buildings at the intersection of Elm and Houston Streets in Dallas, and a general verbal description of Dealey Plaza. This description should reflect the declining angle on Elm Street. To accomplish that we would also appreciate it if you could provide us with a contour map of the immediate area.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel

REC- 24

EX-117

MAR 19 1964

**SECRET**

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

MAR 31 1964

35 MAR 19 1964

**RECORDED**

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-441101-27

*Late. Handwritten  
per J. Edgar Hoover  
Let. Comm'n 3/23/64*

*Forwarded to  
all 320 M. 3/18.  
J. Lee Rankin. Request  
Ganthier be advised*

*Further will  
handle it.*

*Chambers to...  
dated...  
dot to...  
dated...*

*Handwritten signatures and initials, including "275"*

• 023037

Contours of existing surface  
Contours of proposed grade  
Existing elevations  
Proposed elevations  
Existing ornamental lights  
Existing traffic signal lights  
Cultivated areas

35000000

4

6/20/78

## DIMENSION & GRADING PLAN

**DEALEY PLAZA**

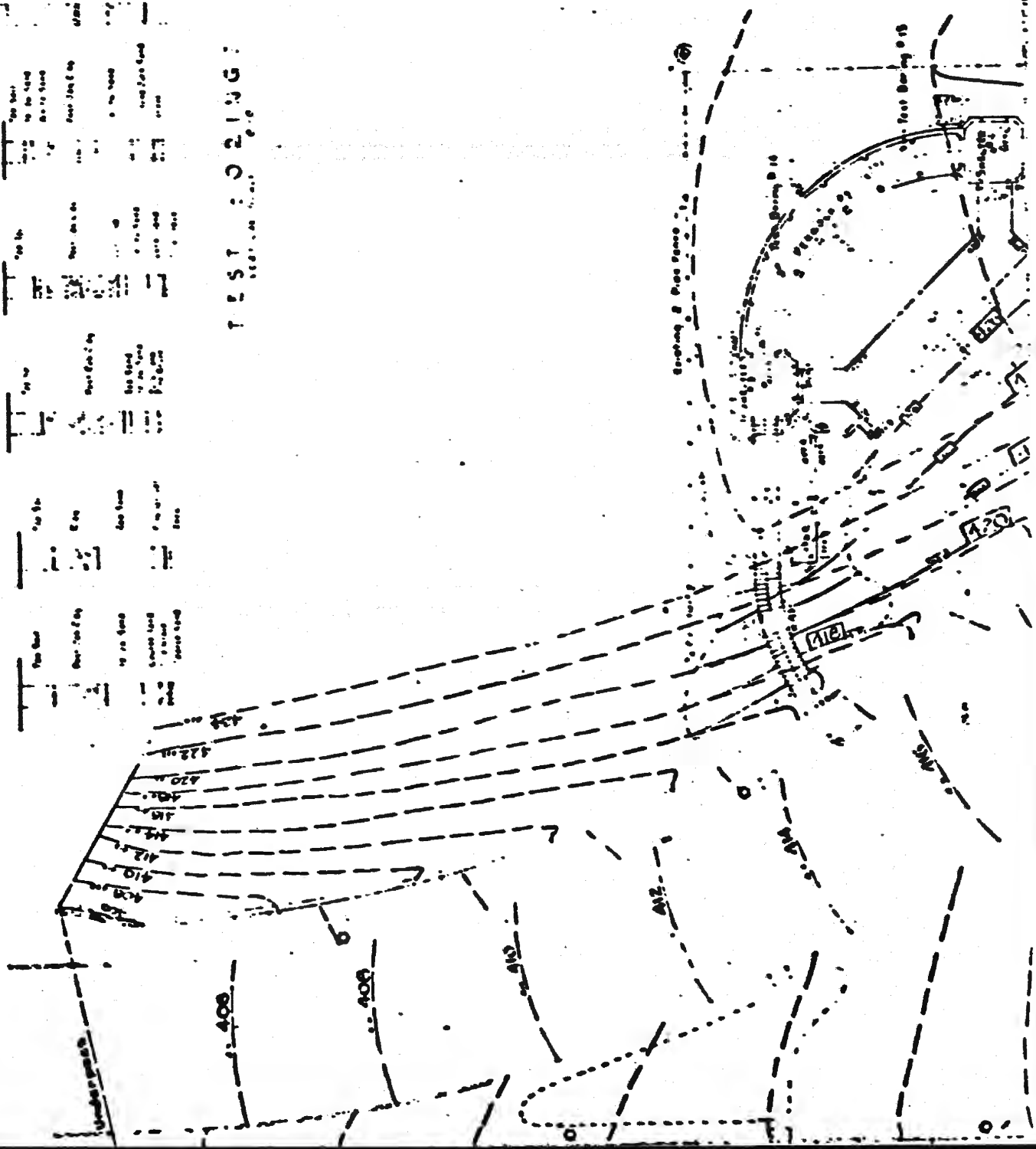
**DALLAS, TEXAS.**

THE DALLAS PARK BOARD

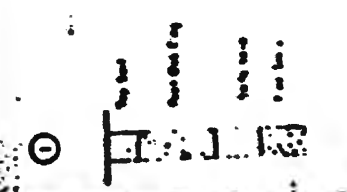
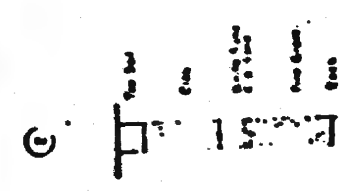
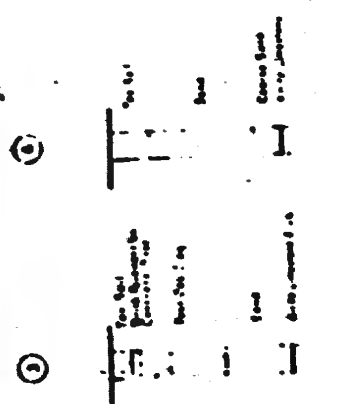
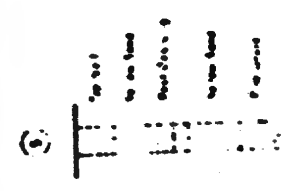
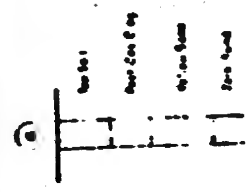
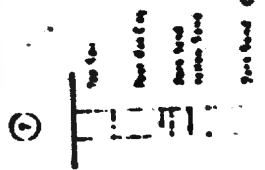
HOUSTON, ST.

①	Top	Bottom	Left	Right
②	Top	Bottom	Left	Right
③	Top	Bottom	Left	Right
④	Top	Bottom	Left	Right
⑤	Top	Bottom	Left	Right
⑥	Top	Bottom	Left	Right
⑦	Top	Bottom	Left	Right
⑧	Top	Bottom	Left	Right
⑨	Top	Bottom	Left	Right
⑩	Top	Bottom	Left	Right
⑪	Top	Bottom	Left	Right
⑫	Top	Bottom	Left	Right
⑬	Top	Bottom	Left	Right
⑭	Top	Bottom	Left	Right
⑮	Top	Bottom	Left	Right
⑯	Top	Bottom	Left	Right
⑰	Top	Bottom	Left	Right
⑱	Top	Bottom	Left	Right
⑲	Top	Bottom	Left	Right
⑳	Top	Bottom	Left	Right
㉑	Top	Bottom	Left	Right
㉒	Top	Bottom	Left	Right
㉓	Top	Bottom	Left	Right
㉔	Top	Bottom	Left	Right
㉕	Top	Bottom	Left	Right
㉖	Top	Bottom	Left	Right
㉗	Top	Bottom	Left	Right
㉘	Top	Bottom	Left	Right
㉙	Top	Bottom	Left	Right
㉚	Top	Bottom	Left	Right
㉛	Top	Bottom	Left	Right
㉜	Top	Bottom	Left	Right
㉝	Top	Bottom	Left	Right
㉞	Top	Bottom	Left	Right
㉟	Top	Bottom	Left	Right
㊱	Top	Bottom	Left	Right
㊲	Top	Bottom	Left	Right
㊳	Top	Bottom	Left	Right
㊴	Top	Bottom	Left	Right
㊵	Top	Bottom	Left	Right
㊶	Top	Bottom	Left	Right
㊷	Top	Bottom	Left	Right
㊸	Top	Bottom	Left	Right
㊹	Top	Bottom	Left	Right
㊺	Top	Bottom	Left	Right
㊻	Top	Bottom	Left	Right
㊼	Top	Bottom	Left	Right
㊽	Top	Bottom	Left	Right
㊾	Top	Bottom	Left	Right
㊿	Top	Bottom	Left	Right

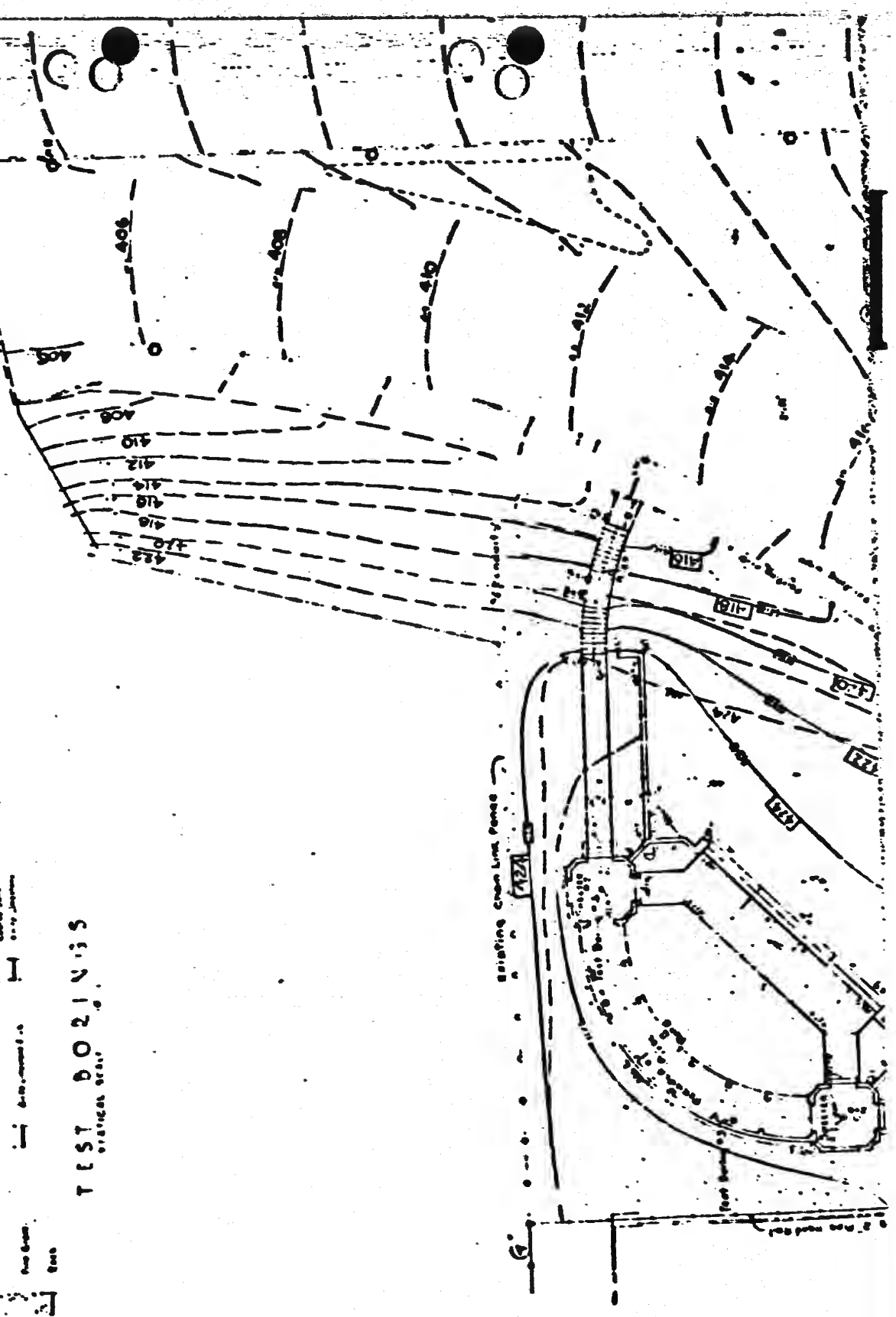
TEST 2021UG

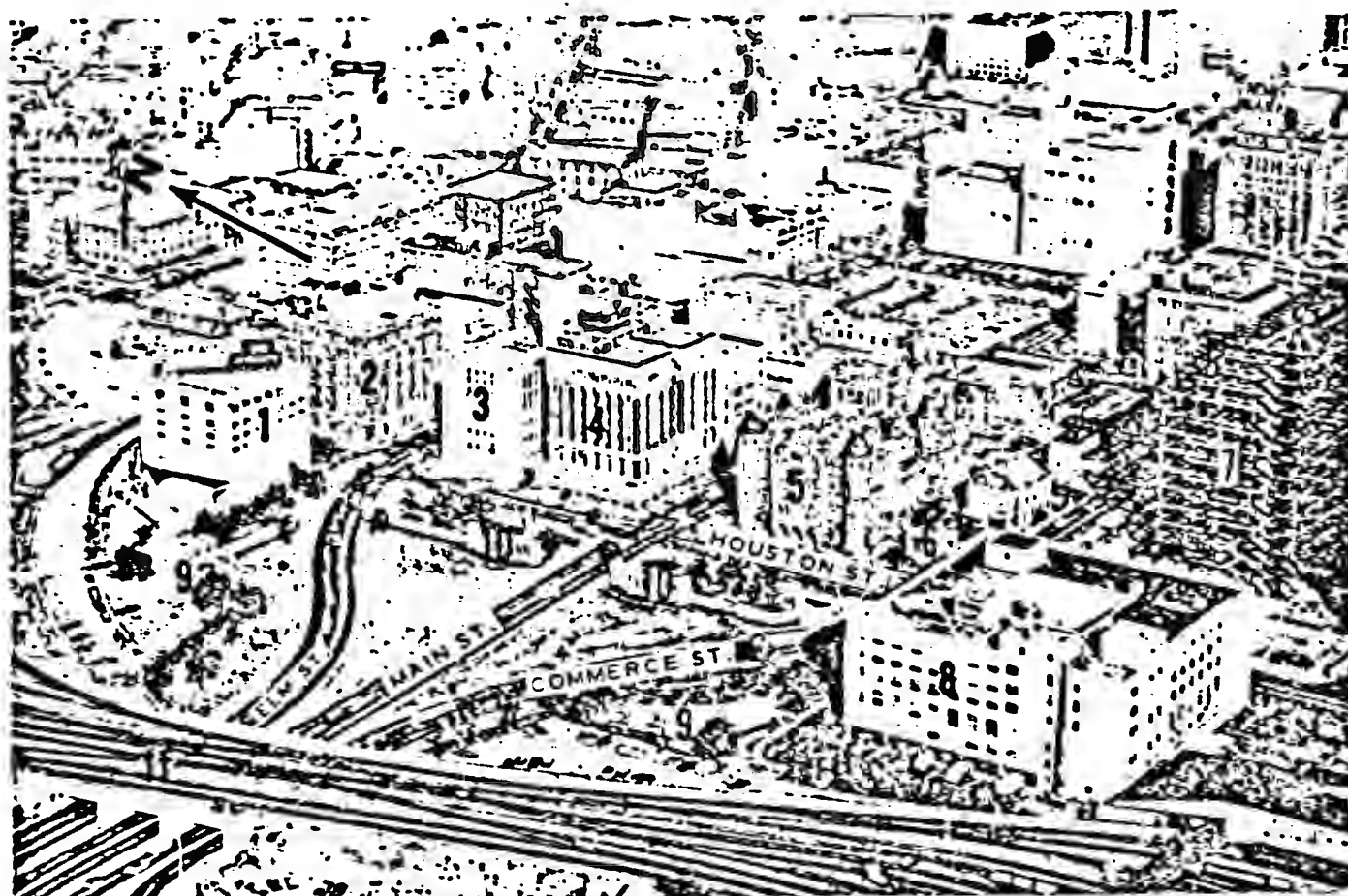






# TEST BORINGS





## DEALEY PLAZA -- DALLAS, TEXAS

1. TEXAS SCHOOL BOOK DEPOSITORY
2. DAL-TEX BUILDING
3. DALLAS COUNTY RECORDS BUILDING
4. DALLAS COUNTY CRIMINAL COURTS BUILDING
5. OLD COURT HOUSE
6. NEELEY BRYAN HOUSE
7. DALLAS COUNTY GOVERNMENT CENTER (UNDER CONSTRUCTION)
8. UNITED STATES POST OFFICE BUILDING
9. PERGOLAS
10. PERISTYLES AND REFLECTING POOLS
11. RAILROAD OVERPASS (TRIPLE UNDERPASS)

EXHIBIT 2



HOUSTON ST.  
430 FT. ELEVATION  
(ABOVE SEA LEVEL)

TRIPLE UNDERPASS  
406 FT. ELEVATION  
(ABOVE SEA LEVEL)

ROAD GRADE

3°

495 FT. HOUSTON ST. TO TRIPLE UNDERPASS

RATE OF DECLINE ALONG PARKWAY AT ELM ST. BETWEEN HOUSTON ST. AND  
TRIPLE UNDERPASS-- 1 FT. DROP PER EACH 20 FT. (APPROX.)

EXHIBIT 3



**PLACE:** Dealey Plaza  
Dallas, Texas

**OWNERSHIP:** City of Dallas, Texas

**HISTORICAL BACKGROUND:** This area (3.07 acres), called "The Front Door of Dallas," was acquired by the City of Dallas for the construction of the Triple Underpass at Commerce, Main and Elm Streets. The property was transferred to the Park Board for maintenance purposes in 1936. Named Dealey Plaza, September 19, 1935 (city minutes, City of Dallas, Dallas, Texas, Volume 8, page 457), in honor of George B. Dealey, Publisher of the Dallas News and long outstanding in Dallas civic affairs, the Triple Underpass was officially opened on Friday afternoon, May 1, 1936. On March 2, 1940, funds were appropriated to carry out improvements consisting of a program for complete re-landscaping and new structures.

**PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:** Dealey Plaza focalizes on incoming and outgoing traffic between downtown Dallas and the major highway systems to the north, west and south of the city. The Plaza is bounded on the north by Elm Street, on the east by Houston Street, on the south by Commerce Street, and on the west by the Triple Underpass.

The width of each concrete roadway through the Plaza is 40 feet. The Main Street roadway divides the Plaza and handles both eastbound and westbound traffic. The Elm Street roadway flows traffic one way toward the west from Elm Street, sweeping southwesterly toward the Triple Underpass. The Commerce Street roadway flows traffic one way eastward in a southeasterly direction from the Triple Underpass to Commerce Street.

The declining angle, east to west, of the entire Plaza area is approximately 3 degrees, or about a 1-foot drop per 20 linear feet. The distance from Houston Street to the Underpass is approximately 495 feet by way of Elm and Commerce Streets. When traveling by way of Main Street, this distance is approximately 425 feet. The road level at the Triple Underpass is approximately 24 feet lower than at the Houston Street level.

Sidewalks, 10 feet wide, exist on the north side of the Elm Street roadway, on the west side of Houston Street and on the south side of the Commerce Street roadway.

Concrete pergolas are located on the northwest and southwest corners of the Plaza overlooking the roadways and lawn areas. Concrete peristyles, pylons and reflecting pools are located on the northeast and southeast corners of the Plaza. Evergreen shrubs, trees, and flower borders are situated in the Plaza area.

Steel and masonry structures enclose the Plaza. At the northeast corner, the Texas School Book Depository and Dal-Tex Buildings rise to heights of 94 feet and 110 feet respectively. On the Plaza's east side stand the Dallas County Records Building, 93 feet high; the Dallas County Criminal Courts Building, 124 feet high; the Old Court House, 73 feet high; the Neeley Bryan House, 12 feet high; and the 179-foot-high steel superstructure for the Dallas County Government Center. On the south side of the Plaza, the United States Post Office Building rises to a height of 114 feet, and to the west is the railroad right-of-way, which passes over the triple roadways at a height of 23 feet, 4 inches.

MARCH 31, 1964

**AIRTEL**

**To: SAC, Dallas (89-43)**  
REC-24

**From: Director, FBI (62-109060)** — 2776

EX-111

**ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY  
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS  
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING**

ReLVairtel 3-26-64, DLairtel 3-28-64, and SLairtel 3-26-64.

ReSLairtel set out results of interviews with Dorothy Mendenhall, her sister Mrs. Alva Mallet and Mr. William L. Orburn. This airtel clearly discloses Mendenhall is in need of psychiatric help and has undoubtedly sent similar postcards to all FBI Offices. No good purpose would appear to be served by having Las Vegas submit inserts to Dallas since Saint Louis has indicated investigative inserts are being forwarded to Dallas.

Unless Dallas is in possession of information which would make the submission of inserts by Las Vegas and other offices necessary, the investigation conducted and reported by Saint Louis should suffice for our purpose. No further action need be taken by Las Vegas or other field offices with relation to Mendenhall in this matter.

- 2 - Las Vegas
- 1 - Saint Louis (89-36)

RDR:hw  
17 (1)

SEE NOTE PAGE 2.



Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Bishop \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Felt \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

APR 1 1964

**NOTE:** Mendenhall, born Linneus, Missouri, was born 10-28-19, was married in 1941 and has two children. She became mentally ill in 1957 and was adjudged mentally incompetent in 1959. She has been sending postcards to all FBI Offices alleging some 18 members of the "Christian Conventions," a religious sect, are responsible for the assassination of President Kennedy. She refers the recipient for further information to one William L. Orburn, a former boy friend of some 25 years previous. Saint Louis who covers Mendenhall's residence has developed and reported to Dallas sufficient information to preclude necessity for all FBI Offices to do likewise. In order to furnish guidance to Dallas, the above airtel is being sent.

FBI

REC 24

Date: 3/28/64

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL  
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43) (P)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,  
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS  
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re Las Vegas airtel to Bureau, 3/26/64, containing information received on two postcards bearing return address of DOROTHY MENDENHALL, Linneus, Missouri, USA.

LAS VEGAS is requested to submit 25 copies of an appropriate insert to the Dallas Office containing the information set forth in referenced airtel for inclusion in a subsequent report. Any information contained in the Las Vegas files identifiable with any of the individuals mentioned, including DOROTHY MENDENHALL, should be included in such insert.

(3, - Bureau  
2 - Las Vegas  
2 - Dallas  
RPG/ds  
(7)

REC-24

62-109060-2776

17 MAR 30 1964

17 MAR 30 1964

airtel to SAC, AL  
3-31-64  
RDR:hw

C C Wick

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_ Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_  
Special Agent in Charge

1 - Mr. Belmont  
1 - Mr. Rosen  
1 - Mr. Malley  
1 - Mr. Shroder  
1 - Mr. Raupach

March 26, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel  
The President's Commission  
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of March 12, 1964, in which you requested various photographs and plats in connection with the shooting of Patrolman J. D. Tippit, Dallas Police Department, on November 22, 1963.

Enclosed are four copies of a brochure captioned, "Killing of Dallas Patrolman J. D. Tippit," and your attention is directed to the Table of Contents which lists the various items you requested.

In addition, enclosed are three copies each of five memoranda containing results of interviews with Mr. W. W. Scoggins, Mrs. Helen Markham, Mr. Ted Callaway, Mrs. Barbara Jeanette Davis and Mrs. Virginia Davis, who observed Lee Harvey Oswald during and subsequent to the shooting of Patrolman J. D. Tippit. Also enclosed are three copies of a memorandum containing results of an interview with Captain Glen D. King, Dallas Police Department, who furnished photographs taken November 22, 1963, at the scene where Patrolman Tippit was killed.

Three copies each of two memoranda are furnished setting forth the time necessary to walk from the washateria at 328 East Ninth Street to the northwest corner of the intersection at East Tenth and Patton Streets, Dallas, Texas, and pertinent data concerning aerial photographs of this area.

With the submission of these items your request of March 12, 1964, is completed.

Sincerely yours,

MAR 27 1964

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_

62-109060

MAR 30 1964

1 - Mr. L. J. Gauthier  
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan

Enclosures (28)

KMR:vhm  
(9)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

105-12555-501  
62-109060

am

*[Handwritten signatures and initials]*

**NOTE:**

By letter dated 3/12/64 the President's Commission advised that during the week of 4/6/64 the Commission would hear testimony from several witnesses regarding the shooting of Patrolman J. D. Tippit. The Commission requested various photos and plats of the entire area. The brochure prepared by Mr. Gauthier fulfills all the requests of the Commission and FD 302s reveal results of interviews in connection with the brochure. The request is completed and it is noted the Commission advanced their date to 3/26/64 in regard to interviews of various witnesses.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 30 1964

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

FBI WASH DC

FBI DALLAS

122 PM CST URGENT 3-30-64 MH

DIRECTOR 62-109060

FROM DALLAS 100-10461 1P

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOV TWENTYTWO,  
DALLAS. MISCELLANEOUS INFO CONCERNING.

REMYAIRTEL TO BUREAU MAR TWENTYEIGHT, AND BUREAU TEL CALL TO  
DALLAS MAR TWENTYSEVEN FROM SUPERVISOR ED MC DONOUGH CONCERNING QUES-  
TION AS TO WHETHER ELIMINATION PRINTS HAD BEEN TAKEN FROM EMPLOYEES  
OF TSBD.

ON MARCH THIRTY, LT. CARL DAY, DALLAS POLICE DEPT CRIME LABORATORY,  
FORREST V. SORRELS, AGENT IN CHARGE, US SECRET SERVICE, DALLAS,  
AND ROY S. TRULY, WAREHOUSE SUPERINTENDENT, TSBD, ALL ADVISED TO  
THEIR KNOWLEDGE NO ELIMINATION PRINTS TAKEN FROM EMPLOYEES AT TSBD.

MR. TRULY FURNISHED BIRTH DATE FOR FRANKIE KAISER, EMPLOYEE OF  
TSBD, AS MAR SIXTEEN, THIRTYNINE, A WHITE MALE.

MRS. JAMES L. DOROTHY LOVELADY ADVISES SHE IS WHITE FEMALE;

BORN JAN. ONE THIRTYFOUR.

END 11-1-1934

EX-112

~~CORR - PAREN AROUND DOROTHY IN NEXT TO LAST LINE~~

END

RL

FBI WASH DC

TO MAR 31 1964

64 APR 2 1964



F B I

REC-28

Date: 3/19/64

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL \_\_\_\_\_  
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, MIAMI (89-35) (RUC)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY  
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS

Re Dallas airtel to the Bureau 3/4/64.

*F1a*  
Enclosed for the Dallas Office are 25 copies of an insert concerning the receipt of a postcard relative to PHILIP JOLIN. Also enclosed for the Dallas Office are 25 copies of FD-302 setting forth results of an interview with JOLIN. *Y*

- ③ - Bureau  
2 - Dallas (Encs-50)  
1 - Miami  
FPG:ggr  
(6)

62-109060-2779

REC-28

MAR 23 1964

Approved: *[Signature]*  
57 MAR 24 1964 Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_

March 30, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel  
The President's Commission  
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast  
Washington, D. C.

1 - Mr. Belmont  
1 - Mr. Rosen  
1 - Mr. Malley  
1 - Mr. Shroder  
1 - Mr. Rogge

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated March 26, 1964, concerning a conversation with Mr. Sebastian F. Latona of this Bureau relating to nineteen identifiable latent fingerprints and six identifiable latent palm prints found on cartons near the sixth floor window of the Texas School Book Depository Building.

For your information, employees of the Texas School Book Depository Building were not fingerprinted or palm printed by this Bureau, the United States Secret Service or the Dallas Police Department. Mr. Roy S. Truly, warehouse superintendent, Texas School Book Depository Building, advised to his knowledge employees were never fingerprinted.

Based on available descriptive data on persons known to have been in the Texas School Book Depository Building on November 22, 1963, a check was made of the files of the Identification Division, Federal Bureau of Investigation. Based on these descriptions, fingerprints were located for the following persons who may be identical with employees of the Texas School Book Depository Building:

1. Haddon Spurgeon Aiken
2. Jack Charles Cason
3. Warren Caster
4. Jack Edwin Dougherty

62-109060

- 1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)  
1 - Mr. C.L. Trotter  
1 - Mr. S.F. Latona  
1 - Mr. R.E. Lenihan

(SEE NOTE PAGE TWO)

11 MAR 31 1964

BY COURIER SVC.

59 MAR 30

COMM-FBI

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

5. Charles Douglas Givens
6. Mary Madeline Hollies
7. James Earl Jarman
8. Spaulden Earnest Jones
9. Herbert L. Junker
10. Billy Nolan Lovelady
11. Joe R. Molina
12. Edward Shields
13. Joyce Maurine Stansbery
14. Roy Sanson Truly
15. Lloyd R. Viles
16. Troy Eugene West

Employees  
Texas School  
Book  
Depository  
Bldg.  
Dallas, Texas.

No palm prints of the above individuals are available in the files of the Identification Division, Federal Bureau of Investigation. The fingerprints of the above individuals were checked against the afore-mentioned nineteen identifiable latent fingerprints and no identification was effected.

This concludes our inquiry into this particular matter.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE:

Commission in above letter requested we determine as far as possible without taking new fingerprints whether any of above latents made by persons employed in the Texas School Book Depository Building (TSBD) on 11-22-63. Commission requested reply by 3-31-64. Dallas advised SAIC Forrest V. Sorrels, U. S. Secret Service, Dallas Office, and Lt. Carl Day, Crime Laboratory, Dallas Police Department, advised employees of TSBD not fingerprinted. We did not fingerprint employees. Based on some 70 signed statements obtained from individuals at TSBD on 11-22-63, by Dallas in connection with another Commission request, a name check was made by Ident with above indicated results.

Also see R. I. Shroder to Mr. Rosen memo dated 3-27-64, captioned, "President's Commission," ELM/hw.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad *J*

FROM : R. H. Jevons *RH*

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS,  
TEXAS, 11/22/63

DATE: 3/26/64

*U*

Tolson	
DeLoach	
Mohr	
Casper	
Callahan	
Conrad	
Felt	
Gale	
Rosen	
Sullivan	
Tavel	
Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Holmes	
Gandy	

*Seeger*

As you will recall the Dallas Office recently submitted the three bullets from Officer J. D. Tippit's body which had been obtained from the Dallas Police Department. The Laboratory has completed the examination of these bullets and the results are set forth below. The President's Commission is being advised of the results by letter and is being furnished photographs of the bullets. The Dallas Police Department is being furnished a report of the results. The Dallas Office is being given a teletype report as well as a copy of report to Dallas Police Department along with photographs of the evidence.

The three bullets are .38 Special bullets which had been fired from a barrel rifled with five lands and grooves, right twist. A portion of the surface of each bullet is mutilated; however, microscopic marks remain on these bullets for comparison purposes. The bullets were compared with each other and with test bullets obtained from Oswald's revolver. No conclusion could be reached as to whether or not these bullets were fired from the same weapon or whether or not they were fired from Oswald's revolver. In addition, it was found that even consecutive .38 Special bullets test fired from the C15 revolver could not be identified with each other. In this connection, it should be noted that the barrel of C15 was designed for .38 S & W bullets and, therefore, it is slightly larger in diameter than barrels designed for .38 Special bullets. Firing of undersized bullets could cause erratic passage of the bullets down the barrel, resulting in individual microscopic characteristics which are not consistent. The barrel of the weapon could also be changing due to the accumulation of lead in the barrel or to wear.

62-109060

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Malley

REC-56

CC: KO (9)

XEROX

NO APR 1 1964

APR 1 1964

APR 3

*2781*

*7-1*

Memorandum to Mr. Conrad  
Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS,  
11/22/63  
62-109060

That one or both of the above conditions existed is apparent from the fact that consecutive .38 Special test bullets obtained from the C15 revolver could not be identified with each other.

Smith and Wesson revolvers such as Oswald's revolver are among the weapons producing general rifling characteristics of the type found on the three bullets.

The lead alloy in the Winchester-Western copper-coated bullets (2 of the 3 submitted bullets) and the Western copper-coated bullets loaded into some of the cartridges obtained from Oswald's revolver, Oswald's pocket and the U. S. Secret Service were found by spectrographic examination to have the same elements. Also, the lead alloy in the Remington-Peters bullet (the third bullet) was found to have the same elements as the lead alloy in the Remington-Peters bullets comprising the remainder of the afore-mentioned cartridges.

The three bullets are being furnished the President's Commission at its request so that the Commission may have them examined by an outside source per the previous request of Mr. Melvin Eisenberg.

ACTION:

For information.

✓ JWC  
-2- BJR

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: 3/30/64

FROM : R. H. Jevons

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY; 11/22/63; DALLAS, TEXAS

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

In my memorandum of 3/20/64, I advised that Mr. Eisenberg of the Commission's staff stated that he was making arrangements to turn the firearms evidence over to a Mr. Ronald Simmons, Weapon Systems Division, Defense Department, Aberdeen, Maryland, for re-examination.

Recently, during the course of a conversation on another matter, Eisenberg mentioned that Simmons was to determine the accuracy of the assassination weapon by a technique of firing the weapon a number of times from a stable rest and from the resulting target pattern determine the relative accuracy of the weapon when fired by different people of varying abilities. This appears to be primarily a statistical problem which the Weapon Systems Division should be in a position to do. There is no information in Bufiles identifiable with Ronald Simmons.

Also at this time, Mr. Eisenberg advised that Joseph D. Nicol, Superintendent, Criminal Identification and Investigation, Illinois Department of Public Safety, Springfield, Illinois, (previously reported 3/23/64) was only to handle the firearms identification aspects. According to Bufiles, Joseph D. Nicol was appointed Superintendent by Governor Otto Kerner on 8/25/61. Bufiles also show that Nicol has been a faculty member at the Michigan State University since 1957 where he taught criminalistics in the School of Police Administration. Previously, he had established and directed the crime detection laboratories in Pittsburgh and Allegheny County, Pennsylvania and in Miami, Florida for the Dade County Sheriff's Office. From 1941 through 1951, it is reported that Nicol did microanalysis, instrumental analysis, firearms identification and comparative micrography for the Chicago Police Department Scientific Crime Detection Laboratory with two years' absence while serving in the U. S. Navy during World War II. A news item (3/23/63) reported that Nicol advised that most of the equipment, personnel and facilities of the present State Criminal Identification and Investigation Bureau in Springfield, Illinois, will be moved to a new building in Joliet, Illinois.

ACTION: For information.

62-109060-3

1-Mr. Belmont

1-Mr. Rosen

1-Mr. Sullivan

1-Mr. Malley

APR 1 1964

REC-56

12 APR 1 1964

**CODE**

**URGENT**

**FROM DIRECTOR FBI (62-109060)**

**NOVEMBER TWENTY-TWO, NINETEEN SIXTY-THREE, / MISCELLANEOUS  
DASH INFORMATION CONCERNING.**

BEFORE STATEMENTS CAN BE DISSEMINATED TO COMMISSION,  
FOLLOWING CORRECTIONS NECESSARY:

STATEMENT OF MRS. R. E. PAREN CAROLYN UNPAREN ARNOLD ,  
PARAGRAPH SIX, LINE TWO, TIME INDICATED AS TWELVE TWENTY-FIVE  
A.M. , SHOULD BE QUOTE P.M. UNQUOTE. IF THIS IS TYPE, BUREAU WILL  
HANDLE.

**STATEMENT OF VIRGINIA H. BARNUM DOES NOT DISCLOSE HOME**

# RADIOGRAM

MAR 31 1964 If next radio contact missed, send by urgent teletype.

(note continued page two)

11 APR 1 1964

RADIOGRAM TO SAC DALLAS  
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

ADDRESS.

STATEMENTS OF MRS. R. A. REID AND MRS. ROBERT E. PAREN  
PAULINE UNPAREN SANDERS, SR., PARAGRAPH THREE EACH STATEMENT  
DISCLOSES DATE OF ACTIVITY AS NOVEMBER TWENTY-TWO NINETEEN  
SIXTY-FOUR. SINCE THIS DATE IS OF PRIMARY CONCERN, IT MUST BE  
CORRECTED.

STATEMENT OF JOYCE MAURINE STANSBERRY PARAGRAPH SIX, LINE  
TWO SECOND WORD MISSPELLED. BUREAU WILL HANDLE IF THIS IS TYPO.

ABOVE CORRECTIONS MUST BE IMMEDIATELY HANDLED EITHER  
BY ADVICE TO THE BUREAU OR BY OBTAINING NEW CORRECT STATEMENTS FROM  
FROM INDIVIDUALS INDICATED. HANDLE IMMEDIATELY SO DISSEMINATION  
TO PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION CAN BE ACCOMPLISHED.

Note continued:

Commission by letter 3/16/64 requested signed statements be obtained from  
every person known to have been in Texas School Book Depository Building on  
11/22/63. Each statement must contain six specified items. Dallas has obtained  
75 signed statements and above corrections as indicated necessary before  
dissemination can be made. As soon as necessary information and data is obtained,  
from Dallas, appropriate dissemination to Commission will be made.

3/16/64  
5 13 14 24  
CODING UNIT



3/31/64

Airtel

To: SAC, Dallas (100-10461)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA.  
IS-E-CUBA

Re your tel 3/27/64.

Available films at the Bureau concerning the assassination of President Kennedy have been reviewed, none of which depict individuals outside of the Texas School Book Depository Building. There is no additional film which could be of assistance available.

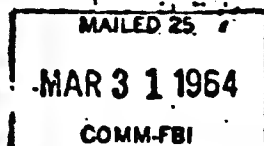
When you obtain the film taken by Thomas P. Alyea, and have completed your review, furnish this film to the Bureau.

1 - R. E. Lenihan

KMR:jgs

(5)

NOTE: This matter concerns a reinterview with Mrs. Jean Lollis Hill who claims she heard four to six shots at time the President was assassinated. Immediately after the assassination Mrs. Hill claimed she noted a white man wearing a brown raincoat and hat running west away from the Texas School Book Depository Building. Attempts are being made by Dallas to identify this individual and during the investigation Dallas located film taken by Thomas P. Alyea a television newsman who photographed various phases of the investigation inside the Texas School Book Depository Building which apparently has not been reviewed by the Bureau BUT has been on television. Dallas is obtaining this film for review in attempt to identify the individual described by Mrs. Hill and for additional information of the Bureau.



NOT RECORDED  
199 MAR 31 1964

UNREC 31 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-10461-2416

62-109060-(2784)  
CHANGED TO  
105-136922-(X)

JAN 19 1965

MT-DBF

March 31, 1964

REC-2  
Airtel

62-109060-2785<sup>1</sup> - Mr. J. W. Hines

To: SAC, Dallas (89-43)  
From: Director, FBI (62-109060)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY  
11/22/63  
DALLAS, TEXAS  
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Reference is made to various communications relating to Joachim Joesten.

Enclosed for Dallas and New York is one copy each of an airtel from Legat, Bonn, dated 3/23/64, and two copies each of an enclosed FD-302, dated 3/23/64.

Dallas should insure all pertinent information relating to Joesten is appropriately incorporated in inserts and reported under the above caption at an early date. Because of Legat, Bonn's unfamiliarity with many of the principals connected with our investigation of the assassination, you will note several of the individuals referred to in the FD-302 have been misspelled. Dallas should retype the enclosed data before including it in a report. In this manner it will preclude the time-consuming procedure of returning this document to Legat, Bonn for correction. The attention of Dallas is directed to the FBI Handbook, Part I, Pages 40 and 63, relating to the proper procedure to be followed in reporting information furnished by a Legal Attache. These instructions must be

Enclosures 3  
1 - New York (89-75) (Enclosures 3)  
1 - Legat, Bern  
1 - Legat, Bonn (62-36)  
1 - Legat, London  
1 - Legat, Paris (62-148)

1 - Foreign Liaison  
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan  
1 - Mr. R. E. Wick  
1 - 105-82555 (Lee Harvey Oswald)

RDR:jeb  
(13)

58 APR 3 1964

(SEE NOTE PAGE 2)

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-37044-105-82555

MAILED 25  
MAR 31 1964  
COMM-FBI

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
Malone \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_

TO SAC, DALLAS  
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN  
FITZGERALD KENNEDY

followed in reporting this information as well as any other information reported by our Legal Attaches.

NOTE:

Joesten, a writer and admitted left wing liberal sent letter to the Attorney General indicating he was publishing a book entitled "Impossible Assassin" wherein he sets out "extensive documented" findings which convinced him Oswald is innocent and wherein he relates "clues" to the real assassins. It was recommended and approved he be interviewed concerning his allegations. Legat, Bonn located and interviewed Joesten 3/21/64 in Hamburg, Germany. Joesten proved to be very biased, erratic, adamant, and admitted "documentation" based on newspaper articles and four day visit to Dallas during 12/63. He feels real assassins are prominent Texas oilmen and local Dallas authorities. Influential German publication "Der Stern", after seeing draft of book, refused to publish same and endeavoring to abrogate prior agreement with him. All information developed by Legal Attaches and Field will be incorporated in investigative report which will be disseminated to the President's Commission.

FBI

Date: 3/23/64

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL \_\_\_\_\_  
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: LEGAT, BONN (62-36) (P)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY  
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS  
(OO: Dallas)

ReBuairtel 3/2/64 to SAC New York, Legats Bonn and Paris and Bucable to Bonn 3/18/64, no copies to other Legats, and Bonn telephone call to Assistant Director SULLIVAN 3/20/64.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 28 copies of an FD-302 containing results of interview with JOACHIM JOESTEN on 3/21/64.

Following is for information of Legats not receiving enclosure:

JOESTEN's "exhaustive, carefully documented findings, which convinced (him) that OSWALD was innocent and also provided (him) with valuable clues concerning the identity of the real assassins and their motives..." is based on four days in Dallas in early December, 1963, in which he reviewed newspapers, principally "The Dallas Morning News" and talked to two individuals who furnished him information. One of these was a casual passer-by near the book depository in Dallas. The second was the landlady at the apartment where OSWALD stayed in Dallas. This landlady told JOESTEN what she had heard from her housekeeper, Mrs. ROBERTS, and also what OSWALD was wearing when he left her boarding house in Dallas.

6 - Bureau (Enc. - 28)  
1 - Liaison: enc.-1  
(2-Dallas: 89-43)

1 - Bern (info) (sent direct)  
1 - London (info) (sent direct)  
1 - Paris: 62-148 (sent direct)  
1 - Bonn  
JCFM:eds  
(10)

REC-28

62-109060

18 MAR 26 1964

ENCLOSURE

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_

M

Per \_\_\_\_\_

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-37044

BONN 62-36

~~Haroldson~~ L. X Hunt

~~H. L. Hunt~~

~~TEXAS~~

U.S.  
JOESTEN's belief that OSWALD is innocent is based on his analysis of the times involved in the various incidents on the day of the President's assassination taken from earlier press reports. He says that these first press reports were factual and that later information was part of a cover-up in which OSWALD had been picked as the fall guy to cover the identities of the real assassins. The identities of the actual assassins are unknown to JOESTEN, however, they were in the employ of Texas oilman HUNT and well-known oil tycoon J. PAUL GETTY. These two individuals conspired with other unknown persons to assassinate the President because he intended to deprive them of income through a change in the oil depletion allowance regulations and because he intended to crack-down on them for the failure to pay adequate income taxes. According to JOESTEN, instruments of the conspiracy were District Attorney WADE, Sheriff DECKER and Chief of Police CURRY. General WALKER actually planned the carrying out of the assassination according to JOESTEN. ~~Edwin A. Walker~~ ~~Bill~~ ~~Jesse~~ ~~Henry~~ ~~Bill~~ ~~Walker~~ ~~Gen~~ ~~France~~

For the information of the Bureau, London and Paris, the Cultural Attache in the American Consulate in Hamburg, advised that he had learned that ~~Der Stern~~, after seeing the draft of JOESTEN's forthcoming book, had refused to publish it and are attempting to abrogate their agreement with JOESTEN and get their money back. JOESTEN stated, however, during interview that he has sold publishing rights in France to a condensation of his book to the firm of ~~Opera Mundi~~ in Paris. He said he instructed the publisher to send a copy of the condensation to Mr. RANKIN of the President's Commission. He also said he intends to go to London to interest a publisher there in British rights to his book.

JOESTEN would not reveal where he is staying in Hamburg nor would he give his forthcoming itinerary in detail although he said he can be reached in London through General Delivery after he leaves Hamburg. He also hinted at possibly going to Berlin.

For the information of the Bureau JOESTEN displayed a copy of a letter dated December 11, 1963, addressed to Justice WARREN at the Supreme Court in which he summarized briefly

BONN 62-36

his ideas relative to the assassination of the President. He said he never received a reply. *GEN*

JOESTEN's statement in the letter received by Assistant Attorney General MILLER that he had been sent to Dallas, Texas, by "Der Stern" is somewhat misleading. JOESTEN is a "staffer" for "Die Zeit" which is published by the same firm which publishes "Der Stern". His normal headquarters is New York. He cabled "Der Stern" after the assassination stating that he would prepare an exclusive article for that magazine on the assassination if the magazine would pay his expenses and pay him for the article. The magazine agreed to this. He said he arrived in Dallas on December 6 or 7, 1963, and was there for four days.

JOESTEN presents a completely normal appearance, however, he became agitated when any of his "facts" were questioned. He based his conclusions on earlier newspaper reports but dismissed as a "cover-up" any subsequently reported information which tended to show the original reports were inaccurate as they often are in the confused after-math of a major event.

ADDENDUM:

Letter received from JOESTEN March 23, 1964, states he departed Hamburg, Germany this date for Paris where he will stay about one week. His address will be Poste Restante, Paris, France.

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date March 23, 1964

In February, 1964, Assistant Attorney General HERBERT J. MILLER, JR., received a form letter from JOACHIM JOESTEN which he referred to the FBI. In this letter Mr. JOESTEN stated that he had been sent to Dallas, Texas, by "Der Stern" of Hamburg, Germany, to conduct a thorough private investigation of the "many suspicious circumstances surrounding the assassination of President KENNEDY. On the strength of exhaustive, carefully documented findings, which convinced me that OSWALD was innocent and also provided me with valuable clues concerning the identity of the real assassins and their motives, I wrote a book of around 100,000 words... which is nearly completed..."

Mr. JOESTEN, who said in his letter that he was born at Cologne, Germany, in 1907, and became a naturalized American citizen in 1948, was interviewed at the American Consulate General in Hamburg, Germany, on March 21, 1964. He stated the following:

He arrived in Dallas on December 6 or 7, 1963, and stayed for four days. He concluded that LEE HARVEY OSWALD is innocent of the murder of President KENNEDY which can be readily seen by a review of published information. On the occasion of the President's visit to Dallas, Texas, there was only one published sketch of his intended route through Dallas and this appeared in the November 22, 1963, issue of "The Dallas Morning News" (DMN) in the lower left-hand corner of the front page.

OSWALD could not have known of the President's intended route because the paper did not appear until the morning of November 22, 1963, and according to testimony of Mrs. PAYNE, OSWALD's landlady in Irving, Texas, OSWALD went to bed at 9:00 PM on the night of November 21, 1963. According to earlier newspaper accounts Mrs. PAYNE said, corroborated by a neighbor, Mr. FRAZIER, that OSWALD left his residence in Irving at 7:15 AM on November 22, 1963. In order to do this OSWALD would have had to have arisen about 6:30 AM. He, therefore, could not have seen "The Dallas Morning News" before he left Irving and, therefore, could not have gone prepared to shoot the President.

APR 1 1964

On 3-21-64 at Hamburg, Germany File # \_\_\_\_\_  
by Assistant Legat John C. F. Morris Date dictated 3-23-64

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.



BONN 62-36

The most important factor is that the actual route which the President took differed from the published sketch. The sketch in the DMN showed that the President would travel straight down Main Street in Dallas to proceed under the "triple underpass." However, the President's car turned to the right on Houston from Main and then turned left on Elm Street which took the car past the book depository.

Mr. JOESTEN was told by an unidentified individual he met on the street near the book depository that traffic rules required that traffic move in the direction taken by the President if it was intended to turn right into Stemmons Freeway subsequently. JOESTEN tested this twice during a ride in a taxi and found this not to be true. OSWALD could not have known that the route would change even had he been aware of the intended route and it would have been impossible for him to have shot the President from the book depository had the President's car continued straight on Main Street. Mr. JOESTEN said he knows nothing of shooting and firearms but that he had observed what would have been the probable angle of fire and had noted that trees would have prevented accurate shooting.

When Governor CONNALLY was interviewed by newsmen MARTIN AGRONSKY shortly after the shooting he said that when he heard the shots he turned to his left. However, the Governor was shot in his right side below the shoulderblade according to newspaper accounts and, therefore, the shot that hit him could not have come from behind.

At least two doctors at Parkland Hospital in Dallas stated that the President had been hit in the front of the neck just below his Adam's apple according to the DMN of November 23, 1963, and had been shot again in the back of his head. According to the DMN of November 23, 1963, "Doctors said (if CONNALLY had not turned) he would have taken his bullet in the heart..." This proves conclusively that the shots were fired from in front of the President's vehicle. Later published reports concerning the autopsy findings made by the medical team at Bethesda Naval Hospital are untrue and a part of the "cover-up" in this case. For this reason the autopsy report has never been made public.

Particularly significant is the fact that OSWALD had never been legally charged with the murder of President KENNEDY but was only charged with the shooting of officer TIPPET. It is apparent that OSWALD was the victim of a deliberate frame-up by the Dallas Police. A story in the November 23, 1963 edition of the DMN headlined "President's Murder Charged to OSWALD" reported that "witnesses to the shooting (of officer TIPPET) described a bushy-haired man about 30...wearing a white cotton jacket..." OSWALD was 24 and looked younger. From photographs it is evident that he did not have bushy hair. Photographs also do not show him wearing a white cotton jacket and he could not have had time to put one on or to change from one. OSWALD's landlady in Dallas, Mrs. JOHNSON, told JOESTEN that when OSWALD left the house he was wearing a zipper jacket and as he went out he zipped it up. Mrs. JOHNSON made a zipping motion. She described the jacket as olive brown. A photograph in the November 23, 1963 DMN, section 1-5, pictures OSWALD in handcuffs in the jacket described by Mrs. JOHNSON. According to published reports OSWALD left the rooming house at 1:08 PM and officer TIPPET was killed at 1:15PM.

Mrs. HELEN MARKHAM is quoted in the DMN of November 23, 1963, as stating she was waiting for a bus and she had no trouble recalling what the killer of officer TIPPET looked like. "...I thought he was going to kill me too and you really look good at a time like that." The actions of the person who shot officer TIPPET, who certainly was not OSWALD, and the actions of officer TIPPET indicate that they knew each other. Newspapers reported that officer TIPPET stopped his patrol car and motioned for a pedestrian to come over to the car. The pedestrian said something to officer TIPPET. TIPPET got out of his car, walked around behind it and approached the man standing on the sidewalk. They exchanged some words. Then the man shot officer TIPPET. If this man had been OSWALD and he had just killed the President, he would not have stopped and talked to the patrolman unless they had known each other previously and this fact proves that this was the case.

The DMN of November 26, 1963, reported that "Police converged on the area and trailed the slayer to the 400 block of East Jefferson. They saw him dart between a service station and a drive-in grocery. (Officers) continued a zig-zag trail westward on Jefferson..." District Attorney WADE in a press conference on

4  
BONN 62-36

Sunday a few hours after OSWALD had been killed said "Yes he was on foot and apparently headed for the Texas Theater. He then walked across a vacant lot. Witnesses saw him eject the shells from a revolver and place--reload--the gun. Someone saw him go to the Texas Theater. A search was made of that later by a number of police officers."

This is obviously inconsistent because if police saw the killer dart between a service station and a drive-in grocery then the statement of Mr. WADE is untrue that he walked across a vacant lot and was seen to reload his gun. The earlier account is the true one.

Police spokesmen said that OSWALD probably had hoped to go to Mexico and then to Cuba after shooting the President and officer TIPPET. Officer TIPPET was killed on East Jefferson in Dallas just in the exact opposite direction from that which would be taken to leave Oak Cliff. The route westward out of Oak Cliff is a main thoroughfare connecting with a principal highway going to Fort Worth. There are no exits from Oak Cliff on East Jefferson. OSWALD had no reason to be on East Jefferson where officer TIPPET was killed and was not there.

When OSWALD left his Oak Cliff boarding house he was on the run because he did fear the police and had become more fearful after his encounter with a police officer in the book depository after the President was shot. OSWALD was actually on West Jefferson at the time officer TIPPET was killed going to see his mother in Fort Worth. Hearing the converging police cars arriving at the scene where officer TIPPET was killed he naturally panicked and took refuge in the Texas Theater not because he had killed the President or officer TIPPET but because of fears of the police for other reasons.

"The "New York Times" published an interview with District Attorney WADE in which he said that TIPPET was killed a block or two from OSWALD's Oak Cliff boarding house. The distance is actually ten blocks. The reason Mr. WADE lied about this is because the time element is supremely important in the question of whether or not OSWALD could have been in a position to shoot officer TIPPET. TIPPET was shot at 1:15 PM.

5

BONN 62-36

From the previously described circumstances it is apparent that he must have hailed his assailant not later than 1:14 PM. From this alone it is apparent that OSWALD could not have been there because he could not have covered the ten blocks from his rooming house in six minutes. JOESTEN tried it several times and his fastest time was ten minutes and he is a bigger man than OSWALD with a longer stride and, therefore, could walk faster than OSWALD.

In addition, JOESTEN talked to Mrs. JOHNSON who told him that her housekeeper, Mrs. ROBERTS, had seen OSWALD leave the house and had seen him at a bus stop leading to downtown Dallas. OSWALD had no reason to go to downtown Dallas which would have been swarming with police looking for the President's assassin in any event. Actually he was pondering going back to Irving to see his wife before going to Fort Worth to his mother. OSWALD was probably at the bus stop for one minute. This leaves him just five minutes to walk the ten blocks to where officer TIPPET was killed. The fact that OSWALD was fearful of the police and was going to Fort Worth to his mother makes it very logical for him to have been on West Jefferson but he was never on East Jefferson.

The "New York Times" quotes District Attorney WADE as saying that when approached in the Texas Theater OSWALD had tried to hold a gun against the head of patrolman MC DONALD. The gun was snapped but did not fire. Mr. WADE repeated this statement. The press quoted MC DONALD as saying he "... rammed his hand into the top of the man's trousers and grabbed the revolver." According to newspaper reports FBI firearms experts found the firing pin of the gun reportedly taken from OSWALD so bent that it could not strike the "cap of the bullet."

It, therefore, appears most probable that the pursuing officers who began the search after TIPPET was killed actually found the killer and killed him or otherwise disposed of him, took his gun and forced it into OSWALD's hand after they found him after bending the firing pin on the pistol. This was done to insure that OSWALD could not shoot someone after the gun was forced into his hand.

BONN 62-36

This, therefore, clearly shows (1) OSWALD is innocent, (2) the actions of the police and the statements of Mr. WADE show no innocent error, therefore, (3) there has to have been a conspiracy to assassinate the President, and make OSWALD the "fall guy", involving the Dallas police.

MARQUIS CHILDS, the well-known columnist, wrote on October 12, 1963 that President KENNEDY had confided to intimates that he intended to "crack-down" on HAROLDSON L. HUNT, a Texas oil millionaire and world famed J. PAUL GETTY by introducing new regulations to deprive them of income from their oil holdings by changing the oil depletion allowance rules. Further, both HUNT and GETTY had been avoiding payment of all of their income tax due and Mr. KENNEDY had said that HUNT and GETTY were using money they obtained from their oil interests to subsidize extreme right-wing propaganda. Senator PAUL DOUGLAS and Senator MAUREEN NEUBERGER have been investigating the tax avoiding schemes of HUNT and GETTY.

HUNT is the chief financier of the John Birch Society.

Another prominent Dallas member is General EDWIN A. WALKER.

General WALKER flew the American flag upside down the day

President KENNEDY arrived in Dallas and flew it right-side

✓ up after he was assassinated. A man named BERNARD WEIZMAN, according to published reports, placed a black-bordered advertisement in a Dallas newspaper "welcoming" Mr. KENNEDY to Dallas.

✓✓ Although WEIZMAN was penniless he paid for this advertisement.

✓✓ WEIZMAN told the "New York Times" that he had been a military policeman in Germany and had become a "conservative" there.

✓ WEIZMAN was in Germany at a time when WALKER was recruiting troops for the John Birch Society and they undoubtedly knew each other. The attorney for OSWALD's mother stated during the trial of JACK RUBY for the killing of OSWALD that he had proof of a mysterious meeting at RUBY's apartment shortly before the assassination of the President and that WEIZMAN and officer TIPPET were present.

Following the cross-fire pattern of one of the attempted assassinations of General DeGAULLE, it is apparent that the assassination of the President was a military-type operation with firing from both front and rear and since General WALKER

7

BONN 62-36

is an experienced military man it is apparent that he organized the actual execution of the assassination plot. Since he knew WEIZMAN, and WEIZMAN is a former military policeman familiar with firearms, it is probable that WEIZMAN had something to do with the assassination.

Under the headline "Assassin Crouched and Took Deadly Aim" which appeared in section 4 of the DMN on November 23, 1963, it was reported that "...most (spectators at the assassination) ran to the west side of the building thinking the shots came from behind bushes and a fence dividing the street from a railroad yard..." There was a man shooting from the window from the book depository but it was not OSWALD.

After OSWALD, not even knowing what had occurred, became frightened by the policeman he encountered at the book depository, he walked to Griffin and Elm Street which is seven blocks from the book depository and got on a bus whose route would have taken him directly by the spot where the President was shot. OSWALD would never have done this if he had been the assassin.

OSWALD's reported defection to Russia was also "a cover-up". It should be obvious to any casual newspaper reader that OSWALD was sent to Russia by the CIA and that he bungled the job that he was sent to do. Mr. JOESTEN said he had no personal knowledge of this and no inside information but that it is easily evident to any thinking person.

After he returned to the United States he was penniless and was recruited by the FBI as an agent provocateur.

This is easily seen by the fact that he ran the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC) in New Orleans against the advice of the FPCC showing that he was acting entirely alone. He was an undercover agent for the FBI in New Orleans and his alleged pro-Castro agitation was a cover intending to make him acceptable to Cuba. The FBI and the CIA decided to send OSWALD to Cuba to give him a second chance to make up for his failures in Russia. Of course, the Russians had already alerted the CASTRO Regime to the fact that OSWALD was an American agent.

8  
BONN 62-36

The issuance of a passport to OSWALD on June 25, 1963, prior to his trip to Mexico is of paramount importance. After his so-called defection to Russia OSWALD's former Commanding Officer in the Marine Corps stated that they had had to change all of their coding systems because of possible compromise resulting from OSWALD's defection. OSWALD disowned his American passport and announced his intention to become a Russian citizen. He applied for a new passport on June 24, 1963, in New Orleans according to published reports and received it on June 25, 1963.

Although he did not need a passport to go to Mexico the passport was issued as a cover probably showing his destination as Europe so that the CIA could keep secret the fact that he was going to Mexico to get a visa to travel on their behalf to Cuba.

It is absolutely against the law, according to Mr. JOESTEN, to issue a passport to anyone who is a communist much less to a person who has disavowed his American citizenship and is an admitted defector to Russia. The speed and ease with which OSWALD was issued this passport shows obviously that it was done at the request of the CIA.

When OSWALD returned from Mexico, having been unsuccessful in getting a visa to Cuba, it is apparent to any newspaper reader that trouble developed between OSWALD and the CIA and the FBI because of his failures and probably because he had misappropriated money given to him or for other unknown reasons. When he returned to Dallas he went underground because of his fear of the CIA and the FBI and all American police agencies. This underground status to escape notice is proved by his having lived as O. H. LEE in the Oak Cliff rooming house. This fear is what made him take flight after the assassination of the President.

When the conspirators decided to assassinate President KENNEDY they enlisted the aid of District Attorney WADE, Chief CURRY, and Sheriff DECKER because their jobs are dependent upon the good will of HUNT, GETTY and other "Texas oilmen." This complicity of the Dallas police explains the change in route of the President's car to bring him within the range of the

9

BONN 62-36

assassin's guns. It is particularly important that according to press reports Sheriff DECKER came on the air around 12:25 PM the day the President was shot and ordered all available men to the Elm Street underpass. ("The Daily Times Herald", November 22, 1963.) The President was not shot until 12:30. His motorcade was five minutes behind schedule and he should have been at the underpass at 12:25. From this it is obvious that Sheriff DECKER was in on the conspiracy but from his office did not realize when he ordered his men to the area supposedly to apprehend the killer that the President had not yet arrived at the underpass and had not yet been shot.

✓ Mr. JOESTEN said he has no access to results of hearings by the WARREN Commission but stated that Mrs. PAYNE should be asked the following questions:

(1) Why did you, Mrs. PAYNE, not come forward immediately after OSWALD's arrest and say that you had found him the job in the book depository? (The answer is because that would have proved conclusively that OSWALD did not take a job there in order to be in a position to shoot the President.)

(2) Why did you not say immediately that the highly publicized marked map of Dallas was given by you to OSWALD to assist him in finding the book depository and that the markings were merely to show him directions and had nothing to do with the President's assassination.

She has testified to this according to Mr. JOESTEN but the important thing is that she did not come forward immediately. The reason she did not is because OSWALD was sent to that job deliberately so that he could be planted there as a suspect.

Mr. JOESTEN stated that "Der Stern" has refused to publish his article. He said he does not know why.



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

## Memorandum

TO : The Director

DATE: 3-17-64

FROM : N. P. Callahan

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

*ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY*

Pages 5537-5539. Senator Tower, (R) Texas, spoke concerning the reporting of the events in connection with the assassination of President Kennedy. He pointed out that "while we have gloryseekers and muckrakers among those who report the news and explain its meaning, we also have able and conscientious men and women who honestly want the truth to be known." Mr. Tower included an article entitled "Dallas Reaches the Awkward Age—Recent Events Blamed on Retention of Small-Town Easiness in Big City," written by Eric Sevareid, and an article captioned "Did Press Pressure Kill Oswald?" written by Larry Grove. Mr. Tower stated "I commend both articles to Senators, particularly those who have been prone to heap scorn on Dallas, and on Texas, because of the evil deed of an avowed, and itinerant, Marxist." Mr. Grove, in commenting on the events in Dallas, stated "Overlooked in most of the stories that developed the theme that Dallas is a mean, mean city were some pertinent facts: The Secret Service is directly charged with protection of the President. Dallas police gave more help than was asked for. The FBI was aware that Lee Harvey Oswald—defector, potential assassin, Marxist—was working in a building along the President's motorcade route. It had not notified the Dallas Police Department, nor the Secret Service. . . . What was the name of an FBI agent—James Hosty—doing in Oswald's notebook?"

Had this evidence been bared at the time, perhaps some of the police department's detractors may have turned their fire on the FBI. Perhaps they would not have turned their fire at all. But would the Nation have been prepared, in that hour, to receive the news that the FBI had been aware of Oswald's whereabouts before President Kennedy stepped in his car for his fateful ride in the motorcade? (Bureau records reflect that James F. Hosty, Jr., is an Agent assigned to the Dallas Office.)

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for 3-17-64 was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that portions of a copy of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed

in the case or subject matter files.

REC 11

162-100000-2786

NOT RECORDED

184 APR 1 1964

66 APR 1 1964

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: March 31, 1964

FROM : W. S. Tavel

SUBJECT: ARTICLE IN "SIGNAL" MAGAZINE  
MENTIONING FBI COMMUNICATIONS

In the March issue of "Signal" magazine, published by the Armed Forces Communications and Electronics Association, there appeared on page 27 an article entitled "Communications During a National Tragedy" which was a Bell System report pointing out the excellent work done by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company (AT&T) and the Bell Telephone System people in Dallas, Texas, in furnishing immediate emergency telephone service after the assassination of former President John F. Kennedy. In reading this article, I noted that a statement was made to the effect that "... switchboards were pulled out of stock--one was rushed to Parkland (Hospital), another to a Dallas hotel for the FBI to use ...."

I contacted SAC Shanklin at Dallas and Inspector James R. Malley of the General Investigative Division, who was in Dallas after the assassination, to determine if such a switchboard had been ordered by our Dallas Office. Both Inspector Malley and SAC Shanklin stated that they knew nothing of such a switchboard; had not ordered any such switchboard but that the telephone company had in fact furnished superb service; had contacted our Dallas Office and offered to install any additional equipment necessary; and had, in effect, furnished an open line immediately to Washington on their own initiative. Inspector Malley commented that several people had remarked at the fact that calls to and from the Dallas Office went through without any delay and were handled with remarkable speed.

I discussed this with our telephone contact at AT&T, Mr. Randy Joachim, and pointed out to him that although the Bureau appreciated deeply the excellent service which we received after the assassination, that I did not feel that the Bureau wanted any such service publicized and that I would appreciate it in the future if any statements about service furnished to the FBI were cleared with us before being published. Joachim stated that he was checking but did not know as yet whether such a switchboard as was mentioned was actually installed.

1-Mr. DeLoach  
1-Mr. Malley  
1-Mr. Wherry

WST:jmr  
(5)

REC 29

162 12460-2787  
NOT RECORDED  
199 APR 2 1964

23 APR 2 1964

COMM. SECT. (OVER)

68 APR 7 1964

Memorandum to Mr. Mohr from W. S. Tavel  
Re: Article in "Signal" Magazine Mentioning  
FBI Communications

I also received a call on 3-30-64 from Mr. Ben Givens, Assistant Vice President of AT&T, apologizing for the fact that this statement was published without checking with the Bureau first. He stated that he has issued instructions on a nationwide basis that associated companies are not to make any statements for publication regarding any service furnished the FBI without securing the Bureau's permission first.

ACTION:

Submitted for information.

✓

3/31

*W. S. Tavel*

1 - Mr. Belmont  
1 - Mr. Rosen  
1 - Mr. Sullivan  
1 - Mr. Malley  
1 - Mr. Rogge

March 31, 1964

By Courier Service

REC-20 100-2-109060-2788

Honorable J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel  
The President's Commission  
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast  
Washington, D. C.

REC'D-READING ROOM  
FBI  
MAR 31 1 32 PM '64

Dear Mr. Rankin:

By letter dated March 27, 1964, you were advised of the results of the Laboratory examinations of three bullets from Officer J. D. Tippit's body, C251, C252 and C253. This letter also made reference to the first bullet received, C13, as having been removed from Tippit's body.

The Laboratory examinations on these items showed that three of the bullets were Winchester-Western type copper-coated bullets and one was a Remington-Peters type lead bullet. The Dallas Police Department recovered four .38 Special cartridge cases in connection with the shooting of Officer Tippit. Two of these .38 Special cartridge cases are of Western manufacture and two are of Remington-Peters manufacture. The fact that three Winchester-Western bullets were recovered and only two Western cartridge cases were recovered was called to Mr. Melvin Eisenberg's attention. On March 30, 1964, Mr. Eisenberg requested that the Dallas Police Department be contacted to determine whether any additional cartridge cases had been recovered.

On March 30, 1964, Lieutenant Carl Day, Dallas Police Department, advised the Dallas Office of this Bureau that all of the cartridge cases and bullets recovered had been previously submitted to the FBI. These are the ones that have previously been turned over to the Commission by this Bureau.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

EX-105-82555  
MAR 31 1964  
COMM-FBI

NOTE: Mr. R. H. Jevons, of the Laboratory, telephonically requested the Dallas Office to contact the Dallas Police Department to resolve the matter discussed above. The results of their contact with the Dallas Office were furnished on March 30, 1964, telephonically.

UNRECORDED COPY IN

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

FROM : R. H. Jevons

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF  
PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY,  
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS

DATE: 3/30/64

Tolson	_____
Belmont	_____
Mohr	_____
Casper	_____
Callahan	_____
Conrad	_____
DeLoach	_____
Evans	_____
Gale	_____
Rosen	_____
Sullivan	_____
Tavel	_____
Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

As a matter of record, on 3/30/64, Mr. Melvin Eisenberg, a member of the President's Commission, had item C15, Oswald's revolver, returned to the Laboratory. The delivery of this item to the Commission was appropriately confirmed by letter to Mr. J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel of The President's Commission.

Mr. Eisenberg, during a pretestimony conference with SA Cortlandt Cunningham on 3/30/64, stated that he would like the FBI Laboratory to conduct paraffin tests using diphenylbenzidine with the C14 assassination rifle prior to SA Robert A. Frazier's testimony on 3/31/64. He was advised that these tests would be conducted. Prior tests of this nature were conducted in the Laboratory using the technique of neutron activation (memorandum 3/17/64, Jevons to Conrad). Mr. Eisenberg requested the above test as a matter of record since there had been considerable publicity in regard to this matter.

Mr. Eisenberg also asked Mr. Cunningham to have the Dallas Office of the FBI contact the Dallas Police Department in an effort to locate any additional cartridge cases found by the Dallas Police Department during the investigation of Officer J. D. Tippit's murder. It is pointed out that the Laboratory has received four bullets alleged to have been removed from the body of Officer Tippit. Three of these bullets were manufactured by Winchester-Western and one of the bullets was manufactured by Remington-Peters. The four cartridge cases found near the scene of the shooting by the Dallas Police Department were found to consist of two Remington-Peters and two Western cartridge cases. Therefore, a Remington-Peters bullet and a Western cartridge case were apparently not recovered.

Enclosure

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Malley

62-109060

CBC:gl

(11) *gl* *2* XEROX  
APR 2 1964

REC-70

10 APR 2 1964

SEVEN

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Memorandum to Mr. Conrad  
Re: ASSASSINATION OF  
PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY,  
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS  
62-109060

FBI Dallas has telephonically advised that Lieutenant Carl Day of the Dallas Police Department stated today that all cartridge cases recovered by the Police Department have been turned over to the Bureau. These, of course, are the ones described above. This information is being furnished the Commission by letter. Lieutenant Day also advised that it is very possible that a bullet or casing to Oswald's revolver was not found as such cartridge cases recovered were found by individuals in the area and turned over to the Dallas Police Department.

It is to be noted that the Tippit murder case is strictly a local one under the jurisdiction of the Dallas Police Department.

ACTION: None, for information.

V. *[Handwritten signature]* *[Handwritten initials]* *[Handwritten initials]*

FBI

Date: 3/31/64

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL \_\_\_\_\_  
(Priority)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, WFO (89-75) (P)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN F. KENNEDY, 11/22/63,  
DALLAS, TEXAS  
(OO:DL)

ReDLairtel to Bureau 3/17/64, captioned as above,  
as well as LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka IS-R - Cuba; JACK L. RUBY,  
aka, LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka (Deceased)-Victim, Civil Rights.

Enclosed for Dallas are twenty-five copies of  
seven separate inserts reflecting miscellaneous information  
obtained by WFO that has not been previously submitted to  
Dallas in this form.

Attention of Dallas directed to instructions  
contained Butel to All SACs, dated 11/29/63, and to  
information forwarded Dallas by WFO teletype to Bureau dated  
11/30/63, at 1:25 a.m. Investigative results of WFO that  
had previously been forwarded Dallas by airtel and teletype  
are assumed to have been incorporated in previous report  
submitted by Dallas, utilizing information submitted in  
WFO teletype referred to above.

- ③ - Bureau
- 2 - Dallas (Encl. 175) (89-43)
- 1 - WFO

IRH:cbf  
(6)

AIRTEL

REC-20

62-109060-2789

10 APR 2 1964

C. G. Wick

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

57 APR 3 1964

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_

Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_



WFO 89-75

Airtel and teletype communications reflecting results of WFO investigation submitted subsequent to receipt of Butel to All SACs, 11/29/63, have included names of investigative employees conducting inquiry, thereby enabling Dallas to prepare FD-302s and inserts, when deemed appropriate. This procedure in accordance with instructions in aforementioned Butel.

WFO file reflects considerable investigation, including miscellaneous information having no apparent direct bearing this matter, submitted in report of SA CARL E. GRAHAM, dated 12/2/63, at WFO under caption LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS-R, (00:DL).

WFO considers information previously submitted in accordance with instructions Butel referred to above, or in report of SA GRAHAM, dated 12/2/63, need not be re-submitted Dallas on basis of reairtel, unless advised to contrary by Bureau or OO.

*OK info pushed to  
tell if this would  
O'K*



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

## Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: 3/27/64

FROM : W. D. Griffith

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY  
REQUEST OF THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION

Tolson	✓
Belmont	✓
Mohr	✓
Casper	✓
Callahan	✓
Conrad	✓
DeLoach	✓
Evans	✓
Gale	✓
Rosen	✓
Sullivan	✓
Tavel	✓
Trotter	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Holmes	✓
Gandy	✓

Mr. Melvin Eisenberg of The President's Commission called SA Shaneyfelt today and inquired about the approximate time between the first and third shots as obtained from Laboratory examination of the motion picture film and as a result of reviews made of the film by members of the Commission and representatives of the FBI and Secret Service. SA Shaneyfelt advised Mr. Eisenberg that the initial Laboratory report stated that the elapsed time between the first and third shots was approximately 5 to 6 seconds.

Mr. Eisenberg stated that SA Frazier of the FBI Laboratory was making some studies for him and needed an approximate time figure to use in these studies. He asked that SA Shaneyfelt have SA Frazier use 5.555 seconds in any calculations he makes regarding the elapsed time between the first and third shots. Mr. Eisenberg realizes there is a 1/2 second leeway on each side of this figure.

2-176060 SA Frazier was given this information.

RECOMMENDATION: For information only.

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Rosen (Mr. Malley)
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan (Mr. Lenihan)

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

REC-20

10 APR 2 1964

APR 2 1964

57 APR 3 1964

Legat, Rome (47-19)

March 28, 1964

62-109060-2791

Director, FBI (47-51366)

ALDO VIDALI;  
IMPERSONATION

Reurlet dated 3-10-64.

Legat, Rome is instructed to prepare twenty-five copies in insert form the results of your interview with Vidali relating to the assassination of President Kennedy. Summarize background data and include circumstances of how this matter was brought to your attention. Submit this information promptly so that it can be furnished to Dallas for inclusion in report.

In addition, prepare an additional letterhead memorandum concerning Vidali, which can be disseminated to Internal Revenue noting in your letter of March 10, 1964, the allegation of how Vidali bragged that he never paid income taxes, and that he had trafficked heavily in gold between the United States and Mexico.

For the information of Dallas, in connection with an impersonation case concerning the subject, which was handled by Legat, Rome, allegations were made that Vidali might have some information concerning the assassination. Legat, Rome interviewed Vidali on 3-10-64 and he stated he had absolutely no information concerning persons possibly connected with the assassination.

1 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc.)

1 - Bufile 62-109060

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (Route through for review)

KMR/map

(7)

NOTE: In connection with an impersonation case regarding Vidali, allegations were furnished to Legat, Rome, that Vidali might have some information concerning the assassination. Legat, Rome, interviewed Vidali on 3-10-64 at which time he stated he had absolutely no information concerning persons possibly connected with the assassination or individuals who to his knowledge are even remotely associated with the incident.

57 APR 3 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 47-51366

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: March 10, 1964

FROM : Legat, Rome (47-19) (RUC)

SUBJECT: ALDO VIDALI  
IMPERSONATION

ReRomecab, 2-4-64, and Bulet, 2-5-64, which furnished to the Rome office a copy of subject's identification record.

On February 10, 1964, Mr. ALBERTO COCCIA, Via Ronciglione 15-B, Rome, referred to in reRomecab, advised that he had heard that the subject might have some information concerning matters touching upon the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

Upon receipt of this information from Mr. COCCIA, this office promptly requested the [REDACTED] to attempt to locate VIDALI and interview him thoroughly for any information he might have concerning the assassination.

On March 9, 1964, the [REDACTED] advised that they had located the subject and suggested that, since the matter dealt with the assassination of President Kennedy, representatives of this office, rather than [REDACTED], interview VIDALI.

On March 10, 1964, VIDALI appeared at the Office of the Legal Attache in response to a request from this office and he was interviewed thoroughly for any information he might have touching upon the assassination.

VIDALI stated that he has absolutely no information concerning persons possibly connected with the assassination or individuals who to his knowledge are even remotely associated with the incident. VIDALI stated that, like most Americans, he was deeply shocked

5 - Bureau (1 - Liaison Section)  
(1 - Denver Info)  
(1 - Los Angeles Info)  
1 - Rome 47-19

NOT RECORDED

199 APR 1 1964

JCM:oc  
(6)

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Rec'd  
2

by the death of the President, but, also like many Americans, he is not convinced in his own mind that the President's death was due merely to the undirected and uncoordinated act of LEE HARVEY OSWALD. He stated that in his conversations with Italian citizens and American citizens in Rome he has on several occasions expressed the thought that there may well be ramifications touching upon the assassination which have not yet been made public. He has never, however, according to VIDALI, indicated in his conversations who he thinks might be involved in the assassination other than OSWALD, nor has he attempted to identify any groups or political entities which might have been involved in any possible plot connected with the assassination. VIDALI stated that he knows of no one, either in America or anywhere else in the world, who might have pertinent information concerning the actual facts surrounding the assassination. He stated that should he by any means come to possession of such information he would promptly report it to this office.

The following background information on VIDALI was furnished by the [REDACTED] on March 9, 1964:

VIDALI was born of an unknown father and EMILIA VIDALI at Brussels, Belgium, on February 12, 1930. He is single and his residence was shown as 9426 Santa Monica Blvd., Beverly Hills, California. VIDALI was carried on the rolls of the Ufficio dello Stato Civile (Bureau of Statistics) of Rome, 1931 to 1951, at which time he was removed from the rolls because his location was not known.

VIDALI, coming from the United States, arrived in Italy on August 17, 1962, by air bearing U. S. Passport No. 2044064, issued at Washington, D. C., April 27, 1960. At that time he lodged at Via Giacinto Pezzana 108, Rome. He subsequently left Italy for the United States, returning to Italy on February 21, 1963, again taking lodging at the last mentioned address. On March 7, 1964, coming from Switzerland, VIDALI re-entered Italy. He presently resides at Via Antonio Bertoloni 23, the address at which is located the firm "Autori Associati"

(Associated Authors), which deals in movie films and of which VIDALI is an adviser and stockholder. Among the other stockholders of this firm is one ALDO SALERNO, who was born at Rome, Italy, on February 3, 1901. SALERNO is described as an ex-adviser of the Partito Nazionale Monarchico (National Monarchist Party), who has for some time been retired from the political scene. During the time VIDALI has been in Italy he has not been known to have engaged in any suspect activity.

During the interview with VIDALI on March 10, 1964, the following additional background information was obtained:

In about 1950-51 VIDALI was attending the Colorado School of Mines at Golden, Colorado. While there VIDALI met one MARTIN ALBERT, whom VIDALI described as an out-and-out communist. ALBERT attempted to recruit VIDALI for communist activity. VIDALI claims to have reported these contacts with ALBERT to the FBI in Denver and, in addition, claims to have attended CP meetings in Denver upon which he also reported to the FBI. VIDALI stated that ALBERT was a food salesman who used his wide contacts in his sales business to propagandize for the Communist Party among Negro groups.

VIDALI stated that he was again contacted by the FBI at a time when he was residing in Laguna Beach, California, sometime in the mid-1950s. VIDALI stated that at that time he was making extensive trips to Mexico from the United States in connection with mining adventures and he suspects that someone may have reported him to the FBI because of his repeated trips to Mexico. VIDALI claims that at that time he was interviewed by Bureau agents for possible leftist tendencies.

VIDALI exhibited his Selective Service registration card which reflects that he has Selective Service No. 4-134-30-590, issued by Local Board No. 134, 209 Church Street, Santa Ana, California, on September 26,

1956. VIDALI at the time was residing at 175 Dumont Drive, Laguna Beach, Orange, California. He was classified 5-A on November 9, 1956.

VIDALI stated that he was naturalized as a U. S. citizen in the U. S. District Court in Denver, Colorado, in October, 1958.

He was formerly married to JANET CALCAGNO, who was originally from Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and who is now remarried and residing at 144 Carr Drive, Glendale, California.

VIDALI furnished the following summary of residences and travel:

1930-34	Brussels, Belgium
1934-47	Italy
1948-49	Residing with his mother, EMILIA VIDALI, at Sao Paolo, Brazil. He described his mother as an opera singer who continues to reside at Sao Paolo.
1949 to date	- has resided most of the time in the United States, with brief trips to Mexico in connection with surveys for the possible purchase of mines

VIDALI explained that in the recent past he has been associated with a Texas corporation known as Tex-Italia in Austin, Texas. The aims of this corporation are to produce and disseminate motion pictures in the United States and Italy. He stated that to date the corporation has had very little success and has had considerable difficulty in locating financial backing. VIDALI stated that the following individuals are also associated with Tex-Italia:

CHARLES LASATER, President of the corporation,  
Austin, Texas;  
JACK FUNDERBURGH, a builder in Austin;  
CLINT STEPHENS, a promoter who allegedly has  
contacts with potential money  
lenders in all parts of the U.S.;  
KEN MORGAN, Big Springs, Texas

VIDALI advised that he was an illegitimate child, having been born out of wedlock to ALDO SALERNO, an Italian citizen, and EMILIA VIDALI.

One information copy of instant communication is designated for Denver and Los Angeles in view of subject's activities described above connected with areas covered by those offices. For the further information of the Denver and Los Angeles offices, it is to be noted that on February 4, 1964, Mr. ALBERTO COCCIA, mentioned above, advised that VIDALI had claimed to have worked for the FBI at sometime in the past and was threatening to physically harm and possibly kill COCCIA's daughter because she refused marriage with VIDALI. COCCIA stated that the subject had bragged that he had never paid U. S. income tax and that he had trafficked heavily in gold between the United States and Mexico, claiming to have gold ingots buried in Durango, Mexico. By letter dated February 5, 1964, the Bureau advised that the subject was not wanted according to Identification Division files and that there was no record in Bureau fugitive indices on the subject.

Inasmuch as VIDALI apparently has no pertinent information concerning the assassination of President Kennedy and since he is not wanted by the Bureau, this office is taking no further action in this matter at this time UACB.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : MR. TROTTER *bls*

DATE: 3-23-64

FROM : C. S. Voelker *CVN*

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSION  
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

*MELAN*  
Mr. Milton Eisingberg of the Presidential Commission Staff visited the Identification Division 3-23-64. The writer and the Supervisor of the Latent Fingerprint Section, Mr. Sebastian F. Latona, reviewed with him the latent fingerprint work in this case. Mr. Eisingberg indicated that testimony would be required before the Commission on April 1st or 2nd and he would like charts of the two latent impressions found on the paper wrapper: charts of the lift of the one latent from the gun barrel and charts of the three latent impressions from the cardboard cartons. He would like these charts to be completed by Friday, March 27, 1964, so that he might review them in detail with Mr. Latona who made the original examinations. *NY Y*

Mr. Eisingberg further explained that the Commission had decided that in matters involving expert testimony two independent experts would be asked for their opinion. In this case the Commission has selected the New York City Police Department as the second expert agency to testify in latent fingerprint matters. He inquired what arrangements could be made to have the material furnished the New York City Police Department. Mr. Eisingberg was advised that since this additional testimony should be completely independent the best means would be to furnish photographs of the latent impressions and known fingerprint and palm prints of Oswald for transmittal to which ever department he intended to contact concerning their views. Mr. Eisingberg agreed that this arrangement would be satisfactory.

## RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. That we proceed with preparing requested charts and make available Mr. Latona for testimony at the Commission's request.

- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Conrad

CSV:jf  
(6)

*1-2-3*  
XEROX

58 APR 8 1964

ST-115

REC-24

(continued)

1 APR 2 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED

2792

*CHW*



**MEMORANDUM TO MR. TROTTER**  
**RE: PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSION**  
**ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY**

2. If the Director approves, photographic copies of the latent impressions and known impressions of Oswald will be furnished Mr. Eisingberg for transmittal to which ever police department the Commission has chosen.

*Lj* *AW.* *Q* *GRH* *✓*



JFK  
ASSASSINATION  
62-109060  
SECTION 56

COPY  
2

MARY FERRELL  
FOUNDATION  
PART OF THE AARC



# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

CONFIDENTIAL

Reporting Office <b>DALLAS</b>	Office of Origin <b>DALLAS</b>	Date <b>3/30/64</b>	Investigative Period <b>11/22/63-3/26/64</b>
TITLE OF CASE <b>ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS</b>		Report made by <b>SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING</b>	Typed By <b>ds</b>
		CHARACTER OF CASE <b>MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING</b>	

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES  
AND FIELD OFFICES  
ADVISED BY ROUTING  
SLIP(S)

REFERENCE:

Report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, 12/18/63, at Dallas.

ENCLOSURES: TO THE BUREAU:

Classified by 2040  
Exempt from GDS, Category 1  
Date of Declassification Indefinite 7/5/77  
*Hjm*

Enclosed herewith and attached to appropriate copies of this report for the Bureau are three photographs of Exhibits D-98, D-99 and D-127.

Two copies of these exhibits are listed as enclosures for the President's Commission in the body of this report with those copies being attached to the copies of the report that are designated as President's Commission copies.

Approved: *[Signature]*  
Special Agent  
in Charge

Copies made: *12/11/64*

- 10 - Bureau (62-109060) (Enc. 9) (RM)
- 1 - New Orleans (89-69) (Info.)
- 1 - San Antonio (89-67) (Info.)
- 4 - Dallas (89-43)

4 COPIES DESTROYED

Do not write in spaces below	
<b>2793</b>	REC-26
17 MAR 31 1964	

21 MAR 17 1973

78 OCT 23 1964

CONFIDENTIAL

DL 89-43

In this regard the Bureau may desire to remove the enclosure page from those copies of this report that are disseminated to agencies other than the President's Commission.

LEADS:

All leads in this case have been set forth by teletype or airtel and are not being restated herein.

NEW ORLEANS AND SAN ANTONIO: (INFORMATION)

One copy of this report is being furnished each of the New Orleans and San Antonio Offices for information in view of the extensive investigation conducted in those Divisions.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

The BOB JOINER referred to by GLOVER BEE BELLAH on page 45 of instant report is identical with BOBBY SAVELLE JOINER, President of the Indignant White Citizens Council, Grand Prairie, Texas (Dallas file 157-269). JOINER was arrested by the Dallas Police Department while picketing at the Trade Mart, Dallas.

DL 89-43

Texas, on November 22, 1963. He was released on November 27, 1963.

The individual who requested his identity be protected referred to on page 70 of instant report is [REDACTED]

The confidential source referred to on page 95 of instant report is [REDACTED]

who furnished information to SA WILLIAM H. LAWRENCE.

The second confidential source referred to on page 96 of instant report is [REDACTED]

who furnished information to SA WILLIAM H. LAWRENCE.

The third confidential source referred to on page 96 of instant report is [REDACTED]

Memphis, Tennessee.

The identities of the sources on pages 95 and 96, described above, are being protected due to the highly confidential nature of the information furnished by them.

The individual who requested his identity be protected, referred to on page 110 of instant report, is [REDACTED]

Memphis, Tennessee.

The confidential source abroad mentioned on pages 136 and 137 of instant report is the [Legat, Rome, Italy.]

The source of the information reflected on pages 159 to 163 of instant report is [REDACTED] Garland, Texas, who made the information available to SA ROBERT C. LISH.

- C -  
COVER PAGE

The confidential sources referred to on page 188 of instant report are [anonymous sources of the Detroit Office]

[REDACTED]

The confidential source abroad referred to on page 197A is [Legat, Bonn, Germany].

The source who requested his identity be protected, referred to on page 207 of instant report, is [REDACTED] a Negro in Jackson, Mississippi.

In connection with this report it should be borne in mind that the Dallas Office has a separate case in connection with the shooting of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, captioned "JACK L. RUBY, aka.; LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka. (Deceased) - VICTIM; CR", Dallas file 44-1639, Bureau file 44-24016.

It is also pointed out that the Dallas Office has a separate case captioned "LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.; INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA", Dallas file 100-10461, Bureau file 105-82555. Numerous communications have been received bearing the assassination caption (instant case) which contain information concerning OSWALD and/or his connection with the assassination and such communications are being filed and reported in the case bearing the OSWALD caption. For the most part, miscellaneous allegations bearing on the assassination are reported in instant case and all others in the LEE HARVEY OSWALD case. All information pertaining to items of evidence in connection with the assassination related to OSWALD in any way are being reported under the LEE HARVEY OSWALD caption.

The overlap in the period of this report with that of previous reports in this matter was occasioned by the fact that material with respect to certain allegations was withheld until such time as the complete resolving of the particular allegation could be included in one report. The contents of this report

DL 89-43

merely reflect those allegations which, in the opinion of the Dallas Office, have been resolved completely. Numerous other allegations are under investigation or the Dallas Office is awaiting receipt of appropriate FD-302's and inserts and, upon receipt of same, another report will be submitted in instant case.

No T symbols were used in instant report but where it was necessary to conceal the identity of the source of the information in the details, such source is identified as reflected above.

In some instances FD-302's and inserts contained in this report may bear file number 100-10461, which was occasioned by the fact that such FD-302's or inserts at the time of preparation were considered for the LEE HARVEY OSWALD file but later determined to more appropriately belong in instant case.

Where investigation has previously been reported in connection with a particular allegation mentioned in this report, the identity of the report where such other investigation is reflected is set forth.

No local dissemination of this report is being made pending receipt of instructions from the Bureau to the effect that such report may be disseminated to the U. S. Secret Service at Dallas.

It is suggested that in view of the fact that considerable information is set forth re other persons who have made threatening remarks or statements, that the Bureau may desire to disseminate a copy of this report on a national level to the U. S. Secret Service headquarters, Washington, D. C.

- E\* -

COVER PAGE

DL 89-43

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PAGE

ALLEGED FBI REPORT MADE AVAILABLE TO RADIO  
STATION KPML, DENVER, COLORADO

3-8

AMERICAN OPINION, BELMONT, MASSACHUSETTS

9

ANDERSON, EMMETTE MURRAY, AKA. EMMETT ANDERSON

10-13

ANONYMOUS LETTER ADDRESSED TO MR. ED MONTGOMERY,  
SAN FRANCISCO EXAMINER, SAN FRANCISCO,  
CALIFORNIA

14-19

[REDACTED] c

20-22

ANONYMOUS LETTER ON BUREAU OF PRISONS FORM  
NO. 70, DATED NOVEMBER 23, 1963

23-25

ANONYMOUS LETTER TO BEN HENDERSON, DALLAS,  
TEXAS, FROM "WESTERN INDIAN"

26-30

ANONYMOUS LETTER TO WARREN COMESION POSTMARKED  
DETROIT, MICHIGAN, MARCH 4, 1964

31-32

BARTIK, ERNEST C.

36-39

BELLAH, GLOVER BEE

40-45

BERGSTROM, OTIS RAYMOND

46-51

BETHKE, A. H. - "MANUSCRIPT 18"

52-66

BLAINE, CLAY (see COLE)

91-100

BRAY, EDWARD FRANK

67-68

BROWN, MORTON, AKA. MORDECAI BRIENBERG

69-72



DL 89-43

TABLE OF CONTENTS, Cont'd.

	<u>PAGE</u>
CALDWELL, FRANK MOLDER	73-84
CHAPPELL, THELMA HARRISON, AKA. T. C. CHAPPELL	85-90
COLE, HARRY GORDON, JR., AKA. H. GORDON COLE, H. G. COLE, JR., GORDON COLE	91-100
DAITZ, JACOB, AKA. JACOB DATZ	101-105
DARGON, PAUL FRANCIS	106-108
DAVIDSON, JAMES P.	109-115
FIVE DOLLAR BILL FURNISHED BY CLIFFORD B. ALLORE	116-119
FORD, O. L.	120-121
GARDNER, GARRISON DEAN	122-130
GARRETT, J. O.	131-134
GARZOTTO, AMEDEO	135-137
GOLDSMITH, ROGER	138-140
GOMAZ, PETER	141-142
HANKINS, JAMES TROY	143-145
HATHAWAY, MARJORIE	146-148
HOLMAN, REVEREND JOHN TAYLOR	149-153
JOLIN, PHILIP	154-156
KEMPE, EDWARD EARL	157-158

DL 89-43

TABLE OF CONTENTS, Cont'd.

"KILL THE KENNEDY KLAN"

PAGE

159-163

LINES, WILLIAM JONATHAN

164-167

LYONS, CHARLES E.

168-173

MC DONOUGH, JOHN AND KIRBY

174-176

MC MILLAN, GORDON (See J. O. GARRETT)

131-134

MENDOZA, JESUS TORRES, AKA. JESUS CASTANEDE

177-188

MOGOVERN, CHARLES AUGUSTUS, INFORMATION FROM

189-191

MONTGOMERY, FLORINE AND VERDELLA

192-193

MOODY, ROBERT JOHN

194-195

"NEUES EUROPA"

196-197

SANDERS, DOUGLAS BUCHANAN, AKA. DOUG SANDERS,

"DIRTY DOUG" SANDERS

198-202

SAUNDERS, ALBERT CLAUDE

203-205

SCHLUETTER, FRANZ

206-210

SINES, DONALD MILFORD

211-215

SLAUGHTER, MRS. ERNEST O. (FREDDIE)

216-219

SMITH, BOB

220-221

STANDISH, MRS. JEANETTE W., NEE MORRIS

222-230

TATLER PUBLISHING COMPANY, WASHINGTON, D.C.,

ANONYMOUS LETTER

231-233

DL 89-43

TABLE OF CONTENTS, Cont'd.

PAGE

VINICH, MIKE MILTON

234-238

"THE VOICE OF SPAIN" ARTICLE OF JANUARY 7, 1964

239-251

WRIGHT, THEODORE

252-258

UNKNOWN INDIVIDUAL; DONALD RAY WOLFE,  
COMPLAINANT

259-260

INDEX

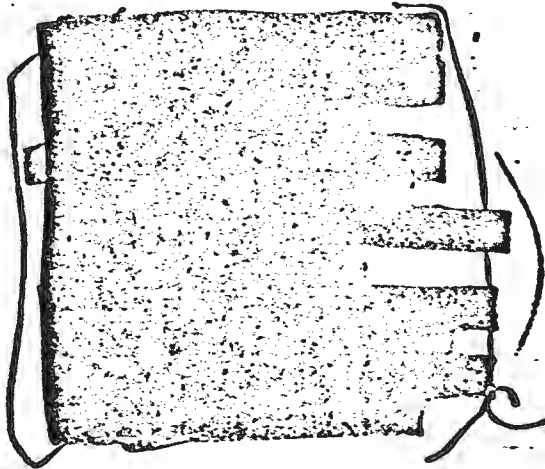
261-273

DL 89-43

CONFIDENTIAL

ENCLOSURES: TO PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION:

Enclosed for the President's Commission are the following-described exhibits, together with information as to where the results of investigation concerning such exhibits are reflected:

<u>Exhibit Number</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Where Results of Investigation Reported</u>
D-127 (Q-492)		Instant report, pages 20 to 22
D-99 (Q-485)	Letter on Bureau of Prisons Form No. 70 dated November 23, 1963, to Warden L. P. GOLLAHER, Federal Correctional Institution, Seagoville, Texas	Instant report, pages 23 to 25
D-98 (Q-488)	Envelope postmarked "BALTIMORE, MD. 21 JAN 1964 11:30 AM" bearing hand printed address "TATLER PUBLISHING CO. 647 NATIONAL PRESS Bldg WASHINGTON 4, DC" and accompanying hand printed note on slip of paper	Instant report, pages 232 and 233

CONFIDENTIAL

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy for

Report of: SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING  
Date: 3/30/64

Office: DALLAS

Field Office File No. 89-43

Bureau File No. 62-109060-2793

Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,  
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

Character: MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

## Synopsis

During course of captioned investigation, numerous allegations have been received concerning persons other than the alleged assassin, LEE HARVEY OSWALD, and investigation has been conducted in each instance in an effort to resolve such allegations.

- P -

Classified by 2040  
Exempt from GDS, Category 1  
Date of Declassification Indefinite  
7/5/77 HSM

all is unclassified  
unless followed by  
"C"

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

DL 89-43

DETAILS:

This report contains the results of investigation concerning allegations made against numerous persons other than the alleged assassin of President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

For the most part the allegations reflected herein do not pertain to LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

DL 89-43

RE: ALLEGED FBI REPORT MADE AVAILABLE  
TO RADIO STATION KFML, DENVER, COLORADO

Date February 11, 1964

- 1 -

*copy*

Mr. ~~TIM~~ O'CONNER, Manager ~~X~~ Radio Station KML, 290  
Fillmore Street, Denver, while being interviewed on another  
matter, advised that during the first week of January, 1964,  
a man whose name he never possessed had arranged a meeting  
with him at Denver in order to furnish information from an  
alleged FBI report on the assassination of President JOHN F.  
KENNEDY. Mr. O'CONNER stated at this time that it was his  
recollection that the material in the possession of this man  
was stamped "Classified."

On 2/4/64 at Denver, Colorado File # Denver 89-41  
by SA RICHARD N. THOMAS:cd 4 Date dictated 2/7/64

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.



Date February 11, 1964

- 1 -

Mr. TIM O'CONNER, Manager, Radio Station KFML, 290 Filmore Street, Denver, advised that on an unrecalled date between the Christmas and New Years holidays, he received a phone call at Radio Station KFML from a man who informed him that he had information which he considered urgent and newsworthy and which he wanted to furnish to Mr. O'CONNER. O'CONNER stated that at the man's instructions, he went to a small coffee shop located on South Broadway across from the Montgomery Ward Department Store on that same afternoon. On arrival at the coffee shop, he was met by two men, one of whom did all the talking, and the other of whom had very little to say. O'CONNER advised that neither of these men would furnish their names and the spokesman for the two stated that he was in possession of information which he was afraid would not be made available to the public unless he took this action. He said the man thereupon showed him four or five pages of mimeographed material, the first page of which bore the heading "The following is a report of the Federal Bureau of Investigation." Mr. O'CONNER stated that the page also had the notation "Classified" stamped on it within a black border. Mr. O'CONNER stated that no degree of classification was listed on this page and that the word "Classified" was all that appeared thereon. He described the mimeographed pages as being in his opinion a copy of another copy and stated that the words were barely legible and the condition of the pages themselves as being very poor. He also stated that it looked to him like a church or school bulletin and that the grade of the paper appeared to be very inferior. USA

Mr. O'CONNER stated that a perusal by him of the contents of these pages disclosed that it was merely a recount of the events of the assassination of the President of the United States, JOHN F. KENNEDY, which appeared in many newspapers. He said the only information which had not been public knowledge up to this time was a short paragraph claiming that the assassination of the President had been planned and executed by the "La Cosa Nostra" and that LEE HARVEY OSWALD had been paid by the "Cosa Nostra" to carry out the assassination of the President. O'CONNER

On 2/5/64 at Denver, Colorado File # Denver 89-41

by SA RAYMOND J. FOX:cd 5 Date dictated 2/7/64

DN 89-41

- 2 -

said that this material also indicated that JACK RUBY was a "soldier" of the "Cosa Nostra" and had been instructed to do away with OSWALD after the assassination.

O'CONNER advised that since the news content of this material was not substantiated by any facts and in his opinion did not seem real to him, he told the two men that he was not interested in putting this information out over the air. He said that his reluctance to handle this information was further strengthened by the fact that they did not furnish their names or support the content of the material by any factual source.

Mr. O'CONNER advised that neither of these men claimed to be associated with the FBI nor did they furnish any credentials to support any association with any Government agency. He recalled that the spokesman for the two inferred that he had access to classified material and that he "got this out of the top secret classified file."

The format of the first page of the usual report of the FBI was described to Mr. O'CONNER who stated that the collection of pages shown to him by the unknown man was not similar in any respect to an FBI report. He said the first page of the pages shown to him contained nothing other than the introductory paragraph alleging that it is a report of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, immediately followed by the subject matter.

Mr. O'CONNER stated that he did not observe either of these individuals in or near an automobile and that he has not been recontacted by either since this initial contact. He was unable to furnish any information which would be helpful in identifying either of these persons. He described these men as follows:

DN 89-41

- 3 -

No. 1, who was the spokesman:

Race	White
Sex	Male
Age	45 - 49
Height	6'2"
Weight	195 pounds
Eyes	Unobserved
Hair	Gray, distinguished looking
Characteristics	Wore glasses

No. 2:

Race	White
Sex	Male
Age	45
Height	6'
Weight	180 pounds
Characteristics	No glasses or distinguishing marks

DN 89-41

RJF:cd

- 1 -

The following investigation was conducted by SA RAYMOND J. FOX at Denver, Colorado, on February 17, 1964:

The following officials of radio and television stations in the Denver area were interviewed in an effort to identify any individuals who may have offered information to these news media regarding LEE HARVEY OSWALD and/or the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY. Each was specifically questioned concerning any alleged FBI report being offered for news reporting:

\* RADIO

ROBERT X. MCCOY, News Manager  
Station KIT  
1030 Broadway Street, DENVER, Colo.

\* TELEVISION

MR. JAMES X. [unclear], News Director  
Station KIT  
131 Speer Boulevard, DENVER, Colo.

CCLO.

\* TELEVISION

RAID X. [unclear], Vice President and  
General Manager  
Station KIT  
1030 Broadway, DENVER, Colo.

\* RADIO

JOHN X. [unclear], News Director  
Station KIT  
550 Lincoln Street, DENVER, Colo.

Each of the above stated he had received no offer by anyone of a so called report of the Federal Bureau of Investigation regarding LEE HARVEY OSWALD or the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY.

DL 89-43/eah

RE: ~~AMERICAN OPINION~~  
Belmont, Massachusetts

On January 23, 1964, an anonymous note postmarked January 23, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, was received by the Dallas Office of the FBI. This note enclosed sixteen stickers each containing the words, "Communism Killed Kennedy." These sixteen stickers were part of a sheet containing seventy-six stickers and a notation at the bottom of the stickers stated that, "These sheets are available at one dollar for 12 sheets (912 stickers), postpaid, from AMERICAN OPINION, Belmont, Massachusetts, 02178."

The anonymous note read as follows:

"A relative has been using these on the letters they write. The sticker is put in the lower left hand corner of the envelope. Yesterday she sent us a sheet of them. The other half sheet I'm sending the Postal Inspector."

Files of the Dallas Office of the FBI reflect that in 1959 ROBERT H. W. ~~WELCH~~, JR., was editor and a director of the publication, "American Opinion," which he irregularly published, issues of which had in the past contained anti-Communist articles.

MASS.

DL 89-43/eah

RE: EMMETTE MURRAY ANDERSON aka  
Emmett Anderson

Date 3/9/64

1  
Mrs. HARVEY M. ~~CAMPBELL~~, JR., 11217 Park Central,  
furnished the following information:

DALLAS, TEXAS

EMMETT ANDERSON, age approximately 42 - 43 years, prior to the election of President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, had stated in conversation with Mr. & Mrs. CAMPBELL and others, whose identities were not recalled by Mrs. CAMPBELL, that ANDERSON believed that JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY would be elected President of the United States in the coming election and that LYNDON B. JOHNSON would be elected Vice President, that President KENNEDY would later be assassinated, and Vice President JOHNSON would fill President KENNEDY's unexpired term as President of the United States.

Mrs. CAMPBELL stated she has since heard that EMMETT ANDERSON has been ~~in Dallas, Texas~~. According to Mrs. CAMPBELL, ANDERSON is a native of Marshall, Texas, where his mother, known to Mrs. CAMPBELL only as Mrs. PTT ANDERSON, lives on Highway 80. EMMETT ANDERSON attended Marshall, Texas, High School, graduated from Southern Methodist University, and later practiced law in Dallas, Texas. He subsequently built a guest ranch known as Peppermint Valley Guest Ranch, on Alpine Road, twelve miles north of Longview, Texas, where Mrs. CAMPBELL's husband was engaged by ANDERSON to build a swimming pool.

3305 VICTORY DRIVE  
Mrs. CAMPBELL recalls that ANDERSON had a house-trailer parked near Peppermint Valley Guest Ranch and had several revolvers concealed "all over" the house-trailer. ANDERSON operated a 1963 Lincoln convertible and on one occasion displayed a revolver to Mrs. CAMPBELL, which was concealed in his automobile.

Mrs. CAMPBELL described EMMETT ANDERSON as a white male, 42 - 43, divorced, 6'1"-2", and blond hair.

On 12/11/63 at Dallas, Texas File # 89-43

by SAGGERS T. ~~BEVER~~/mja:gm:eah 11 Date dictated 3/5/64

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

1  
RJS:vm  
DL 89-43

At Marshall, Texas

On March 16, 1964, Chief of Police W. S. ~~X~~ALLEN, Marshall, Texas, advised that EMMETTE ANDERSON is a native of Marshall and is the son of Mrs. BETTY ANDERSON who lives at 3305 Victory Drive, Marshall, Texas. He lives alone in a trailer house behind the home of his mother. His sister is the wife of O. H. ~~X~~CLARK who is President of the First National Bank of Marshall. ANDERSON is not known to have held any type employment and is considered by most people to be a mental case. ANDERSON inherited money from his aunt and according to most reports has wasted most of his money. *T. H.*

On March 16, 1964, [Mrs. LAURA ~~X~~SCOTT,] Retail Merchants Association, advised her files reflect EMMETT M. ANDERSON, Jr.; 3305 Victory Drive, is self-employed as an attorney. He was also listed as a partner in the Crestwood Subdivision on Lake of the Pines in August, 1962; is divorced from PATSY ANDERSON, and is 41 years of age. The file reflects he formerly operated the Peppermint Guest Ranch at Hallsville, Texas, which opened in June, 1960. His credit is good.

*INDEXED EMMETT M. ANDERSON*  
*7-10-64*

*B. DEERY 1723*



Date 3/19/641

Mr. EMMETTE MURRAY ~~ANDERSON~~, 3305 Victory Drive, <sup>LYNN, TEXAS</sup> advised he is also known as "Baron" ~~ANDERSON~~ which is his trade name. He said however he honestly believes he is descended from royalty in Germany and would be legally entitled to this title.

<sup>EMMETT MURRAY</sup> ~~ANDERSON~~ advised he graduated from law school at Southern Methodist University in 1943 and for the next three years was a member of the law firm of Henry Strasburger in Dallas, Texas. Although he considers himself to be a mathematical genius, he realized he had no talent in the legal field and since then has practiced law only intermittently and without fee.

<sup>R. HERRICK 17.1-17.2</sup>  
ANDERSON continued that at the present time he is engaged in the buying and selling of stock on the stock exchanges, is interested in various land development projects, occasionally sells real estate, and has income from his as well as inherited business properties.

He continued that he recalls that just before the general elections of 1960, while he was operating the Peppermint Guest Ranch near Hallsville, Texas, he made the remarks that he expected JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY to be elected President, but that he also expected KENNEDY to be assassinated and that LYNDON B. JOHNSON would fill the unexpired term. He had no reason to believe this would happen, but said it mostly as an offhand comment. He described himself as a liberal Republican, a champion of the underdog, and this had something to do with the comment he made. He explained he was of the opinion that no Catholic, or for that matter, anyone of a minority group or minority race, would be able to live through a four-year term as President of the United States, and this is what he had in mind when he made the above comment.

Mr. ANDERSON continued that he actually had no information whatsoever that anyone had any intention of assassinating President KENNEDY.

on 3/16/64 at Marshall, Texas File # DL 89-43  
by Special Agent C. RAY HALL:vm 13 Date dictated 3/18/64  
ROBERT J. STEVENS and

DL 89-43

RE: ~~X~~ANONYMOUS LETTER ADDRESSED  
TO MR. ED MONTGOMERY, SAN  
FRANCISCO EXAMINER, SAN-  
FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

There is set forth below a verbatim copy of a four page anonymous handwritten letter addressed to Mr. ED. MONTGOMERY, care of "San Francisco Examiner", San Francisco, California.

This anonymous letter was made available by Mr. MONTGOMERY, a feature reporter for the "San Francisco Examiner" to Special Agent in Charge CURTIS O. LYNUM on March 6, 1964, and relates to the anonymous writer's suspicions as to a person in Las Vegas who might have had something to do with President KENNEDY's assassination.

The anonymous letter has been searched through the Anonymous Letter File in the FBI Laboratory on March 11, 1964, without effecting an identification.

"Dear Ed Montgomery

"I am writing to you in the strictest confidence. I am afraid to tell anyone else and yet I think I should, and its been bothering me since the assassination of President Kennedy. If I don't tell someone I'll burst or explode. I wish you would check into this or forward this letter on to Bobby Kennedy. One thing I want you to know that is the truth. I wouldn't dare make anything up - but it may mean nothing at all if checked out. One thing, I'm sure it should be checked into and I have the strongest feeling I am right. The only thing I wouldn't dare get involved. I am a mother and a grandmother and I've too much to lose.

11/11/63 11/11/63  
"We were in Las Vegas the last part of Sept. 1963 - I think it was Sept. 27 - at the Dunes. We were sitting in a booth in the restaurant. At a table nearby was a couple & their son and the manager of the Dunes was sitting with them. This fellow kept getting paged to the phone. I think his name was Schaefer - I remembered it for a long time after and then it slipped my mind. It was long distance calls from Chicago and even Dallas. Now he answered the phone in the booth directly in back of where I was sitting. I couldn't help but hear his conversation and he said 'Oh that is great - Boy that's wonderful - Right in the window.' He kept repeating - 'Wonderful' 'Great' and so on - 'you're

right, he wont suspect a thing.' Then the manager of the Dunes moved over to the booth and this guy told him - 'it's all set up - we'll have the parade and the wedding right in the front window. (At this time I thought they were planning some big publicity stunt or something) - He was picturing where the girls would stand - then he'd make corrections about where so & so would stand - all innocent enough conversation, Except when he said 'the guy will be standing right there - and he wont know a thing - oh this is great, it's better than I expected.' and he laughed and was so pleased - then he said 'that'll take care of him' - He's perfect for the part, and he wont suspect a thing.' Then they laughed again. Then he said - that takes care of both of them. Perfect time, perfect spot - and for the whole world to see.' (Now at this time I thought they were planning something to get rid of someone or ridicule him). He said again - we'll be rid of both of them. - I wish I could remember the exact words - I wish I had listened more closely because I suspected them of something sinister - and I made a mental note to remember to read the papers and see if someone got married in the Dunes window during a parade - and to keep watching TV programs to see if it were going to be televised - From their conversation - they were putting something over on some guy and it's strange to say I had the feeling they were going to kill him. I turned around and looked at him, and he looked at me so funny - like he wondered if I was listening - he gave me such a look: I was a little afraid - so I started talking about the hot weather or something to my husband so then he ignored me But he kept saying - "Great and for the whole world to see". Now back at their table they were talking about a trip they were making to Mexico. They were leaving from there & going to Mexico. His wife asked, 'is it cold at night, should I wear a mink & so on.' As we left, he was again called to the phone. He must have had at least 5 long distance calls in the time were in the restaurant and they were planning something very big

'Now Ed, I have the strongest feeling they were talking about the assassination of President Kennedy. Nothing else has happened for the whole world to see - and I knew for days after I got back home that something was going to happen. Also the trip to Mexico ties in with Oswald's trip to Mexico, the last of Sept. Just too much to be coincidence. 'It can't go wrong', he said - and for the 'whole world to see' and where they placed the guy they were going to get rid of - and the parade. They also mentioned Farm equipment - I had the idea this Schaefer was the head of some big company - International Harvester or something - but he looked like a thug. Anyway I was very suspicious he was tied in with the Dunes in some way and I was curious about the Farm equipment. There was much more to their conversation that I heard that I wondered about - but as time went by, nothing happened and I forgot and except the things that impressed me at the time - and the thought I had at the time they were definitely getting rid of someone.

'Maybe in their talk, a wedding meant assassination - I remember picturing in my mind a wedding taking place in the window of the Dunes - as a parade went by - and to advertise farm equipment - just didn't fit in Especially with some poor sap standing where they put him, also a big picture standing in the entrance - and the girls - I couldn't figure it out.

"Now I think it wouldn't hurt for someone to check into this - without the manager of the Dunes knowing he was being checked. Also check and see if Schaeffer is head of International Harvester in Chicago or Dallas or some other state - & check him without him knowing about it. He was big - Heavy set & Jewish - and I'm pretty sure his name was Schaeffer.

11/11  
"Kennedy was making it pretty tough on crime & corruption - I think if he had remained our president, a lot of places would have been closed up. Also Mickey Cohen got 15 years - and he had a lot of connections in Dallas - and also Las Vegas is run by former gangsters from Chicago - There's lots of

SF 80-58

JPM 1r

4

reasons to believe instead of Cuba or Communists being in back of the assassination that it is the so called Vice Lords - They had everything to gain.

"Anyway - I'm sure about my feelings - or intuition - And I hope somebody smart will check it. I'm writing to you in hopes you will. There must be some way of finding out for sure. Why not give the truth serum to Ruby? Check the FBI men that let that happen too - Especially in Dallas where he wasn't liked in the first place - (I mean Kennedy) - When a president can get killed on TV - also his supposed assassin - there is just something very rotten going on - and Truth serum should be legal. If they're innocent they wouldn't be afraid to take it anyway. But I'm sure that those two people I mentioned know all about it - and someone should find out. You can understand why I can't sign my name. I haven't even told my suspicions to my family. If Schaeffer isn't his right name, the manager of the Dunes knows it - Should be easy to find out - & somebody should."

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1Date March 19, 1964

On March 18, 1964, LEONARD SHAFER, Director of Convention Sales, Dunes Hotel, Las Vegas, advised as follows:

He stated that he talks with many people each day from the coffee shop of the Dunes Hotel. He stated that he does not recall any one he talked to on September 27, 1963, from the coffee shop, however, he probably talked to many people on that date. He stated that on September 26-27, 1963, the American Motors Convention was taking place at the Dunes Hotel and it was the only convention at the hotel at that time. He stated that the only person he knows in Dallas, Texas is a Mr. ROBERT MC NULTY, employed by the General Electric Company. SHAFER advised that he cannot recall talking to any one about a parade, a wedding or anything similar to that at any time. He advised that he receives any number of long distance calls daily from all parts of the country in connection with his position as Director of Convention Sales at the Dunes. SHAFER advised that he went to Chicago on or about October 12, 1963, and then flew to Mexico City for one (1) week on October 18, 1963, to attend the convention of the American Society of Travel Agents which was held in Mexico City at that time.

On 3/18/64 at Las Vegas, Nevada File # LV 55-1

by SA W. B. PARKER/aw Date dictated 3/19/64

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.



DL 89-43

RE: [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

(c)



IRELAND

(c)

1  
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

(c)

DL 89-43.

RE: ANONYMOUS LETTER ON BUREAU OF PRISONS  
FORM NO. 70, DATED NOVEMBER 23, 1963

Date 3/6/54

1

Mr. L. P. GOLLIAHER, Warden, Federal Correctional Institution, Seagoville, Texas, made available to representatives of the Federal Bureau of Investigation an anonymous letter written by an unknown inmate at that institution. This letter is quoted as follows:

"Nov. 23 - 63

"Warden Gollaher

"You peoples have the wrong man. I know who shot the president cause he got out of the Federal prison while back. Was all he talkted about. Don't want to see a wrong man condemned for a wrong done by another.

"I'm not going to sign this at the present cause I want to thank to be sure if I'm doing the right thing and live. My two friends here thank I should wait before I come forth."

Warden Gollaher stated that he had no idea who the author of this letter was and that the only way he knew the author's identity could be determined would be by handwriting comparison of all the inmates in the Federal Correctional Institution at Seagoville, Texas, on that date, which he stated would number approximately 500.

On 11/28/63 at Seagoville, Texas File # 89-43  
by SA's GARY S. WILSON & RICHARD T. Date dictated 3/5/54  
RABIDEAU/rmb: eah

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

DL 89-43

RPG:gj

1

Anonymous Letter  
On Bureau of Prisons Form No. 70  
Dated November 23, 1963

Under date of February 7, 1964, the FBI Laboratory furnished the following information concerning an examination requested by the Dallas Office on February 1, 1964:

Specimens received: February 4, 1964

Q485 Letter on Bureau of Prisons Form No. 70, dated 11/23/63, to Warden GOLLAHER, beginning "You peoples have...." and ending "....before I come forth."

Result of examination:

Q485 was not identified in the Anonymous Letter File. Appropriate photographs will be added to this file.

DL 89-43

RE: ANONYMOUS LETTER TO BEN HENDERSON,  
DALLAS, TEX., FROM "WESTERN INDIAN"

Date 2/25/64

BEN HENDERSON, attorney, 518 Davis Building, Dallas, Texas, telephone RI 8-3162, residence 8359 Forest Hills Boulevard, Dallas, telephone DA 1-2022, advised he had, on February 20, 1964, received through the U. S. Mails at his office address an envelope addressed to "BEN HENDERSON, Atty., Dallas, Texas", which was postmarked Missoula, Montana, February 17, 1964. Enclosed was a one-page, handwritten communication which reads as follows:

"Atty for the dirty dog

"If you think you can blame Rubys trouble on Eplepsy youre full of (obscene). Ive had it for 35 years and never had in implus to kill a person for nothing. It was the laws business to punish him not Rubys so not only one but a million other Americans will be waiting if he gets loose, look out, and it also looks like Ruby was afraid Oswald was going to tell some thing on him, being a damn bull russian I hate the son of a Bitch. he was probly sending russia or other countries information and afraid of being told on. but he will get his belly full of lead by some one else too hes to big of a coward to come out in open the dirty cur have no use for such a trash in my country.

"Western Indian"

HENDERSON said he had recently testified as a defense witness in a change of venue hearing in Dallas in the case of the State of Texas versus JACK RUBENSTEIN, alias JACK RUBY, Murder, RUBY being charged with the murder of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, alleged assassin of President KENNEDY. HENDERSON said he has never represented RUBY as an attorney.

HENDERSON said his testimony in the change of venue hearing was, in essence, that he doubted a fair and impartial trial could be had in Dallas County. During his testimony he made a statement to the effect it had "never been against the law to kill a tyrant". He said this statement on his part had received considerable local publicity and possibly was on press service dispatches. He related that the Canadian Broadcasting

on 2/20/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 89-43  
DL 9-1933  
by Special Agent MANNING C. CLEMENTS/ds:cms 27 Date dictated 2/24/64

2

DL 89-43  
DL 9-1933

Company called at his office and recorded an interview with him concerning the temper of the public in Dallas with respect to the assassination and the shooting of OSWALD. He speculated that the writer of the above letter may have heard broadcasts of the Canadian Broadcasting Company or otherwise read of HENDERSON's testimony in the press. He further speculated the writer of the letter may have gained the impression that he, HENDERSON, was an attorney for RUBY.

HENDERSON stated he did not read any threat to him personally into the letter, that if a threat exists it might be in the language that RUBY "will get his belly full of lead by someone".

HENDERSON is described through observation as age 49, height 5'8", weight 150 pounds, build slender, hair dark brown, eyes brown, apparent affliction to one eye.



1

DL 89-43

Under date of March 9, 1964, the FBI Laboratory, Washington, D.C., furnished the following information concerning a document-fingerprint examination requested by the Dallas Office of the FBI on February 25, 1964:

Specimens received February 26, 1964

- Q1 Envelope postmarked "MISSOULA, MONT. FEB 17 1964 PM" bearing handwritten address "Ben Henderson Atty. Dallas Texas"
- Q2 Accompanying handwritten letter beginning "Atty for the dirty....." signed "Western Indian"

Result of examination:

Specimens Q1 and Q2 were searched through the Anonymous Letter File without making an identification. Copies of this material will be added to this file for future reference.

No watermarks or other identifying characteristics were noted which would indicate the possible source of the paper comprising Q1 and Q2. Q1 and Q2 were examined for indented writing with negative results.

BT 9-602  
JHS/jrd;ds

1

The following investigation was conducted by SA  
JOSEPH H. SERVEL:

AT BUTTE, MONTANA

On March 4, 1964, the information contained in the letter postmarked February 17, 1964, at Missoula, Montana, and signed "Western Indian," received by BEN HENDERSON, attorney, 518 Davis Building, Dallas, Texas, was furnished to Assistant U. S. Attorney ROBERT T. O'LEARY, District of Montana.

Mr. O'LEARY advised that he will decline prosecution on the basis that the letter does not contain the necessary elements to constitute a violation of the Federal Extortion Statute. He stated that this letter does not constitute an extortion or attempted extortion on Mr. HENDERSON.

DL 89-43

RE: ~~X~~ANONYMOUS LETTER TO WARREN-  
COMESION POSTMARKED DETROIT,  
MICHIOAN, MARCH 4, 1964 -

1

DL 89-43  
RPG/cms

On March 10, 1964, an envelope addressed "Warren Comesion, U. S. Distric Court, Dalles, Tex," bearing postmarks at Detroit, Michigan on March 2, 1964 and Dallas, Texas, March 4, 1964, was received at the Dallas Federal Bureau of Investigation Office. This envelope was delivered unopened to the President's Commission on March 16, 1964, at which time Mr. J. LEE RANKIN, General Counsel to the President's Commission, stated he did not desire any action taken on the letter but requested it be retained for possible future reference. This anonymous handprinted letter reads as follows:

*114ms* "U. S. Drot Court  
Delles, Te

*D.C.*

"Tal HANRY WADE? CROOS EXM 80 HOURE HE NO WERY WELL  
HO HIERE LEE OSWOLD TO CILL PREDDEND KANNEDY WAY HI  
DESTROT OSWOLD RECORD H. WADE AND RUBY SPEND ALL NICTH  
TOGEDER A KILL OSWOLD

The above referred to letter and envelope were checked through the Anonymous Letter File with negative results.

Re: ERNEST C. BARTIK

'Under date of January 29, 1964, Mr. W. B. SHARP, 1535 West 9th Street, Des Moines, Iowa, addressed a letter to the Attorney General of the United States, reading as follows:

"Des Moines, 50314, Iowa  
1535 W-9th St.  
1-29-64

"Dear Mr. Kennedy,  
Washington D C

"I heard something, I feel you and your family should know.

"My Daughter in law told me her Father W. F. Bartic, was in Chicago 60 days before your Brother was shot. He was visiting his Uncle, a Banker in Chicago. He might of been Bartic's Brother.

"Any way the Banker told W. F. Bartic, Your Man, meaning Pres Kennedy, was going to be killed. He will be shot, Of course this is hearsay; I don't believe, my Daughter in Law would of told it, if the subject wasnt mentioned among the Family. You can if you wish to, get to the bottom of this with your Detectives.

"According to this, your Brother was shot, to keep him out of Politics Now the Republicans, are making quite a lot of News out of Hi Fi gifts Etc.

"This will give the Democrats quite a subject. The home of W.F. Bartic is Britt Iowa Box 13, Mr. Bartic is Building a large Brick Bldg some where in Ill.

"To get in touch with Bartic, your inquiries can be Inspection of the Bldg.

"You can get Names of Bank of this Uncle in Chicago through W.F. Bartic. It will mean a lot to you Mr. Kennedy, Ten years before Your Brother was Elected Pres. My Wife & I heard John on T. V. I say's there's a guy we should have for President. I came true. Im what you call a Pull one Lever Democrat, Wishing you luck in this Investigation. Please let

"me hear from you what you find out. Youve got our  
Vote if you will run for President. I like the  
Kenedy's. This Information dont tell these people  
I gave it to you It's sorta In the Family.

"Resp.

/s/ W.E. Sharp"

This letter was turned over to the FBI for appropriate  
action.

Date March 9, 1964

Mr. W. R. SHARP, 1335 West 9th Street, Des Moines, Iowa, advised he could not furnish any additional information. He reiterated that his daughter-in-law, Mrs. LARRY SHARP, of Newton, Iowa, did tell him the information he set out in his letter dated January 29, 1964; that she told him this two or three weeks ago. Mr. SHARP said he was perfectly willing to have Mrs. LARRY SHARP interviewed concerning this matter and to having his identity disclosed as the person who referred this information to the Attorney General. He advised she resides at 600 East 12th Street Place, North Newton, Iowa, and her husband, LARRY SHARP, son of Mr. W. R. SHARP, is a school teacher there.

IN ENCL

He further advised Mrs. LARRY SHARP's (his daughter-in-law) father is W. F. BARTIC or BARTIS of Britt, Iowa, but he is presently in Pontiac, Illinois, working as a brick mason foreman on the construction of a building there. He did not know how to reach this man, but said his address could either be secured through Mrs. LARRY SHARP at Newton, Iowa, or through Mrs. W. F. BARTIC or BARTICK at Britt, Iowa.

W. F. BARTIC  
MRS. W. F. BARTIC

BOX 13

On 2/26/64 at Des Moines, Iowa File # OM 89-20  
by SA ROBERT E. DOWD:lab Date dictated 3/3/64

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Date March 10, 1964WILLIAM X BARTIK

Mrs. LARRY SHARP, 600 East 12th Street, Place, North, Newton, Iowa, was interviewed and furnished the following information:

WILLIAM X BARTIK W.F. BARTIK

On November 28, 1963, (Thanksgiving Day), she was visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. BARTIK, 704 West 2nd Street, Britt, Iowa. During this visit her mother told her that ARTHUR BARTIK, Britt, Iowa, (uncle of Mrs. LARRY SHARP), had reported to Mrs. W. F. BARTIK that he had had a conversation with E. C. BARTIK, brother of ARTHUR BARTIK, and another uncle of Mrs. SHARP, at which time E. C. BARTIK made the remark to ARTHUR BARTIK that "your man is going to get shot." Mrs. SHARP said that E. C. BARTIK, Corwith, Iowa, is an officer in the Corwith State Bank and is a Republican. ARTHUR BARTIK, his brother, is a Democrat and his remark "your man" made reference to President KENNEDY. ILL

Mrs. SHARP said the remark allegedly made by E. C. BARTIK of Corwith, Iowa, to ARTHUR BARTIK, Britt, Iowa, was made prior to the assassination of President KENNEDY and reportedly was based upon a conversation or conversations had by E. C. BARTIK with a person or persons unknown while BARTIK was attending a banker's convention in Chicago, Illinois, some weeks prior to the assassination.

Mrs. SHARP said she was unable to furnish any additional information concerning this matter.

1747 WEST 2nd St.

On 2/27/64 at Newton, Iowa File # CM 89-20

by SA DALE F. MORITZ:lah 36 Date dictated 3/4/64



Date March 22, 1964

1-1  
Mrs. EVELYN ~~BARTIK~~, 847 West 2nd Street, Britt, Iowa, was interviewed and informed that in approximately the fall of 1961, or about one year after the election of President KENNEDY, ERNEST BARTIK, brother of her husband ARTHUR, came to their home for Sunday dinner. They noted ERNEST is an avid Republican, whereas she and her husband are staunch Democrats. As usual, they discussed politics, but on a friendly basis.

*miss BARTIK*  
Mrs. EVELYN BARTIK said on this occasion she was twitting ERNEST about President KENNEDY and told him at the next election President KENNEDY would win by a landslide. ERNEST BARTIK replied something to the effect that "your boy will probably get shot before then."

Mrs. BARTIK said she thought nothing of this remark at the time, and considered it made in jest and feels certain ERNEST BARTIK has no recollection of making this remark.

At the time of President KENNEDY's assassination, they were in their home watching television and bemoaning the death of the President. Mrs. BARTIK's sister, Mrs. WILLIAM BARTIK of Britt, Iowa, was present. One of them, which she cannot recall, made a remark, "well, Eccle's prophecy came true." They then told Mrs. WILLIAM BARTIK of the remark made by ERNEST BARTIK as set forth above.

Mrs. EVELYN BARTIK said her sister is inclined to exaggerate and she is aware she told her daughter, Mrs. LARRY SHARP, about this conversation.

Mrs. BARTIK asserts nothing was said about ERNEST BARTIK hearing this remark at a banker's convention and that he made no such statement to them; that any additions to the bare statement made by him is an embellishment of Mrs. WILLIAM BARTIK or someone passing this story.

On 2/29/64 at Britt, Iowa File # CM 89-20  
by SA LEO J. ROSS:lab 37 Date dictated 3/6/64

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Date March 12, 1964

1

Mr. ERNEST C. ~~BARTIK~~, President, Corwith State Bank, Corwith, Iowa, was interviewed and emphatically denied making a statement to his brother, ARTHUR BARTIK, or anyone, to the effect that "your man is going to get shot," or words to that effect and pertaining to the late President KENNEDY. Mr. BARTIK asserted he is an immigrant to this country from Czechoslovakia and has too much love and respect for this country and the principles it stands for to make such a remark about the President.

E.C. ~~BARTIK~~  
ERNEST ~~BARTIK~~

On 2/29/64 at Corwith, Iowa File # OM 89-20  
by SA LEO J. ROSS:lab 39 Date dictated 3/6/64

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

RE: GLOVER BEE BELLAH

An anonymous letter was received by the Dallas Office Federal Bureau of Investigation, on November 22, 1963, enclosing a mimeographed sheet, the first two paragraphs of which were torn and illegible. This mimeographed sheet contained the following:

"IS KENNEDY AGAINST THE WHITE PEOPLE OF AMERICA?

"IS IT THE FACT WE HAVE ALL KINDS OF TROUBLE SINCE KENNEDY WAS ELECTED PRESIDENT?

"IS IT SO KENNEDY HAS CAUSED PROTESTANTS CHURCHES TO BE ANGRY AT CATHOLICS?

"IS IT A FACT KENNEDY WANTS THE WHITE AND NEGROS TO MIX BLOOD?

"IS IT A FACT KENNEDY IS TREATING THE WHITE PEOPLE WORSE THAN DOGS?

"DEAR DEMOCRATS AND ALL, STUDY ABOUT THESE MATTERS, SHOULD WE DO SOMETHING ABOUT THIS SITUATION?

"IS IT SO KENNEDY WOULD LIKE TO SEE EVERY HOLY BIBLE DISTROYED?

"IS IT SO KENNEDY HAS TURNED AGAINST U. S. DEMOCRATS?

"HAS KENNEDY GOT AS MUCH SYMPATHY FOR WHITE PEOPLE AS HE HAS FOR A DOG?

"HAS KENNEDY DAMNED HIS OWN RACE? THINK OF IT.

"COULD WE EVER DREAMED OF SUCH A MAN ON EARTH?

"I HAVE TRAVELED OVER 10,000 MILES IN THE PAST 60 DAYS, LOTS OF STATES, AND DIFFERENT MEN TOLD ME THAT KENNEDY HAS THINGS IN A TERRIBLE SHAPE.

<sup>2</sup>/<sub>DL</sub> 89-43

"ANY DONATIONS WOULD BE GREATLY APPRECIATED TO  
FURTHER THIS MOVEMENT.

"/T/ G. B. BELLAH  
615 N. CHARLES  
LEWISVILLE, TEXAS"

On November 26, 1963, Mrs. K. L. <sup>1</sup>WILLIS, 2002 Dalworth, Grand Prairie, Texas, telephonically advised Special Agent CARL E. UNDERHILL that one G. B. BELLAH, 1615 N. Charles, Lewisville, Texas, had been collecting money during the summer of 1963 to investigate President KENNEDY.

Mrs. WILLIS stated she believed that BELLAH's animosity for the KENNEDYS stemmed from the fact that he had a daughter, one DEBBY DRAKE, who apparently had appeared on television in less than suitable wearing apparel and BOBBY KENNEDY caused her to be banned from television. 4/3A

~~WILLIS FILE~~  
Mrs. WILLIS stated she did not know if there was any significance to BELLAH's collecting money to investigate President KENNEDY.

Date 3/18/64

Mr. G. B. BELLAH, 615 North Charles Street, was interviewed at his residence in Lewisville, Texas, at which time he denied having ever collected or assisted in collecting money to investigate President JOHN F. KENNEDY.

Mr. BELLAH advised he was strongly against certain political aspects of President KENNEDY, but that he personally had nothing against Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. BELLAH advised he did not approve of certain aspects of the present political power; however, he would not resort to any type of violence due to his personal feelings.

Mr. BELLAH denied ever having heard of LEE HARVEY OSWALD until after the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY on November 22, 1963, and denied ever hearing of JACK RUBY until after RUBY had murdered LEE HARVEY OSWALD in Dallas, Texas, on November 24, 1963.

on 12/19/63 at Lewisville, Texas 43 File # DL 89-43  
by Special Agents JOHN T. KESLER and VERNON MITCHEM/cms Date dictated 3/16/64

3/18/64

Date

GLOVER BEE BELLAH, 615 North Charles, furnished the following information:

C. B. BELLAH

He is a retired building contractor. He denied ever collecting, or assisting in collecting, money to investigate President JOHN F. KENNEDY.

Mr. BELLAH advised he was strongly opposed to certain political aspects of President KENNEDY, but he had nothing against Mr. KENNEDY as a person. Mr. BELLAH stated that he did not approve of certain aspects of the present political power; however, he stated he did not resort to any type of violence, due to his personal feelings.

Mr. BELLAH denied ever having heard of LEE HARVEY OSWALD until after the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY, on November 22, 1963, and denied ever hearing of JACK RUBY until after RUBY had murdered LEE HARVEY OSWALD, in Dallas, Texas, on November 24, 1963.

Mr. BELLAH was shown a mimeographed copy of a list of questions, commencing with, "Is KENNEDY Against the White People of America?", and including other questions of a similar nature, and bearing the name G. B. BELLAH, 615 North Charles, Lewisville, Texas. Mr. BELLAH stated that he had printed the mimeographed sheet on a mimeograph machine that he has in his home. He stated that he was not helped in running the mimeographed sheets off on his mimeograph machine by any other person. He stated that he had composed the questions himself from information he had obtained from periodicals which he had read. He indicated that he had based these questions upon information he had obtained in reading the "Dallas Morning News", a daily Dallas newspaper; "American Capsule News", printed by the Capsule News Company, 1835 K Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., Morris A. Bealle, Editor and Publisher; and from "Common Sense", published by the Christian Educational Association, 530 Chestnut Street, Union, New Jersey. Mr. BELLAH stated he also got some of his ideas for the above questions from reading the "New York News and World Report", a national weekly news magazine.

Mr. BELLAH stated that he did not mail out any of the above described mimeographed sheets; however, he handed a

on 1/8/64 at Lewisville, Texas File # DL 89-43

by Special Agents WILLIAM G. BROOKART & GEORGE T. BINNEY Date dictated 3/16/64

a few out to persons in Grand Prairie, Texas. He stated he collected no money for these sheets and he could not recall the identity of any persons to whom he handed them. He stated that very few of these were handed out before the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY. He stated that following President KENNEDY's assassination, he was so shocked and sorry concerning the President's assassination that he destroyed the rest of the mimeographed sheets.

Mr. BELLAH stated that the only person whom he knows with ideas similar to those propounded in the above described mimeographed sheet is BOB JOINER, operator of a grocery store near Grand Prairie, Texas. He stated that he had discussed the ideas contained in the mimeographed sheet with JOINER.

BELLAH is described as follows:

Name:

MRS GLOVER BEE BELLAH, also known as G. B. BELLAH

Race:

White

Sex:

Male

Date of Birth:

September 28, 1895

Place of Birth:

Hillsboro, Texas

Height:

5'10"

Weight:

185 pounds

Build:

Medium

Complexion:

Fair

Eyes:

Blue

Hair:

Gray

Occupation:

Retired builder

Marital Status:

Married; wife's name is OLA

BELLAH, 615 North Charles Street, Lewisville, Texas.

45-



DL 89-43/eah

RE: OTIS RAYMOND BERGSTROM

The following investigation supplements information set forth on Pages 26 and 27 of the report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, dated 12/18/63, at Dallas, Texas.

1Date 2/26/64

BILL DANIELS, owner, Gusher Cafe, 1205 Main Street, advised he was well acquainted with OTIS BERGSTROM, as he had known him for several years.

He said OTIS was "mentally retarded" and had been so since infancy. He stated OTIS had frequent delusions, misunderstandings, and mental lapses but was basically "friendly and harmless".

DANIELS said that he recalled saying something to OTIS in early November 1963 about President KENNEDY coming to Fort Worth. He said a few days later OTIS came to him and said he had seen President KENNEDY a few weeks prior in Fort Worth. DANIELS said the incident served to illustrate how OTIS got things confused in his mind.

on 2/17/64 at Fort Worth, Texas 47 File # DL 89-43

by Special Agent JACK A. FRENCH/ds Date dictated 2/22/64

1Date 2/22/64

THELMA ~~BERGSTROM~~, 2008 Brook <sup>EXPT. UCHTII, P. 1/135</sup> advised that she is the mother of OTIS BERGSTROM.

She said she and OTIS were sitting on their house porch when he was about two years old. A speeding automobile jumped the curb and struck both of them. She related she and OTIS spent a long time in the hospital before they were eventually released. She stated that OTIS had suffered severe brain damage and was never able to do any satisfactory school work. She said he attended the equivalent of three years and then was forced to terminate as he could go no further.

Mrs. BERGSTROM said OTIS was well-liked and stayed out of trouble. She said he frequently told "outlandish tales" but he would never knowingly hurt anyone with his stories.

She advised she had not heard him making any comments on President KENNEDY prior to the assassination, although he talked about it after the incident, saying over and over, what a terrible thing it was.

On 2/20/64 at Fort Worth, Texas 48 File # DL 89-43

by Special Agent JACK A. FRENCH/ds Date dictated 2/22/64

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Date 2/26/64

OTIS R. BERGSTROM, 2008 Brook, advised that since he was first interviewed by the FBI about the assassination of President KENNEDY, he had tried to remember exactly what he had said, but he could not. BERGSTROM said he had a steel plate in his head which was the result of a childhood accident and he could not remember very well.

BERGSTROM said he might have said something about the "shooting in Dallas when the President comes" because he was worried about KENNEDY's safety. He explained that his father, now deceased, had told him stories about the other President that "had got shot in Texas". He also said his father told him about another President that came to Fort Worth and the crowd threw eggs at him. BERGSTROM said in view of these incidents, which he could not describe further, he was worried about President KENNEDY and he probably talked about it in the Gusher Cafe, where he spends a lot of time.

OTIS  
OTIS R.  
In addition, the following description of BERGSTROM was obtained through observation and interview:

Name	OTIS RAYMOND BERGSTROM
Age	33
Race	White
Sex	Male
Born	June 29, 1930, at Fort Worth, Texas
Height	6'2"
Weight	150 pounds
Build	Slender
Hair	Light gray
Eyes	Blue
Complexion	Medium
Education	Three years of special grade school
Remarks	Illiterate

2008 Brook  
on 2/20/64 at Fort Worth, Texas 49 File # DL 89-43

by Special Agent JACK A. FRENCH/ds Date dictated 2/22/64

2

DL 89-43

Marital Status  
Occupation  
Previous  
Employers

Single  
Unemployed

Continental Bus Depot, Fort  
Worth, Texas  
Fort Worth Star-Telegram,  
Fort Worth, Texas

Mother  
Prior Arrests

THELMA BERGSTROM, 2008 Brook  
Claims none

1Date 2/26/64

W. GLEN ~~HARDIN~~, 2529 Shropshire, ~~Fort Worth, Texas~~  
OTIS R. BERGSTROM in the Gusher Cafe, 1205 Main Street, Fort  
Worth, advised that this was the same person that he (HARDIN)  
had heard making remarks about the shooting that would occur  
in Dallas when President KENNEDY arrived.

HARDIN said that he had reported the incident to the  
FBI and he could think of nothing additional that he had  
already not indicated in his previous interview.

on 2/24/64 at Fort Worth, Texas 51 File # DL 89-43  
by Special Agent JACK A. FRENCH/ds Date dictated 2/24/64

DL 89-43

RE: Manuscript 18  
A. H. BETHEKE

ERS:CK:JRP

MP #62-3114

DL #89-43

On February 27, 1964, a letter was received by the Minneapolis Office of the FBI from Mr. BOB WILLIAMS, Regional Editor of the "New Ulm Daily Journal," New Ulm, Minnesota. Mr. WILLIAMS enclosed material captioned "Manuscript 18," bearing a date Feb. 10, 1964, purportedly written by one A. H. BETHKE, 1031 Benson Highway, Tucson, Arizona. In his letter of February 25, 1964, transmitting the manuscript, Mr. WILLIAMS stated that he had never met Mr. BETHKE and that he was not on the list of the paper's out-of-town subscribers. The "New Ulm Daily Journal" is a newspaper of general circulation published in New Ulm, Minnesota.

"Manuscript 18," transmitted by Mr. WILLIAMS, is set out as follows:

"Feb. 10, 1964

"1. *1. (1964) BETHKE, A. H.*

"Chapter 18. Manuscript 18. *1. (1964) BETHKE, A. H.*

"The Murder of President Kennedy. The Assassination of President Kennedy.

"The murder was planned by, Barabbas, Chief Justice WARREN, And Vice President LYNDON B. JOHNSON.

"The Blood trail of Barabbas, EARL WARREN, started in the State of California, when he was Governor of the State.

"LYNDON B. JOHNSON, needed a Good crack shot, so that JACQUELINE KENNEDY would not get killed, he needed her bad.

"WALTER SCOTT's Personality Parade, write New York 17, N. Y. 733 Third Ave.

Q. "Who was the secret Service agent in charge of the Kennedy trip through Dallas.? Where was he when President KENNEDY was shot.? J. K. M. Madison Wis.

A. "Agent ROY KELLERMAN was riding in the right front seat of the President's car when KENNEDY was shot.

"My Q. is, in the picture's Camera Captures Death, Did Agent ROY KELLERMAN, know that the shots would be fired,



ERS:JRP

MP #62-3114

DL #89-43

that he stepped out of the front seat, Mrs. JACQUELINE KENNEDY fraling on her hands and knees, a big target, to help the Secret Service man in, he had one foot on the back bumper.

11/19/63  
"It is also written, Dallas Policeman J. D. TIPPET, and M. N. MAC DONALD rushed to the theater and ran into a rear exit. According to police headquarters, TIPPET fired a shot then MAC DONALD rushed the suspect - who turned out to be OSWALD - and subdued him after a fight. It is also written, TIPPET was shot in the street.

"OSWALD said, I shot nobody. RUBY hears the words, RUBY shoots OSWALD.

"OSWALD's teacher remembers him as, tousle haired, pleasant boy, writes a story.

"Mrs. CLYDE LIVINGSTON, Fort Worth Texas OSWALD 10 years old.

"A picture of the teacher, and the school children.

"Mom wants to quiz OSWALD probs.

"The mother of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, fights for her son.

TEXAS  
"The mother said, that evidence against my son was circumstantial and, no one saw LEE fire a gun. MARK LANE, of New York her lawyer, stepped in on the fight with out pay. She still wants to pay him. LANE said, I have very serious doubts as to OSWALDS guilt.

"Feb. 18, Attorney LANE, goes on a national speaking tour, in the United States/

"The Spy, knows the fight, with Barabbas the murder, Chief Justice EARL WARREN. The Glosy, has some for the Spy, to step, in the fight, with his God.

"Where are the Spys, of Europe.?. and the World.?.  
11/16

"Showman Lawyer, Defends Showman. MELVIN BELL;  
A dazzling reptation.  
Texas  
11/16

ERS:JRP

MP #62-3114  
DL #89-43

"MELVIN BELLI, San Francisco, California  
Lawyer, defends RUBY.

"Attorney, MELVIN BELLI, goes to New York,  
starts a fight with the Dallas Attorneys. The City of  
Dallas, wants to hang RUBY, to have a Glory.

"Judge SARAH T. HUGHES, a lady Judge, more <sup>TEIPS</sup>  
guilty than RUBY, gives an Oath to LYNDON B. JOHNSON,  
her office is not high enough, to give the Oath, to  
JOHNSON. The Oath had to come, from the high office,  
Barabbas the murder, Chief Justice EARL WARREN, could  
only give that Oath to God, WARREN's Oath is not legal,  
also. The planners, of the murder, are more guilty, than  
the boys that done the shooting. LYNDON B. JOHNSON, is  
not President, of the United States.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON, hands, all the people, over  
to Barabbas the murder, Chief Justice EARL WARREN, to  
hold down, the cover, Barabbas, cain't hold, the cover.

"The Nation's of the World, called it a plot.  
JFK death a plot.

"Judge, SARAH T. HUGHES, a friend of the  
JOHNSONS, a KENNEDY appointee to the federal court.  
KENNEDY signed his own, death warrant.

"JOHNSON had what he wanted, KENNEDY in the  
coffin, His Oath is not legal. Is not the president  
of the United States, with the coffin in the plane, he  
gives the orders, with a bluff, to the pilot, Okay, let's  
get this plane back to Washington. The Dallas, Judge,  
can Now, give an Oath to RUBY., it would be more just.

"President KENNEDY, made another mistake,  
appointed his Brother, Attorney General, was not elected  
by the people. JOHNSON can fire him any time he wants  
too. JOHNSON, had said, to the people, I will not take  
second place, he lied to the people, and took, second  
place. You can not send the Attorney General, to Europe,  
the people could not hold him, he was appointed, and  
had no power, Dictator JOHNSON sends him to Europe to get  
him bumped off. God brings BOBBY back, to face  
JOHNSON, that has murdered his Brother, JOHNSON's Oath <sup>D</sup>  
is not legal, BOBBY has the same right. Gives SARGENT  
SHRIVERLY another job, to be very very smooth.

It does not seem, that BOBBY and SRIVER, was  
in on the planing; of the two days of politicking as written.

ERS:JRP

MP #62-4113

DL #89-43

"In 1947, the Spy, had the Universe Tired, God calls the Spy, to follow the Blood Trail of Barabbas, Governor EARL WARREN of California.

"The Spy, has 80 acres of land in California, followed the Blood Trail for 11 years in California. God had made a deal with the Spy. He would give him, the Lost Paradise the Old Garden of Eden, to follow the Blood Trail of Barabbas.

"God sends the Spy, to Cameron Wisconsin, to buy the Old Garden of Eden, the Lost Paradise, and sends EARL WARREN Barabbas, to the Highest Office in the United States, and the world, Chief Justice.

"The Old Garden of Eden, 160 acres of land, the Spy, pays for the Garden, has the Warranted Dead, the Title of Generations, from the beginning to the End. A patent from the United States, the constitution of the United States, from God.

"Barabbas murders, from the Capitol Madison, the Governor, and 3 top Attorneys, Started a perpetual poker Game, with the Spy. In the Court, the Spy brushed his own Attorney off, like a fly, His Face of Flint, his Blue Eyes Flashing, in less than 20 minutes, he had the Governor, and 3 top Attorneys. Could not shut the Game off.

"That is how God, pays his Spy., anybody that tries, to take him. Barabbas murders better pay their Bill, \$200.00 dollars a day, at the Madison Capitol.

"And plays, penny ante, with Barabbas murders in Barron County, to write for time. They played over 30 Games, in the Court's the murders made, every game crooker than the other, none could take the Spy, with his God. God calls the Spy, to go back on the Bloody Trail of Barabbas, to Minnesota, the State, the Spy, was born in. God, gives the Spy, his Orders, Spy hits the trail, many States. Stops at Tucson Arizona, for the winter. God, calls the Spy, to write Manuscripts, of the Bloody Trail. In the spring, the Spy gets ready to hit the trail, the neighbors had heard the type writer clicking in his camper.

He hands his neighbor, a lady his manuscript he just has written, she shakes the manuscript, with both hands

ERS:JRP

MP #62-4113

DL #89-43

and said, I understand, ever thing you have written, I have written, a book, on Governor EARL WARREN, and his crimes in California. If I publish the book, they will kill me. This is a dangerous thing, and it can't go on. Where are you going from here? Minnesota, and Wisconsin, don't go back, they will kill you. The Spy hits the trail, wondering, if God, had also given her the name Barabbas. The book no doubt, would also be a light, on the KENNEDY Murder.

"The Spy, hits the Bloody Trail again, Wisconsin, Lake Superior, across the Mackinac bridge, into Michigan, to Washington D. C. camped at Odenton Maryland, wrote two Manuscripts on the Blood Trail. Back to Minnesota.

"The Spy, hits the trail from Minnesota, to Tucson Arizona, same camp, writes manuscript 17, The Captain, and the Fifty, the Spy, did not know, when the next one would be written.

"God, calls the Spy, to write Manuscript, 18.  
 $1 + 8 = 9$ , the number Chief Justice.

"In manuscript 17, God, said to the Spy, lay the cards face up on the table, the number is written in the Bible. I wrote where to look.

"You got the book of sixes in your hand, take the spade 6 in your right hand, the 3 sixes in your left hand,  $666 = 3 \text{ times } 6 = 18$ ,  $1 + 8 = 9$  Chief Justice. Any number you multiple with 9 = Chief Justice.  $3 \text{ times } 9 = 27$ ,  $2 + 7 = 9$ .

"The Spy, asked God, about the draft, the people, and I can understand, the draft to war. The people, and even, I, my God, can not understand, the draft, of the president. God said, to the Spy, I will use my Evangelist, BILLY GRAHAM, and you, shall all, know, and see the draft. I am, the God, of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob.

"I want you all, on the face of the earth, to look, in my book of law, I will not Change, one word, of the law.

"The 9 Chief Justice, turn the 9 upside down, you have a 6, I want you All, to look, in Revelation 6, the rider, on the Black Horse, is my Spy, Joshua, Noah, the King, of the waters, the pair, of Scales, he has, in his

ERS:JRP

MP #62-4113  
DL #89-43

hand, One Balance is Barabbas, the murder, that you have turned loose. The other Balance, is my, Son Christ, that you, have murdered.

"Who was the fool, on the Earth, that gave, EARL WARREN, Barabbas, the Oath to God. There is, no one, high enough, to give him, that Oath, on the Earth, only your God.

"My news paper reporters, and camera men, have that picture, on the Earth, print that picture, back to my people, taking the Oath, that was, and is, the highest office, on the earth, nobody could give him an Oath, except your God, the 9 Chief Justices are out, Fired. That is the place, I, your God, left open, for my self, My Son Christ, is your Judge, Now. The president of the United States was not the highest Office. My son BILLY GRAHAM, looked at the draft, under pressure for several months, when he seen, the bush of Moses burning the face of Christ, in the field, in the Heavens, where the draft, was coming from, he got out of the draft, and said, I am staying, with God, and preaching the Gospel of Jesus Christ.

"Evangelist, BILLY GRAHAM, goes on the air, to the world, I am not in the draft, and when he started preaching, he had more flint in his face, you could hear that in his voice. JOHNSON the millionaire and some more, then leveled his preaching.

"BILLY GRAHAM, looked around in millionaires and all over the world, but knew in his heart, in the slums, and Poverty, some day, an Old Tramp, an Old Spy, would come along, and crack, the Heavens, Open, and have, the Key, from God.

"God, said to the Spy, anybody, that goes, in the draft, my Son Christ, I made his face, as hard, as Flint, when you murdered him. He was my Elijah, fire from Heaven. All you got left now, is the 50 Governors, can you name Governor Pilate, he is one of the Fifty Governors.

"The Spy, hears, on the air, that somebody, wants to murder, Governor PAUL FANNIN of Arizona. Do not murder, Governor FANNIN, he maybe, Governor Pilate.

ERS:JRP

WP #62-4113

DL #89-43

"LYNDON B. JOHNSON, takes KENNEDY's Glory.  
God, takes JOHNSON's Glory.

"The 2 Balances, the people of the world had  
the Holy Supper. Now God, gives them, the Holy Breakfast,  
the prayer at the Holy Breakfast, at Washington D. C.  
Did the news paper reporters, and cameramen, get the  
picture.?

"JOHNSON, made the proposal, in an impromptu  
talk, before the annual presidential prayer breakfast  
sponsored by congressional prayer groups.

"At that Holy Breakfast, at Washington D. C.  
Barabbas, the murder, they had turned loose EARL  
WARREN, the Chief Justice, was there. One of the preachers  
was Caiaphas the High Priest, LYNDON B. JOHNSON, is Old  
King, Herod, that murdered, John the Baptist. Governor  
Pilates, also moved Christ the King, before Herod, (JOHNSON)  
and they murdered him. JOHNSON, in his impromptu talk,  
wants the preachers, and the people to build a Memorial  
to God, in Washington D. C. God, took his budget, that  
he had, on the people. If JOHNSON, wants to build, a  
Memorial to God, in Washington D. C. he can do it with  
his own million's. If JOHNSON, wants to shoot another  
rocket at the Moon, God's Jewel, in the Heavens, he can  
do it, with his own million's.

"The Lady Judge, SARAH T. EUGRES of Dallas, in  
her law office in Dallas, gave an Oath, to Old King Herod,  
LYNDON B. JOHNSON, that had murdered, John the Baptist.

"To all the people, of the City of Dallas, from  
the Baby's, on up. All you can do now, set a day of  
prayer, and ring all the Church Bells in Dallas, and  
let, the people of the world know, the day you set for  
the prayer, so all the Church Bells will ring, on the face  
of the earth, and all the people, on the face of the earth  
will pray, for the Lady Judge, at Dallas, for Making, that  
Big, a Mistake. Some body had to make that mistake, these  
are the ways, God, does business, the earth is his business,  
and the Heaven's. So we can settle, with ourselves, and our  
God. A day, of prayer, and Bible studying, for the Lady  
Judge, So she knows that God Rules.

"God, and his Spy. This is to the Lads, and Mothers,  
you are more likely to look. The Spy, the Gambler, the cards

ERS:JRP

MP #62-4113

DL #89-43

are laying, face up, on the table. Pick up the 4 Queens; You are the Queens, now you got 50 cards, laying on the table, the fifty States, of the United States, 13 books, in the cards, 13 stripes, on the American Flag, the Flag, has only a Right, to fly, on the 50 States, under your God. You have a Right, under your God, to call your Son's home, your Daughter's will follow them, don't fool your self.

"You have, the 4 Queens, which is 4, the Spys, Number. I want you to look, in Daniel 4. Chapter 4. It don't take you long, to read it, the ending, in that Chapter, is beautifull, it will make your hearts warm, we are in line Now, with that Chapter.

"There, was a Big Tree, a Eoly one came, and said, out the Tree down, put an Iron and Brass Ring, around the Stump, the Stump, would be there and the Ring, on the end.

"The <sup>Bank</sup> Bank, the Negro <sup>Bank</sup> Bank, with Iron and Brass, will cut less, and Ring around the world, Playing, that Good Old Sugar Daddy of mine, when they hear that Christ the King is Coming, that Good Old Sugar Daddy of Mine, Adam, from the Garden of Eden.

"The Ring, is the United States, Republican, is written in the Bible, the Iron in the Ring, the Repulican's, the Brass the Demccrat's. The Democrats, got Barabbas, the murder, up the Tree, the republican's are setting up the Tree, and the Demccrats are Barking up the Trees, HARRY TRUMAN, hollered the loudest, at that time, to turn Barabbas, lose. Barabbas, EARL WARREN is setting up in the Tree, and ZARRY IRMAN, is still Barking at him. EISENHOWER, makes friends with HARRY, come's down the Tree and helps him Bark.

"The Stump, is Cuba, the United States, the Iron and Brass Ring, Put the Iron, and Brass Ring around Cuba. CASIRO, has a camera now, taking pictures, since as the news paper reporters, that puts him in the same class, when he shoots, his mouth off, with words, brakes the Iron Ring with Brass, like a thread, and trades all around the world. God is with him. We have no right to starve the cubain people. That is what King Christ, had said, I will give it to the Baby'ies and the children. You heard that song, that Sugar daddy of Mine. CASIRO is that Sugar Daddy,

ERS:JRP

WP #62-4113

DL #89-43

all the baby's and kids like him, when you look at his beard, and Big Cigar, he looks, like a real Sugar Daddy. And he can raise cane, O boy, O boy, he sure can raise cane, the babies and the kids know the cane, he can raise, everybody knows that, Sugar Cane, to make Candy, for the babies and children. Everybody, likes that Sugar Candy. It don't make any difference, if there skin is Black or White, they like Candy. That Sugar Daddy is a Balance.

"The world's song, in that Sugar Daddy of Mine.

"We better make peace, with the Negro Children, and the Negro People, so we don't stand divided, When the Negro Children, and the Negro People, cut loss, with the Bank of Iron, and Brass, that we put around them, and playing, that Sugar Daddy of Mine, that will, out Ring us. I am also white, How foolish would, the white People look, standing alone. We better play, to gether, with the Negro Children, and everybody that is Mixed. In one Band, together, not Divided, Playing that Sugar Daddy of Mine. When Christ the King, steps on the Earth, Adam, that Sugar Daddy of Mine. The children will have fun, not those that try, to Divide them.

"When the Negro Band cuts loss, and knows that he, is coming, Oh Boy.

"All Nations got good Bands, so has Germany, Germany will be to gether and in the world's Band, Do all the Nations.?, want to stand Divided.?. On that Day.?. They, better make peace. Christ the King said, I will come as a thief, in the night. How true, that Chapter is, Daniel 4.

"To the people, the babies at Northfield Minnesota.

"You have, not forgotten, JESSE JAMES, you still have JESSE JAMES day, every year. The Oath, to God, is both hands up. The Oath, to the Devil, is one hand up. Look in the Bible.

"Moses, had the staff, father ADAM, JOSHUA, the Spy, was fighting in a Battle, when MOSES, hands went down, losing, the Battle.



ERS:JRP

MP #62-4113

DL #89-43

"CAIN, and SEITH, set MOSES on a Rock, holding both his hands up, with the staff in one hand, JOSHUA, the Spy, won, the Battle, with their God.

"Remember, the day, you never forgotten, that day. Look in the Bible, the Black Horse, JESSE JAMES, was riding him, the Ace of Spades, the Spy, was riding him. The 7 Spirits of the living God. The 7 Spirited Horses, with beautiful saddles. When the people, seen them, they knew, something was going to happen. Teaching, the Bankers, the Oath, to God.

"MOSES, had the staff, at that time, when we had the Bible finished, then it was the Bible, You did not, even, give us a chance, to tell the Bankers, they had to have, the Bible, in one hand, You started shooting.

"The Bankers, are still stealing, out of my CheckBook, every month, my God, they are still stealing. The same Bankers, and you people, are all back again at Northfield. If you can ride, that Black Horse, it is Yours. What is written, under the Black Horses, if for the Bankers, so they won't steal, no more.

"When, JESSE JAMES, would stop, in your City, with his face, of flint, and his flashing, Blue Eyes, you all would faint.

"When, we fought, the Bankers, riding on the trains, we also went after them. FRANK was CAIN, always Quoting, the Bible. In one train was a preacher, we was teaching him too. He hated, to give up his money. FRANK said, give me that scrip, CHRIST, told you to go with out it. In dese days, God dressed us, with vests, with 4 pockets, The 4 aces. The preacher, had a beautiful watch, with a Gold peace hanging on the other end. FRANK jerked it out, and told him, you don't need this thing, you don't know, when CHRIST is coming. Both guns laying on the bed, Time to Die. JESSE with both hands up, hanging a picture on the wall. FRANK (CAIN) was tried before the Governor and went free, not guilty. Our Mother stayed with her sons, the bankers stole more with paper and pencil than we did, we gave it to the poor people. Mother OSWALD is staying with her son. She will win.

ERS:JRP

MP #62-4113

DL #89-43

"Sincerely, the King of the Waters,  
and Greetings, from the King, of Fire.  
CHRIST the King.  
and Greetings, from their God.  
Sincerely, A. H. BETHKE.  
1031 Benson Highway  
Tucson, Arizona."

63

~~110~~

Date March 13, 1964

Mr. JELBART/NEEL, Owner of Gem of the Desert Trailer Court, 1031 Benson Highway, Tucson, Arizona, advised that Mr. A. H. BETHKE has resided at the trailer court since November 24, 1963. He also stayed for the winter season during 1962-63.

Mr. NEEL advised BETHKE lives alone in his "camper" and the only time he leaves the area is to purchase groceries. He sends letters which he writes to people all over the country. Mr. NEEL explained the letters are prepared from quotations from the Bible and he works out the text of the letters by using a deck of playing cards.

Mr. NEEL's only comment regarding BETHKE was that BETHKE was well versed on the Bible.

On 3/10/64 at Tucson, Arizona 64 File # PX 89-42  
by SA JOSEPH R. PYNE : btg Date dictated 3/10/64

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Date March 13, 1964

Mr. A. H. BETHKE, Gem of the Desert Trailer Court, 1031 Benson Road, Tucson, Arizona, was interviewed in his "camper". At that time, BETHKE was specifically informed he did not have to make any statement and any statement he did make could be used against him in a court of law. He was informed that he was entitled to consult an attorney prior to making any statement.

Mr. BETHKE advised he spends his winters in the southwest area and for the past two years has been coming to Tucson, Arizona. He advised his permanent address is on a farm at Fairfax, Minnesota.

Mr. BETHKE readily admitted he was the author of a document dated February 10, 1964, captioned "The Murder, of President Kennedy. The Assassination, of President Kennedy. Chapter 18. Manuscript 18." He explained the world is governed by a mathematical equation; and by the use of a deck of playing cards in connection with the Bible, he can arrive at formulas which keep the world in balance.

Mr. BETHKE stated that many years ago he lived in California and owned approximately 160 acres of land. During that time, EARL WARREN was Governor of the state. He stated he lost the land and blamed Governor WARREN for not assisting him in retaining the property. He admitted that the above factor was the thing that motivated him in accusing Chief Justice EARL WARREN.

As to the accusation against President LYNDON JOHNSON, BETHKE merely explained that the formula devised by him made it imperative that JOHNSON become President in order to maintain a world balance.

Mr. BETHKE stated he intends to return to Minnesota in April, 1964. He further advised he has distributed 85 copies of the above-mentioned document to various newspapers.

The following is a physical description of BETHKE as obtained by observation and interrogations:

on 3/10/64 at Tucson, Arizona File # PX 87-42

by Special Agent JOSEPH R. FYNES:btg:ds Date dictated 3/10/64

- 65 -

PX 89-42  
JRP:btg

Name  
Address  
Race  
Sex  
Nationality  
Born  
  
Marital Status  
Height  
Weight  
Hair  
Eyes

A. H. BETHKE  
Fairfax, Minnesota  
White  
Male  
American  
October 19, 1899 in  
Minnesota  
Single  
5' 6"  
135 pounds  
Brown (graying)  
Blue

PD 89-21  
WSB:jlm/djl

1

RE: EDWARD FRANK BRAY

On March 9, 1964, LEO WILHELM, manager, Red Cross of Greater Boston, 17 Gloucester Street, Boston 15, Massachusetts, advised the Boston Office of the FBI by telephone that he had received through the mail certain material which made reference to a possible assassination attempt in Dallas, Texas, and to the nuclear submarine the "USS Thresher." He said that the material had been sent to him via air mail from Portland, Oregon, postmarked in that city on March 6, 1964. He added that he had no idea why the material had been sent to him.

*FINISHED 11:10 PM 1/12/1*  
This material was provided to the Boston FBI Office by WILHELM. Examination showed it consisted of letters bearing the name of one EDWARD F. BRAY, 3220 SE 23rd, Portland, Oregon, and dealt chiefly with BRAY's claim that by letter dated August 12, 1963, he had warned Governor JOHN CONNALLY, Austin, Texas, of a possible attempt to assassinate CONNALLY, noting that as a former Secretary of the Navy, CONNALLY was aware of faulty equipment on the "USS Thresher," the Naval submarine lost at sea.

*Portland Ore.*  
*11/15* EDWARD FRANK BRAY previously had been interviewed on November 27, 1963, at Portland, because of similar claims. He then lived at 2606 NE 12th Avenue, Portland, but previously had resided at 525 N. Church Street and 3220 SE 23rd Avenue, both Portland. At that time, BRAY advised that he had received a head injury while employed as a field engineer by the Bendix Pacific Division, Bendix Corporation, Everett, Washington, in December, 1960. He was subsequently ~~injured~~ by a California court and his wife was appointed guardian ad litem in connection with litigations against the Bendix Corporation.

BRAY further related that he since had written many public officials and elected officials concerning his claim against Bendix and making allegations against the U. S. Navy Department and allegations concerning the cause of the sinking of the "Thresher." He claimed that as a result he had been harassed by the Navy, by Bendix and by persons unknown. He maintained that his mail was intercepted, his telephone tapped and his conversations recorded by secret recorders. He added

that he was in frequent contact with "right wingers" whose identity he did not know and whom he was unable to describe. He said that these "right wingers" contacted him in public building lobbies and department stores in Portland, and particularly in the men's rest rooms of Portland department stores. He claimed that they gave him confidential information at such meetings.

BRAY related further that in August, 1963, eight such persons, none of whom he could describe or furnish any information concerning, contacted him at various spots in Portland and all told him that the life of Governor JOHN CONNALLY of Texas would be in danger if he went to Dallas, Texas, and that Governor CONNALLY should never ride in an open car. The same individuals, BRAY said, told him that the life of the then Secretary of the Navy FRED KORTH would be in danger if he ever went to Columbus, Ohio, and that KORTH should never ride in an open car. These individuals had given him no further details. D.C.

BRAY claimed further that on August 12, 1963, he had written a letter to Governor CONNALLY at Austin, Texas, and a letter to FRED KORTH, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., giving them the above information. He said he never had received any acknowledgement of these letters.

At the time of the above interview of BRAY on November 27, 1963, Mrs. EDWARD FRANK BRAY of the same address said that she was the guardian ad litem of her husband, EDWARD FRANK BRAY, and that she knew nothing concerning the above allegations made by BRAY. She stated that he never had said anything to her about these claims concerning Governor CONNALLY and FRED KORTH until after the assassination of President KENNEDY on November 22, 1963. She noted that BRAY had been very much disturbed mentally since hearing of President KENNEDY's assassination.

During the period of the above interview and because of his letter-writing activities, BRAY was the subject of investigation by U. S. Postal Inspectors in Portland and by the Office of Naval Intelligence, Portland. Special Agent LOUIS B. HERDER of the Office of Naval Intelligence and Postal Inspector NOLAN N. BROWN, advised at the time of the above interview that BRAY is a prolific letter writer both in his own name and anonymously, and that he was considered by their departments to be a psychopathic complainant.

DL 89-43

RE: MORTON BROWN, AKA  
MORDECAI BRIENBERG



2  
SF 89-58  
DEJ/insl

the name MORDECAI BRIENBERG is now or ever has been affiliated with the University of California at Berkeley, and no record of such a person could be found who had been named a Rhodes Scholar.

On March 18, 1964, the source received another telephone call from GOLD stating he had conducted his own inquiry regarding MORDECAI BRIENBERG and had learned that BRIENBERG is identical with MORTON BROWN, a former teaching assistant at University of California at Berkeley, and is presently a graduate student of University of California at Berkeley.

GOLD was placed in telephonic contact with MORTON BROWN on March 18, 1964, at University of California at Berkeley, at which time BROWN (greatly astonished, according to GOLD) admitted writing the above mentioned article and sending it to friends at Oxford University, Cambridge, England. BROWN then told GOLD that his friends at Oxford University had placed the article in "The Spectator."

The source also advised that he had received a telephone call on March 18, 1964, from "News Week" magazine regarding this article, at which time the "News Week" representative stated his intention of publishing the article.

The source furnished the following background information regarding MORTON BROWN:

Date of birth	January 10, 1938
Place of birth	Edmonton, Canada
Education	BA degree from Alberta University, Canada, 1959, in political science; Attended Oxford University, 1961, with a major in political philosophy; Teaching assistant, University of California at Berkeley, California, 1961 - 1963; <u>GRADUATE</u> ; Presently graduate student in social science, University of California at Berkeley.

3

SF 89-58  
DEJ/msl

Present address

6516 Telegraph Avenue,  
Oakland 9, California

Former address

(1961) - 161 Hillcrest  
Road, Berkeley, California

Home address

133 Saint Edmonton,  
Alberta, Canada

RE: FRANK MOLDER CALDWELL

On January 15, 1964, Mr. J. LEE RANKIN, General Counsel, President's Commission on the Assassination of President KENNEDY at Washington, D. C., made available a letter from MARSHALL W. MALONE, 5053 Marlborough Drive, San Diego 16, California, which was dated December 10, 1963, and contained the following information:

"At a nice respectable dinner party only two nights before the President's visit to our city, a bright young couple with a fine education, with a promising professional future, said that they hated the President of the United States - and that they would not care one bit if somebody did take a potshot at him."

11 314.

"Datelined Dallas, November 25, the above is an excerpt from JOHN FERRER's 'Special' to the New York Times. It appeared in the Western edition of that paper on November 26th. The Reverend WILLIAM H. DICKINSON, JR. is being quoted.

"If nothing had happened to the President at Dallas this remark could have passed for idle though vicious chatter. Since the implied wish of the young couple came true the country is entitled to know if these persons were merely prophetic or if they had foreknowledge of the murder attempt.

"Reverend DICKINSON should identify this couple and they should be questioned under oath. In the days after Lincoln's assassination anyone who had made such a remark would have been arrested."

1Date 3/18/64

Mrs. WILLIAM H. DICKINSON, JR., advised that she resides at 3932 Purdue in Dallas, Texas, telephone Emerson 1-0549. She said her husband, Reverend WILLIAM H. DICKINSON, JR., is the pastor of the Highland Park Methodist Church in Dallas, Texas, and he was out of the city and not expected to return until late on the night of January 27, 1964.

(111)

It was explained to Mrs. DICKINSON the nature of the contact and she advised her husband did not attend a dinner party two nights before the President's visit to Dallas at which it was alleged a young couple stated they "hated the President of the United States and would not care one bit if someone took a potshot at him." She said her husband received this information from another individual whom he did not identify to her. She advised her husband would contact the Dallas Office of the FBI upon his return to Dallas.

on 1/21/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 89-43  
by Special Agent ARTHUR E. CARTER/cms 74 Date dictated 3/16/64

1

Date 3/18/64

Reverend WILLIAM H. DICKINSON advised he is the pastor of the Highland Park Methodist Church at Abbott and Bishop in Dallas, Texas. He said he resided at 3932 Purdue in Dallas and has telephone EMerson 1-0549.

He stated that Mrs. HOWARD GRIMES, 6960 Santa Maria Drive, Dallas, Texas, telephone TAYlor 6-5970, had remarked to him on November 23, 1963, the following remark, which he used as a part of a sermon, which he delivered at the Highland Park Methodist Church shortly after the President was assassinated.

He produced a copy of the sermon and marked the following section:

"You will be, as I was, shocked to know that at a respectable dinner party two nights before the President's visit to our city, a bright young couple of fine education, members of a church and possessing a promising professional future, said to their friends that they hated the President of the United States and that they wouldn't care one bit if somebody did take a 'potshot' at him. You will be chagrined and deeply troubled to know that less than a month ago an honored and respected doctor in Dallas, a member of a church, could not carry on an intelligent telephone conversation with one of his patients without making abusive and damaging remarks about the United States Ambassador to the United Nations who was, at that time, a visitor in Dallas."

He said that since that time he had determined the quotation to be inaccurate as to the time the statement was made. The statement was not made two or three days prior to November 22, 1963, but was made sometime prior to August 15, 1963, and he said Mrs. GRIMES advised him she had obtained the information from Mrs. TAYLOR ROBINSON of 3409 Dartmouth, in Dallas, Texas. W.H. DICKINSON

He said that Mrs. ROBINSON told Mrs. GRIMES that she, Mrs. ROBINSON, and her husband, attended a dinner with two other couples, Mr. and Mrs. FRANK CALDWELL, 2735 Eeverly Drive, Dallas, and another couple whose identity was not known to Mrs. GRIMES, and a remark was made concerning taking a potshot at the President during the course of that dinner.

on 1/29/64 at Dallas, Texas

File # DL 89-43

by Special Agent SA ARTHUR E. CARTER /cms **75**

Date dictated 3/16/64

Mrs. ROBINSON told Mrs. GRIMES the dinner was held in early August, 1963, and according to Mrs. GRIMES, Mrs. ROBINSON did not believe that the third couple present at the dinner heard the remark about the President.

Reverend DICKINSON said he had never known LEE HARVEY OSWALD or JACK RUBY, or of any association between them. He said that he had never attended either of JACK RUBY's night clubs, namely the Vegas Club or the Carousel Club in Dallas.

Reverend DICKINSON also advised he deeply regretted the fact that he had not documented the information which he used in his sermon so that the date of the meeting mentioned therein was accurate.



1Date 3/18/64

Mrs. MARSHA MC KAMEY CALDWELL, 2735 Beverly Drive, Dallas, advised she attended a private dinner at the Ports O Call restaurant in Dallas, Texas, with her husband on August 9, 1963. She said there were two other couples there, Mr. and Mrs. TAYLOR ROBINSON, and the host couple, Mr. and Mrs. LOD ALLISON, all of Dallas. She said that all of the men in this group were originally from Corsicana, Texas, and the couples did not make a practice of meeting frequently, but did on occasion, get together to sort of re-live old times.

She said she recalled there was a discussion between her husband and Mrs. ROBINSON with regard to the integration question and problems; however, she did not note any angry remarks on the part of either of them and she definitely did not hear any remark about any "taking a potshot at President KENNEDY."

Mrs. CALDWELL said she had never known LEE HARVEY OSWALD or JACK RUBY, and had never known of any association between them and she had never attended the Vegas or Carousel Clubs in Dallas, which were formerly operated by JACK RUBY. She did state that she did not believe Mr. and Mrs. LOD ALLISON engaged in the discussion with Mrs. ROBINSON and Mr. CALDWELL.

on 1/29/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 89-43  
by Special Agent ARTHUR E. CARTER/cms 78 Date dictated 3/17/64



Date 3/18/64

Mr. TAYLOR ROBINSON advised that he resides at 3409 Dartmouth in Dallas, and is employed in the Commercial Sales Division of Titcher Goettinger Company, which is located at 1502 Slocum in Dallas, Texas. He said he recalled that he and his wife attended a party, "The Corsicana Party", at the Ports O Call restaurant in early August, 1963, where Mr. and Mrs. LOD C. ALLISON were the host couple and Mr. and Mrs. FRANK CALDWELL were guests along with him and his wife. He said subsequent to the assassination of President KENNEDY, he recalls seeing an article in a Dallas newspaper, a remark that was attributed to three young couples in which it was stated to the effect that "they did not care if someone took a potshot at the President." He said he wondered if some other couple had made a similar expression other than the group with whom he attended a dinner on August 9, 1963, but he did not call the Federal Bureau of Investigation with regard to the remark on August 9, 1963, because there was no vicious intent implied by the person who made it.

He said that during the course of the dinner in early August, 1963, his wife and Mr. CALDWELL engaged in a rather lengthy discussion about integration and toward the end of the discussion, Mr. CALDWELL made some remark, exact context of which he was unable to recall, but it was to the effect "Do you suppose you could get someone to kill the President?" He said it was not made in a vicious, indictive manner and no additional discussion resulted.

He stated he felt Mr. CALDWELL was simply expressing a displeasure with the current Democratic administration and not particularly at President KENNEDY. He said there was no unpleasantness at the party, although Mr. CALDWELL had taken an opposite side from Mrs. ROBINSON during a part of the evening. He said he believed Mr. CALDWELL and Mrs. CALDWELL were persons who are loyal and patriotic, and they were just as distressed as everyone else in the nation when they learned of the assassination of President KENNEDY and that he was sure Mr. CALDWELL regretted having made such an expression.

He said that he had discussed this with Reverend DICKINSON but did not name any names or dates.

Mr. ROBINSON said he has never known LEE HARVEY OSWALD

on 1/29/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 89-43  
by Special Agent ARTHUR E. CARTER/ams 77 Date dictated 3/16/64

<sup>2</sup>  
DL 85-43

or JACK RUBY, or any association between them and has never been to the Vegas Club or Carousel Club in Dallas, Texas.

1

Date 3/18/64

Mrs. CLAUDIA ROBINSON advised she resides at 3409 Dartmouth in Dallas. She advised she recalls attending a dinner at the Ports O Call Restaurant with her husband and two other couples in early August, 1963. She said the three men in the party were all originally from Corsicana, Texas, and the couples as such had no particular common interest either cultural, social or political, but the boys had grown up in Corsicana, before moving to Dallas, marrying and establishing homes. She said that Mr. LOD ALLISON and wife were hosts for the party and Mr. and Mrs. FRANK CALDWELL were the other couple who were present and Mr. ALLISON told of progress that was being made in the integration problem which he had observed as a result of some accounting work he had done for one of the colleges in Dallas and Mr. CALDWELL took some exception to Mr. ALLISON's expressions but all were friendly. She said there was no extreme controversy brought about by the discussion and at one time Mr. CALDWELL remarked to her he wondered what it would take to get someone to take a potshot at the President. She said this was not stated in a vicious manner, it was made without rancor and no further remarks were made along those lines at that time. She said the remark as far as she was concerned, fell flat, and the conversation turned to other topics. She said she doubted Mr. and Mrs. ALLISON overheard that particular remark inasmuch as Mr. CALDWELL had directed it to her attention.

She said she believed Mr. and Mrs. CALDWELL and the other couples were respectable, well educated, loyal, patriotic citizens of good social standing in Dallas. She said Mr. CALDWELL is engaged in the insurance business and has offices in the Meadows Building in Dallas.

She also advised the statement concerning the remark about the "potshot" was repeated by her at a luncheon at the Mart Building in Dallas, which was to have been held in honor of President KENNEDY and she repeated this remark probably out of shock when she heard the news about the assassination of the President and it was overheard by Mrs. HOWARD GRIMES and she did not know whether or not Mrs. GRIMES might have told anyone else about it. She had recently heard that Reverend WILLIAM H. DICKINSON, JR. had heard about it through Mrs. GRIMES. She said it was extremely bad that it was repeated or even made known and she felt sure that Mr. CALDWELL had no animosity toward President KENNEDY personally.

on 1/30/64 at Dallas, TexasFile # DL 89-43by Special Agent ARTHUR E. CARTER/cmsDate dictated 3/16/64

2  
DL 89-43

She said she did not know LEE HARVEY OSWALD or JACK RUBY, or of any association between them and she had never been in the Vegas or Carousel Clubs when they were operated by JACK RUBY at Dallas, Texas.

1Date 3/18/64

Mr. LOD C. ALLISON advised that he and his wife were hosts for a party at Ports O Call at Dallas on August 9, 1964, and two other couples were present, the FRANK CALDWELLS and the TAYLOR ROBINSONS. He said he and Mr. CALDWELL and Mr. ROBINSON were all raised in Corsicana, Texas, had known one another all their lives and they decided in early August they would get together with their wives for dinner at Ports O Call and he recalled that on that particular evening all of them went and had a few drinks and became involved in a discussion of integration and its problems and progress. He said Mr. CALDWELL and Mrs. ROBINSON appeared to be taking definite sides on the issue, but at no time did he ever hear any remarks about anyone wanting to kill the President or take a "potshot" at him. He said that he held the ROBINSONS and the CALDWELLS in high regard and had no reason to doubt their loyalty, patriotism, character or associates.

He said he had known JACK RUBY personally since 1956, when JACK RUBY came to him in 1956 and engaged him as a tax consultant. He said he had done no further business with him since that time and had seen him on occasion and would recognize him but had never had any other dealings with him. He said he had never known LEE HARVEY OSWALD or any association between JACK RUBY and OSWALD and the only time he had ever been in RUBY's business was when he went to the Vegas Club to obtain business records and to audit accounts in connection with his tax research matter.

on 1/31/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 89-43  
by Special Agent ARTHUR E. CARTER/cms 83 Date dictated 3/16/64

1Date 3/18/64

Mrs. JENNY LEA ALLISON stated that she and her husband were hosts for a dinner party at the Forts O Call restaurant in Dallas, Texas, on August 9, 1963, for Mr. and Mrs. TAYLOR ROBINSON and Mr. and Mrs. FRANK CALDWELL.

She said the men had been raised in Corsicana, Texas, and they arranged the party so that they might reminisce over old times. She said she did not go around with the wives of the two couples socially, and although she saw them infrequently, she had no reason to doubt their loyalty, patriotism or character.

She said there was a discussion of the integration problem during the dinner and some talk of politics and she noted that Mr. CALDWELL and Mrs. ROBINSON seemed to be on opposite sides of the questions that were discussed.

Mrs. ALLISON said she never heard anyone make a remark about assassinating or killing the President or taking a "potshot" at him.

She said she knew JACK RUBY as a result of his coming to the office of her husband to consult with him on tax matters, but she had never been to the Vegas or Carousel Clubs in Dallas. She advised she did not know LEE HARVEY OSWALD and knew of no association between him and JACK RUBY.

on 1/31/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 89-43  
by Special Agent ARTHUR R. CARTEE/cms 84 Date dictated 3/16/64

DL 89-43/eah

RE: THELMA HARRISON CHAPPELL, aka  
T. C. Chappell

The following investigation supplements information set forth on Pages 62 and 63 of the report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, 12/18/63, at Dallas.

Date 3/9/641

Mrs. JOSEPH N. FLEMING, 2927 Bryn Mawr, Irving, Texas, advised that she had heard from Mrs. BRACK STEVENS, 2913 Bryn Mawr, Irving, after the assassination of President KENNEDY, exact date not recalled, that a Negro yard man of a Mr. DENTON, who resides on Wingren Road, had called DENTON just before the assassination and had said something to the effect that the President was going to be shot. Mrs. FLEMING did not recall the exact conversation with Mrs. STEVENS, but believed the above was the substance of the information Mr. DENTON had received.

Mrs. FLEMING later called the Irving Police Department and reported this matter.

On 1/29/64 at Irving, Texas File # 89-43  
by SA PAUL L. SCOTT/lah:eah 86 Date dictated 3/5/64

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.



Date 3/9/641

Mrs. BRACK STEVENS, 2912 Bryn Mawr, Irving, Texas, advised that sometime after the assassination of President KENNEDY, a neighbor, Mrs. DENTON, on Wingren Road, had discussed with her a telephone call her husband had received from a Negro employee of his relative to the assassination of the President. It was Mrs. STEVENS' understanding, from the conversation with Mrs. DENTON, that the Negro employee had told Mr. DENTON that the President was going to be shot and this employee wanted Mr. DENTON to call someone and have it stopped. Mrs. STEVENS has not discussed this matter since with Mr. or Mrs. DENTON, but may have discussed it with another neighbor.

On 1/29/64 at Irving, Texas File # 89-43  
by SA PAUL L. SCOTT:lac:eah **87** Date dictated 3/5/64

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Date 3/9/641

1. WELDON S. DENTON, 115 Wingren Road, Irving, Texas, advised that on November 24, 1963, he was watching television and saw the shooting of LEE HARVEY OSWALD on television. About ten minutes after the shooting of OSWALD, DENTON received a telephone call from T. C. CHAPPELL, a Negro yard man of his, and CHAPPELL told DENTON that sometime previously he had been in a place with a Negro woman, exact place not recalled by DENTON, and this woman had told DENTON that she was a maid in a home in north Dallas. This Negro woman reportedly told CHAPPELL that while in the home in north Dallas the five-year-old boy in the home said something to the effect that his daddy had some of these guns after a television discussion of the assassination of President KENNEDY.

Mr. DENTON said he did not know the significance of the information furnished to him by CHAPPELL, but he had later attempted to contact the District Attorney in Dallas, but had not been able to locate anyone in the D. A.'s office. He did not think the matter sufficiently important to pursue further. He does not recall discussing this telephone call received from CHAPPELL with anyone except possibly Mrs. DENTON.

On 1/29/64 at Irving, Texas File # 89-43  
by SA PAUL L. SCOTT/lac/eah 88 Date dictated 3/5/64

Date 3/9/641

THELMA HARRISON CHAPPELL, also known as T. C. Chappell, 4533 Colling Street, Dallas, employed as porter, Medical Arts Building, Dallas, Texas, advised he had been employed part time as a yard man for WELDON S. DENTON, 115 Wingren Road, Irving, Texas, since 1955.

On the night of November 23, 1963, which was Saturday night, CHAPPELL was in the home of his former wife, SETTIE ANN ALLEN, also known as MARY DESMOND, located on Leonard Street, Dallas, at which time they were talking about the assassination of President KENNEDY. SETTIE ANN told him that she worked in the home of a white man in north Dallas and that on Friday, November 22, 1963, while in this home, ALLEN was present when the news came on television about the assassination of the President. The small child, which CHAPPELL believed she said was a five-year-old boy, was also watching the television program, and he said something to the effect, "My daddy was the cause of that. He furnished the guns." The mother of the child was reported to have "yanked the child up" and spanked him after he made this statement.

CHAPPELL said that the next day he called his employer and told Mr. DENTON about this statement ALLEN reportedly made about the five-year-old boy. CHAPPELL recalled that when he talked to Mr. DENTON on the telephone DENTON mentioned that LEE HARVEY OSWALD had just been shot. CHAPPELL said he could furnish no additional information and the only information he had was that received from his former wife, SETTIE ANN ALLEN.

On 1/30/64 at Dallas, Texas File # 89-43

by SA PAUL L. SCOTT/lac/eah 89 Date dictated 3/5/64

Date 3/9/641

Mrs. CHARLES (MARY ANN) DESMOND, 1820 Leonard Street, advised she was formerly the wife of T. C. CHAPPELL and she occasionally uses the nickname SETTLE. Mrs. DESMOND advised that on November 22, 1963, she was working in the home of Mrs. ROSIE LEE JOHNSON, an elderly lady who resides on Lancaster Street, number unknown, in north Dallas. There are no children in the JOHNSON home. Mrs. DESMOND was at her residence, 1820 Leonard Street, on Saturday, November 23, 1963. She does not recall that T. C. CHAPPELL visited at her residence on November 23, 1963.

It is noted she seemed rather vague on this point. She stated she does not recall having made any statements to T. C. CHAPPELL or anyone about a five-year-old boy as alleged above and, further, that she is employed as a maid in two homes in addition to the home of Mrs. JOHNSON, and neither of these families has small children. Mrs. DESMOND advised further that her former husband, T. C. CHAPPELL, has a tendency toward intoxication, particularly on Saturday night, and while she has no specific information to this effect, believes he may have been drunk when he made the statements reportedly attributed to her.

On 1/31/64 at Dallas, Texas

File # 89-43

by SA PAUL L. SCOTT/lac/eah

90

Date dictated 3/5/64

ME 44-1166  
WHL:PC

RE: SUSPECTS HARRY GORDON COLE, JR.,  
Aka. H. Gordon Cole, H. G. Cole,  
Jr., Gordon Cole and CLAY BLAINE

PREDICATION

The purpose of the following predication was to determine whether or not the person originally identified as H. GORDON COLE and his unknown bearded associate could have been in Dallas, Texas, on November 22, 1963, and could have had any connection or any part in the assassination of the late JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, President of the United States. This inquiry concerning COLE and his associate was based upon a complaint made in Memphis, Tennessee, on February 12, 1964, by Miss GOLDA LOUISE NEWTON, who stated that she had a vague suspicion of COLE and his associate and felt that they might possibly have had something to do with the assassination of President KENNEDY, although her only real basis for suspicion of them was that COLE's associate wore a beard and had a "Cuban look".

ME 44-1166

WHL:PC

1a

On February 12, 1964, Miss Golda Louise Newton, resident of 880 North Garland, Memphis, Tennessee, who owns and operates the Newton Secretarial Service, 1529 Madison Avenue, Memphis, Tennessee, advised SA Joseph H. Kearney, Jr. and SA William H. Lawrence as follows:

On November 4, 1963, an individual identifying himself as Gordon Cole came to her office accompanied by a short white male who gave the appearance of being of Cuban extraction and who was approximately twenty to twenty-one years of age, short of stature and who wore a black beard. This "Cuban-looking" individual had a large mouth, dark hair, fair complexion, spoke good English and wore cloth gloves on his hands.

The person claiming to be identical with Dr. Gordon Cole was a white male, described as 38 to 42 years of age, about 5 feet 9 inches in height, having dark eyes, dark brown hair, ordinary features, wearing an amber-colored sports coat and tan trousers. Cole spoke with a cultured English accent.

Cole contracted with Miss Newton to write one or two letters for him. She recalled that one letter was written to some unrecalled location and that in the letter Cole was inquiring about the possibility of purchasing a 100-room hotel.

While she was typing the letters, the "Cuban-appearing individual" told her that he had injured his hands while trying to repair a bulldozer. Newton claimed that she asked Dr. Gordon Cole what kind of medicine he specialized in and he allegedly replied that he was "probably a fake".

Later on November 15, 1963, Dr. Cole dictated two letters to her over the telephone and came in on the afternoon of November 15, 1963, to pick up the letters.

ME 44-1166

WHL:PC

2

At this time he was again accompanied by the Cuban-appearing individual who, by this time, had shaved off his beard. He still wore the gloves and at no time did he remove the gloves. Miss Newton found transcripts of the two letters which Cole dictated on November 15, 1963, one being addressed to the American Vegetarian Hygienist, P. O. Box 1744, Patterson, New Jersey, in which Cole was subscribing for a subscription and enclosing an advertisement to be placed in the December, 1963, issue. The other letter dictated by Cole was addressed to Dr. Herbert M. Shelton, P. O. Box 1277, San Antonio, Texas, in which Cole was enclosing a copy of an advertisement to be placed in "The Review" for the December, 1963, issue. He was enclosing a personal check in the amount of \$5 to cover the advertisement. Both of these letters were signed Dr. Gordon Cole, 70 North Waldran, Memphis, Tennessee.

Miss Newton advised that the November 4, 1963, letters were paid for by Cole in cash and as a consummation of the transaction November 15, 1963, Cole paid her with a \$2 check which she recalled was drawn on the Union Planters Bank, Memphis, Tennessee. She stated that she has never cashed this check.

Following the assassination of President Kennedy November 22, 1963, Miss Newton stated that she, by intuition and perhaps a woman's natural curiosity, began to wonder whether or not Cole and the Cuban-looking individual could have had anything to do with the President's assassination. She related that in all fairness she had no basis whatsoever for believing that either of these individuals could have had anything to do with the assassination and that neither of them had ever given her any indication that they had any connection with Dallas, Texas. She jumped to the conclusion that they may have had something to do with the late President's death, simply because of the fact that radio and newspaper publicity implicated one Lee Harvey Oswald with the assassination and publicity indicated further that Oswald had been connected with the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC); that because of Oswald's alleged connection with Cuba she immediately became suspicious of anyone who had ever been to Cuba or who by their appearance might give the indication that they had



ME 44-1166

WHL:PC

3

come from Cuba. She stated that she continued to worry about this possibility and following a death in the family around Christmas, 1963, she had occasion to see a first cousin, namely, Sherwood Newton Conner, a member of the Metropolitan Police Department, Washington, D. C., and who resides Route 1, Box 141, Accokeek, Maryland.

On December 30, 1963, she wrote a letter to Sherwood Newton Conner in which she voiced her suspicions of Dr. Gordon Cole, also known as Gordon Cole, and the white male who had accompanied Cole to her office, November 4, 1963, and November 15, 1963. She said that she also enclosed to Conner the \$2 check which Cole had written to her dated November 15, 1963, in the event Conner might decide to turn her suspicions and the check over to the FBI.

Newton claimed that she took it upon herself to try to trace Cole and called the telephone company and was advised by an information clerk that Gordon Cole did have a telephone but that he had asked that the telephone company not give his number to anyone. She then began to wonder whether or not Cole could have any Dallas connections and claimed that she called the Memphis Public Library Reference Department and was advised by someone there that the 1963 Dallas, Texas, Telephone Directory did list a Gordon Cole living at 709 Cindy, Dallas, Texas. She said that she further told her cousin that she had looked at the photographs of Lee Oswald and Jack Ruby, the person charged with the November 24, 1963, shooting of Oswald, and that she had concluded that Oswald looked enough like Ruby to be his son, having what she claimed to be the same build, same features, and same profile. She concluded that if anyone desired to check this possibility that they should "check Oswald's mother pretty closely". She said she also complained to her cousin, Mr. Conner, that she thought there was a big network of Communists right under "our noses and that this country did nothing about it". She claimed that the Government has coddled and treated Communists better than honest, true-blooded Americans.

Miss Newton added that on February 11, 1964, one Howard Trenor, listing his address as 1970 Eastmoreland Street, Memphis, Tennessee, came to her and contracted with her to type a lengthy document addressed to U. S. Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Earl Warren, and member of his committee which had been appointed by President Lyndon Johnson to make inquiries relative to the assassination of President Kennedy. She stated that Trenor had certain



ME 44-1166

WHL:PC

4

suspicious and theories concerning who may have been responsible for the assassination and that she typed Trenor's material for him which he said he planned to furnish to Chief Justice Warren and also to J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. While talking with Trenor, she voiced to him her suspicions of Gordon Cole and Trenor seemed most interested and insisted that she type out for him her basis for suspicioning Cole. She stated that she probably should not have done so, but finally relented and did type a two-page document dated February 12, 1964, addressed to Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D. C., and signed Golda Louise Newton, 880 North Garland, Memphis, Tennessee.

This document which she dated February 12, 1964, contained ostensibly the same information which she furnished to interviewing agents on February 12, 1964, as set out hereinbefore.

Miss Newton again emphasized that she had no real basis whatsoever in suspicioning Dr. Gordon Cole, also known as Gordon Cole, or his unidentified companion, insofar as they might be implicated in the assassination of the late President John F. Kennedy. She stated that her only basis was a woman's intuition.

She said she had had no further contact with Cole and had no idea as to his current whereabouts.

Recent Memphis City Directories do not list a Gordon Cole or a Dr. Gordon Cole.

On February 13, 1964, a confidential source connected with a public-service type organization, advised that one Gordon Cole has lived at 70 North Waldran, Memphis, Tennessee, at least since October 31, 1963, and is still listed at this address. He has listed himself as employed as a medical doctor in private practice. This source possessed no further information concerning this individual.

ME 44-1166

WHL: PC: gmh

5

On February 13, 1964, Juanita Shipman, Consumers Credit Bureau, 198 South Main Street, advised that her agency had no record of a Gordon Cole or Dr. Gordon Cole.

On February 13, 1964, a second confidential source connected with a public service type organization at Memphis, Tennessee, advised from records that Gordon Cole has resided at Apartment 1, 70 North Waldran, Memphis, since October 9, 1963, at which time he listed his occupation as a therapist at the John Gaston Hospital and later, exact date not listed, showed himself as employed as a "Private duty nurse" and listed his wife as Margaret Cole. He had previously resided at 222 Union Avenue, Apartment 3, from September 9, 1960, through September 30, 1960; lived at 2122 Cowden from September 30, 1960, until March 2, 1961; lived at 76 North Pauline Street, Apartment 2, from February 4, 1963, until July 16, 1963; had lived at 76 North Pauline, Apartment 1, from July 15, 1963, until September 17, 1963; and then lived at 1080 Poplar from September 18, 1963, until October 8, 1963, moving from there to the 70 North Waldran address on October 9, 1963.

On February 13, 1964, a third confidential source connected with a prominent business establishment in Memphis, Tennessee, advised that one Dr. Gordon Cole of 70 North Waldran Street has previously done business with this firm, beginning as early as October 30, 1956, and has done business intermittently since that time. He had formerly resided at 3323 Cowden, 2225 Union Avenue, 721 Atlantic, 3323 Given, and back in 1960 he listed his occupation as that of a physical therapist at the University of Tennessee Medical Unit, Memphis, Tennessee; in 1956 and 1957 he listed his occupation as that of Youth Director of the Longview Heights Methodist Church; and had also listed himself as a student at Memphis State University and during that period listed his name as H. Gordon Cole.

On October 29, 1963, Cole indicated to one of the employees of the third source's institution that he is now a physician and was connected with the Methodist Hospital and was just beginning to establish himself in this capacity.

ME 44-1166

WHL:PC

6

On February 13, 1964, Mrs. Nova Johnson, Personnel Department, Methodist Hospital, advised that there is no record of any H. Gordon Cole, Gordon Cole, or Dr. Gordon Cole being connected with the Methodist Hospital. She pointed out that a physical therapist could do work for a private physician and that her institution would have no particular record in this regard.

On March 2, 1964, an individual identifying himself as Harry Gordon Cole, Jr., also known as Gordon Cole, H. G. Cole, H. Gordon Cole, of Apartment 1, 70 North Waldran Street, Memphis, orally furnished the following information to SA Joseph H. Kearney, Jr. and SA William H. Lawrence:

He is 40 years of age, a white male, six feet tall, weighs 185 pounds, has dark brown hair, a large brown mustache and wears gold rimmed glasses.

He lived in San Antonio, Texas, until eight years ago and has not since been to Texas.

He is by study a naturopath and had a large sign in his living room reading "H. G. Cole, Jr." He is not allowed to practice as a naturopath in Tennessee due to state laws forbidding such practice. He is a licensed practical nurse and provides his living by working as a male nurse. He procures his jobs through the office of the Licensed Practical Nurse and Attendant Registry, 81 Madison Building, Memphis. He also works as a physical therapist.

He is married to Margaret Cole. During October, 1963, Mr. and Mrs. Cole were separated. One night, while loafing in Cole's Sundry Store (no relation), 1056 Madison Avenue, Memphis, Mrs. Mabel Cole, the proprietor, introduced Harry Gordon Cole to a young 21-year-old male, white man, named Clay Blaine. Blaine had no place to live and was

ME 44-1166

WHL:PC

invited by Cole to live with him until his wife returned.

Clay Blaine has lived with Cole since that time, remaining as a roomer in the apartment even after Margaret Cole returned. Cole described Blaine as being somewhat mentally retarded, originally from Alabama. Blaine, he said, is about five feet three inches tall, weighs 117 pounds, fair complexion, light brown hair, wearing glasses with heavy black frames. He has a "beatnik" appearance. During early November, 1963, Blaine grew a short beard after some girls told him he would be cute with a beard. He shaved it off before it developed fully.

With regard to November 22, 1963, Cole said he remained at 70 North Waldman nearly all day. He believed he called the Licensed Practical Nurses and Attendants Registry, 81 Madison Building, on November 22, 1963, to see if any jobs were available. After hearing of the assassination of the late President Kennedy, Clay Blaine and Cole went next door to the apartment of their neighbor, Billy Slover, a cab driver, to watch the news coverage of this tragic event on television.

Cole said he has never been to Dallas, Texas, knows no one there and has no idea as to who may have been responsible for the assassination of President Kennedy.

Cole said his only Texas contact is Dr. Herbert M. Shelton, a naturopath, who edits the "Hygienic Review", a journal devoted to naturopathy. He frequently corresponds with Shelton.

Cole volunteered that he is anti-Communist and that about ten to twelve years ago he received, unsolicited, an anarchist type magazine from Kentucky, which he reported to the FBI Office at San Antonio, Texas.

Cole added that Clay Blaine worked for the New Craft Company in Memphis in the summer of 1963 and developed a severe skin rash. Since then Blaine has worn gloves to cover the ugliness of his hands. Blaine is suing New Craft

ME 44-1166

WHL:PC

8

Company because of the damage to his hands. Attorney John Byrnes, with offices in the Sterick Building, is representing Blaine.

On March 3, 1964, Bill Slover, resident of Apartment 2, 70 North Waldran, Memphis, Tennessee, and employed as driver, Veterans Cab Company, advised SA William H. Lawrence that one H. Gordon Cole, who claims to be some sort of a naturopath and health food fanatic and who is employed as a male nurse, has been living in Apartment 1, 70 North Waldran, since late September or early October, 1963.

Slover knows little about Cole. Several months ago a young white male, known to Slover as Clay Blaine, began living with Cole. Elaine is short in height and light in weight. For a while prior to Christmas, 1963, Blaine tried to grow a beard for unknown reasons.

With regard to events of November 22, 1963, Slover said he well recalled being at home all day, since he does not go to work until the evening of each day.

He remembered hearing of the assassination of the late United States President John Fitzgerald Kennedy and thereafter, during afternoon and early evening of November 22, 1963, watched the news coverage of this matter on television.

H. Gordon Cole and Blaine, who did not have a television in their apartment, came to Slover's apartment and were his guests in watching television.

Slover said he has never had any reasons to question the loyalty to the United States of Blaine or Cole, has not known of either of them taking any trips out of town and has never heard either of them make any hate-type statements against the late President Kennedy.

89-75  
HRH:sc

1

A review of the indices of the Washington Field Office failed to locate any record identifiable with the names GOLDA LOUISE NEWTON, SHERWOOD NEWTON CONNER, or H. GORDON COLE, aka, as having furnished any information regarding this investigation.

SHERWOOD NEWTON CONNER, Precinct 11, Washington Metropolitan Police Department, advised SA HOMER R. HAUER on February 21, 1964, he had returned GOLDA NEWTON's check to her by letter. CONNER advised he has since received a letter from NEWTON acknowledging receipt of this check.

DL 89-43

RE: JACOB DAITZ, AKA  
JACOB DATZ

File



BU 62-1827

-1-

The following communication addressed to Mrs. and Mr. LYNDON BAINES JOHNSON, Washington, D. C., and bearing the return address JACOB DATZ, 278 Avenue A., Rochester, N.Y., 14261, was forwarded to Federal Bureau of Investigation Headquarters, Washington, D. C., by the Secret Service:

"Dear Sir:

I want to know who is responsible for Kennedy's Assassination. I would like to see you as soon as possible. There are two foreigners behind assassination. I worked for the U. S. Government in 1935 to know 1959. I was working for President Eisenhower and Edgar Hoover. You can check

Yours truly

Jacob Daitz

(Signed) Jacob Daitz" *J.C.*

The following investigation was conducted at Rochester, N.Y., by SA ROBERT G. AUENBACHER:

On March 11, 1964, Mr. JACOB DAITZ, 278 Avenue A., Rochester, N.Y., advised that he sometimes also spells his last name DATZ, that he resides at the above address with his wife, KATHERINA, that he was born in Germany on November 17, 1898, fought with the German Army during World War II against the Russians on the Russian Front, and immigrated to the United States from Germany on April 23, 1923. On August 26, 1926, he began working for the New York Central Railroad handling packages and mail and was retired on a pension on December 21, 1955, and has not been employed since that time.

Mr. DAITZ advised that he had recently written a letter to President LYNDON JOHNSON relative to the assassination of the late President JOHN F. KENNEDY, however, he stated he could not remember the general content nor the details of the letter.

;jrz

102



The above quoted letter was then read to Mr. DAITZ at which time he advised that he is quite certain that this letter is the one which he recently wrote to President LYNDON JOHNSON.

Mr. DAITZ was asked whether or not he had any information of any kind whatsoever relative to the assassination of the late President JOHN F. KENNEDY to which he replied in the negative. He was then asked why he made the statement in his letter that there are two foreigners evidently behind or responsible for the assassination. To this he stated that the identities of the two foreigners whom he had in mind are Premier KHRUSHCHEV of Russia and FIDEL CASTRO of Cuba. In answer to a question as to why he thought these two individuals had anything at all to do with the assassination of the late President JOHN F. KENNEDY he replied by stating that the late President JOHN F. KENNEDY had publicly talked against Premier KHRUSHCHEV and CASTRO and that consequently he undoubtedly had incurred their wrath and therefore they are the foreigners behind the assassination which he refers to in the above quoted letter.

At this particular time, JACOB DAITZ also stated that he believed that the "Communists, Nazis, and Klu Klux Klan," are also behind the assassination. When questioned as to why he thought these three groups were responsible for the assassination, he replied as follows:

He believed that the Communists may possibly be responsible for the assassination because KENNEDY had always talked openly against Communism. He thought the Nazis were responsible because he knows that the Nazis had always wanted to run the United States and also because it is public knowledge that they hated members of the Jewish race. He thought that the Klu Klux Klan were also responsible because it is his belief that the Klu Klux Klan are against all religions, especially Catholics. Mr. DAITZ was unable to explain his reasons any further.

It was then pointed out to Mr. DAITZ that there is an obvious inconsistency between the first and the third sentences in the above quoted letter, in view of the fact that the first sentence requests knowledge as to who is responsible for the assassination and in the third sentence a statement is made that there are two foreigners who are behind the assassination.

Mr. DAITZ was unable to grasp this apparent inconsistency however, he did state positively on many occasions during the course of the interview that he does not know who is responsible for the assassination of the late President JOHN F. KENNEDY, but that he thinks that possibly foreigners may be responsible for it and identified the two foreigners as being Premier KHRUSHCHEV and CASTRO, mentioned above. He could not go any further in explaining this theory.

Mr. DAITZ was then asked if he had ever worked or been employed or drew any pay from the United States Government. He answered this in the negative. He was then asked for what reason he made this statement in the letter quoted above, that he had worked for the government in 1935. In answer to this question he could only state that he did not mean that he actually was employed by the United States Government, but because of his complete familiarity with everything that is happening throughout the country and throughout the world he thought he was really connected with the United States Government. He could not go any further in explaining this statement.

He denied that he ever verbally or in the above quoted letter stated that he was working for President EISENHOWER and EDGAR HOOVER in 1959, but stated that the letter was written to reflect that he was "looking" for President EISENHOWER and EDGAR HOOVER in 1959 and had made a special trip by air from Rochester, N.Y. to Washington, D. C. in 1959 for personally conferring with both of these officials, however, upon arrival in Washington was advised that President EISENHOWER was in California and that Mr. HOOVER was out of town, however, he did manage to talk to one of his assistants.

Since August of 1959, a Mr. JACOB DAITZ of 278 Avenue A., Rochester, N.Y., has either by mail or personally contacted the headquarters of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Washington, D. C., or the Buffalo Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. These contacts in general reflect that DAITZ was in a mental hospital from 1935 to 1939, that he had been an "undercover" man, that in 1951 he had discovered how to make medicine from a distillation of water and horse chestnuts that would cure any ill, had offered it to former President EISENHOWER's personal physician who declined to accept it and that he himself had never used it, that he believed there was a conspiracy against him to keep him from selling or using the medicine because it would put doctors and druggists out of business, that he had very secret information he wanted to impart directly to Mr. HOOVER "behind closed doors," has requested Agents to accompany him from Rochester or Buffalo, N.Y., directly to Washington, D. C., that the Russians cut the Atlantic cable; that Russia is

BU 62-1827

ready to shoot a rocket to Washington, D. C., and that Russia is ready to strike on four fronts, that he wanted to go to Washington to see President KEENEEDY, also behind closed doors, that the New York Central Railroad tracks could not be used to transport troops, that "I am the smartest undercover agent the U. S. has. I know the what kind of work I did for the German Government. Would you please send me aeroplane ticket and I will be in Buffalo immediately. I have 2 names DAITZ and DATZ. I will be in blue serge suit."

DL 89-43

RE: PAUL FRANCIS DARGON

WFO:89-75

HRH:lkc

1

GEORGE ARMSTRONG, an elevator operator in the Justice Building, 9th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W., advised Supervisor JOHN W. O'BEIRNE, FBI Headquarters, of the following information on February 10, 1964:

ARMSTRONG related he met an unknown white male, described only as elderly, tall, slim, dark hair, and speaking with an Irish brogue, at Mt. Alto Veterans Administration Hospital, Washington, D. C. about 8:00 A. M. on February 10, 1964. This individual was in the company of two other white males at Mt. Alto Hospital.

ARMSTRONG informed the white male who spoke with an Irish brogue commented he had been in the Municipal Building in Dallas before "the thing happened", knew what was going to happen, and should have reported what was to happen. ARMSTRONG, who was at the hospital to visit a Dr. HEATH, assumed this white male was referring to the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY.

Mrs. G. N. MEYER, RN, Mt. Alto Hospital, advised SA HOMER R. HAUER on February 10, 1964 she recalls only three white males waiting to see a doctor at the Hypertension Section of this hospital during morning of February 10, 1964. She said these three men were waiting at the hospital during the time GEORGE ARMSTRONG was also waiting.

Of these three white males, Mrs. MEYER states one PAUL F. DARGAN is the only person who meets the description provided by ARMSTRONG. She stated the only discrepancy between ARMSTRONG's description and that of DARGAN is that DARGAN's hair is more of a steel gray than dark.

HELEN FINNEGAN, RN, Hypertension Section of Mt. Alto Hospital, advised SA HAUER a review of her files determined the only address for PAUL F. DARGAN is Box 161, Arlington, Virginia. FINNEGAN telephonically contacted Veterans Administration Benefits Office and learned this is the only address available for DARGAN in the files of that office also. A previous address of Box 268, Maryfield, Virginia (1953) was found and DARGAN's birthplace is reflected as Boston, Massachusetts.

-1-

Date 2/26/64Room 1.11.1

PAUL FRANCIS DARGON, 2755 South Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia, advised that he is a Transportation Specialist, GS-7, at the Bureau of Transportation, Railway Transportation Branch, Post Office Department, 12th and Pennsylvania Avenue Northwest, Washington, D. C.

Mr. DARGON said that on the day President KENNEDY was shot, he had visited a Doctor ROUZER at the Veterans Administration Benefit Office, 22nd and Constitution Avenue, Northwest, Washington, D. C., and that he definitely was not in Dallas, Texas.

Mr. DARGON advised that he has never been to Dallas, Texas and does not recall ever mentioning being in the Municipal Building in that city. He said all he knows about the shooting of President KENNEDY came from the press, radio and television.

Mr. DARGON said he has never told anyone he knew the President would be shot and that he had no recollection of talking about the President's death at Mount Alto Veterans Administration Hospital, Washington, D. C., on February 10, 1964; however, he frequently talked about the assassination and at the time he visited Mount Alto Hospital, February 10, 1964, he could have engaged in a conversation regarding the assassination.

Mr. DARGON said he probably, in discussing the matter, had said something about being at the Veterans Administration Benefit Office and later said "while I was down there", meaning down at the Veterans Administration Office, and this was taken to mean down there in Dallas, Texas.

Mr. DARGON said he had no personal knowledge of LEE OSWALD or JACK RUBY.

On 2/22/64 at Arlington, Virginia File # Richmond 89-34  
108 Dallas 89-43  
by SA E. PARKER BROWN:mch Date dictated 2/25/64

DL 89-43

RE: JAMES P. DAVIDSON



ME #44-1166

JAC:FJ

1

The following investigation was conducted by SA  
JOSEPH A. CANALE:

On February 25, 1964, an individual who requested that his identity not be disclosed, contacted the Memphis Office of the FBI and furnished the following information:

Source stated he has had a number of contacts with J. P. DAVIDSON, who operates an Army Surplus Store on South Main Street just below the Chiefta Hotel in Memphis. He lives in DeSoto County, Mississippi on Goodwyn Road, and is reportedly a friend and adviser of former Governor ROSS E. BARNETT and present Governor PAUL B. JOHNSON of Mississippi. This source said that during the latter part of September or early October, 1963, he was in the office of J. P. DAVIDSON on South Main Street in Memphis, and he heard DAVIDSON remark that when President KENNEDY went to Texas "they are going to shoot him" and "those people (Texans) are riled up about the Mississippi situation and the people in Texas are not going to take it in Texas."

Source said DAVIDSON continued in effect to say "Those fellows in Texas are deer hunters," meaning they are expert shots with rifles, and that they would "get the whole KENNEDY group." Source then heard DAVIDSON say in effect that a wealthy Texan, name not mentioned, had ordered a "fancy" casket and if anything happened, they would "send him (presumably President KENNEDY) home in the finest box in Texas."

According to source, DAVIDSON did not give any indication as to where he received this information. He did infer he had been talking to someone but did not say to whom.

The source said DAVIDSON's wife may have been in the room during the time of this conversation. The source has heard DAVIDSON make similar statements to a number of other people.

Source continued that he had seen DAVIDSON seven or eight times since the assassination of President KENNEDY. On about January 15, 1964, he overheard DAVIDSON mention the KENNEDY assassination and comment the only thing wrong with it was "they didn't get BOBBY." Source further recalled that about December 1, 1963, he saw DAVIDSON in the latter's office and heard him state something to the effect that there was



ME #44-1166

JAC:FJ

2

much happiness in Mississippi "over the Texas incident," obviously referring to the assassination of the late President KENNEDY. He further heard DAVIDSON mention something to the effect that Mississippians were sorry "they didn't get BOBBY."

The source described J. P. DAVIDSON as a white male, about 55 years of age, 5' 10" to 6' tall, 180 pounds, flabby build, hair sandy-gray and balding, marital status married, no children, peculiarities, was crippled during armed forces service, suffering back injury, walks stooped over due to a gall bladder operation.

Source stated he had no further information.

Date 3-5-64

JAMES P. DAVIDSON, 316 S. Main Street, Memphis, Tennessee, was interviewed in his office at this address. DAVIDSON was informed at the outset of the interview that he did not have to furnish any information, that any information he did furnish could be used against him in a court of law, and he had a right to counsel before making a statement.

1. ~~DAVIDSON~~ DAVIDSON was informed by the interviewing agents that information had come to the FBI that various statements had been made by DAVIDSON prior to the assassination of President Kennedy which tended to indicate that DAVIDSON had some prior knowledge of this assassination. DAVIDSON categorically denied having ever made any statements which would indicate that he had any personal knowledge of the assassination of the President, or had any personal knowledge of the individual or individuals who may have been involved therein. He stated he personally was not a political supporter of President Kennedy but that he accepted President Kennedy as the President of the United States and certainly did not wish him any harm or ill will. He stated that he deplored the assassination of the President as much as any citizen.

DAVIDSON was informed that during the latter part of September or early part of October, 1963, he had allegedly made the statement in his office that when President KENNEDY went to Texas "they are going to shoot him" and "those people (Texans) are riled up about the Mississippi situation and the people in Texas are not going to take it in Texas." DAVIDSON stated that he never made any such statement as this and anyone who attributed such a statement to him should be the subject of an investigation to determine what ulterior motive the individual had in making such a false statement.

DAVIDSON was asked whether or not he had made a statement to the effect "those fellows in Texas are deer hunters" and that "they would get the whole Kennedy group." He was also informed that he had allegedly stated in effect that a wealthy Texan, name not mentioned, had ordered a "fancy casket" and that if anything happened they would "send him (presumably President KENNEDY) home in the finest box in Texas." DAVIDSON denied having made any such statements along these lines or any statement whatsoever which

On 3-5-64 at Memphis, Tennessee File # ME 44-1166  
by SAS JOSEPH W. HARTLEY, JR. and  
JOSEPH A. CAGLE 112 Date dictated 3-5-64

would indicate that as contained in any way the words of the President or his associates knowledge thereof.

DAVIDSON stated that President KENNEDY did say things which were highly unpopular, especially to people in the southern part of the country. He stated that he, along with numerous other people, had no doubt made statements to the effect of "they have done things that people on the lunatic fringe would do something about." He stated that statements of this type were never made by him with the intention of indicating any sympathy for any attack on the President but merely a recognition of the fact that much of the President's actions were unpopular and could lead to violence. He noted that this was pure conjecture on his part. He never had any knowledge of any proposed violence but that anyone living in this area should realize that feelings, particularly in the State of Mississippi, were so strong against some of the activities of the Kennedy Administration that they could provoke violence by a "lunatic." He noted that in his opinion no one but a "lunatic" would make any attack on the person of the President.

DAVIDSON was asked whether or not he had ever made any statements to the effect that it was unfortunate or wrong that "they didn't get Bobby." He stated that if he ever made this statement, that it was not made to express any personal conviction of his own but rather that he was repeating a statement which he heard from someone else. He stated that he has heard this statement made in his presence by at least one individual whose identity he could not recall.

DAVIDSON stated that although he was not a political supporter of President KENNEDY, that he wanted to point out that he had gone out of his way to attempt to assist the President in connection with a proposed lavault against the President. DAVIDSON stated at the time of the Democratic Convention in Los Angeles, California in 1960 when President KENNEDY was nominated, that various KENNEDY supporters had rented automobiles to be used by the delegates to the convention for transportation around Los Angeles. He stated that several individuals in Mississippi who were known to him were driving in one of these cars when it was involved in an accident. He stated that although these people were not injured that he understands they considered suing President KENNEDY for damages as a result of the automobile accident.

He stated he wrote to President KENNEDY and informed him that he understood he would probably be sued for damages in connection with the automobile accident, that he, DAVIDSON, knew that the parties in question were not entitled to damages, and that he wanted to offer his services to the President as a possible witness. He stated he later received a letter from President KENNEDY thanking him but pointing out it was believed that the matter would be settled amicably. DAVIDSON stated that the only individual that he could recall at this time who was involved in this accident was a CHARLIE HILL and W. E. ALSTON, both delegates to the Democratic Convention from the State of Mississippi.

DAVIDSON stated that he has never believed in the use of violence as a means of solving any problem, and certainly does not believe in violence against the person of the President of the United States or any other governmental official. He pointed out that he personally has no animosity or ill feeling whatsoever toward President LYNDON B. JOHNSON and actually believes that President JOHNSON enjoys a much warmer and sympathetic feeling in the South than did President KENNEDY.

By way of identification, DAVIDSON stated that he was born at Cordova, Missouri June 8, 1906. He has been engaged as a Shell Oil Distributor in the State of Mississippi and came to Memphis after World War II and went into the surplus property business. He stated that he has resided on Goodman Road in DeSoto County, Mississippi, a short distance from Memphis, for the past twelve years and is presently engaged in the operation of J. P. Davidson and Company, 316 South Main Street, Memphis, Tennessee. He stated that he also operates a similar business at Jackson, Mississippi. He pointed out that he was a Colonel on the staff of Governor ROSS BIRNEY of Mississippi and was offered a similar commission on the staff of Governor PAUL JOHNSON. He stated that he actually turned down the commission on Governor PAUL JOHNSON's staff because he is a political supporter of former Governor BILLY ALBAX.

DAVIDSON stated in conclusion that he wanted to make it clear that he was completely opposed to the murder of President KENNEDY and all the contemplated such violent methods of solving political problems.

ME #44-1110

4

DAVIDSON advised that during the past several years he has been sick much of the time with a recurring heart condition and has actually probably spent more time in the Baptist Hospital in Memphis taking treatment than he has outside of the hospital.

DL 89-43

RE: ~~X~~ FIVE DOLLAR BILL FURNISHED -  
BY CLIFFORD B. ALLORE - 1/10/11, 1/11/11.

1Date 3/10/64

Mr. CLIFFORD B. ALLORE, Manager, Yuma Greyhound Club, Yuma, Arizona, produced a \$5.00 Federal Reserve Note, Serial Number L 217 815 99 C, Series 1960 C, which he stated had been received at one of the pari-mutuel, betting windows on the evening of either March 6 or March 7, 1964. During the morning of March 8, 1964, while his clerks were checking the proceeds of the night's betting, one turned over the above-described note since it contained penciled notations which ALLORE and the clerk thought might refer to the plans to assassinate President KENNEDY in Dallas, Texas.

ALLORE stated it would be impossible to tell which betting window had received the bill, pointing out there are twenty-four such windows and that the crowd of patrons for the nights of March 6 and March 7, 1964 totaled over 2600 persons.

ALLORE furnished the above note in the event examination was desired by the FBI. He stated he would like to have said bill returned when its use was no longer required.

on 3/8/64 at Yuma, Arizona File # PX 89-42  
by Special Agent JACK C. POLLOCK/vtp:ams 117 Date dictated 3/8/64

1

DL 89-43

RPG/ds

Under date of March 19, 1964, the FBI Laboratory furnished the following information concerning a document examination requested by the Phoenix Office on March 10, 1964:

Specimens received 3/12/64

Q496 One \$5.00 Federal Reserve Note, SN L 21781599C, bearing penciled handwritten and hand printed notations on front and back

Result of examination:

Specimen Q496 was not identified in the Anonymous Letter File. A photograph of this exhibit will be added to this file.

The text of the message written on the face of the bill is as follows: On the left side of the bill is the wording "Johnson for Pres. Kill Kennedy at Dallas." The "J" in the name "Johnson" is a printed letter on the bill itself. To the right side of the printed "J" is the printed number "12" and immediately following the number "12" is the handwritten word "shots." In the lower left corner of the bill beneath the printed "12" is the word "o'clock."

Around the portrait of Lincoln in the center of the bill is the wording "Use a British Rifle Shoot at Dallas Texas."

On the right side of the bill is the wording "Shoot twice to be sure."

On the back of the bill is the wording "Shoot between the eyes in parade. Kill Kennedy dead."



2

DL 89-43

It was concluded that LEE HARVEY OSWALD, whose known writings are available in the Laboratory, did not prepare the writings on Q496.

DL 89-43/eah;ds

RE: O. L. FORD

The following investigation supplements information set forth in the report of SA RICHARD C. THOMPSON, dated 2/14/64, at Milwaukee, captioned, "LEE HARVEY OSWALD; INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA".

Date March 7, 19641

O. L. ~~F~~FORD, 307 West Jackson, Clarkville, Texas, telephone 427-2536, was interviewed on the Charleston Naval Base. He was advised of the identity of the interviewing agent. He was further advised that he did not have to make any statement; that any statement he made could be used against him in a court of law, and that he had the right to consult an attorney before making any statement. No threats or promises were made to him.

FORD advised that he was in Schofield, Wisconsin, at Drott Manufacturing Company prior to the assassination of President KENNEDY, but has no recollection of having talked with anyone about President KENNEDY or the President's impending visit to Dallas. He stated as well as he could recall, it rained the whole time he was at Drott Manufacturing Company and he was much too busy to talk with anyone. He emphatically denied ever having made the statement the people of the United States would have to look for a new president if KENNEDY visited Texas. He stated he liked KENNEDY and if he had known anything at all concerning an assassination plot, he would have called the FBI.

3/5/64 at Charleston, S. C.

File # Savannah 89-36

SA HARRY C. BELK

/dkm

121

Date dictated 3/5/64

DL 89-43

RE: GARRISON DEAN GARDNER

Date March 6, 1964

1

JAMES JOSEPH <sup>12</sup>DELANEY, Airman Third Class, Ent Air Force Base, Colorado Springs, Colorado, advised that he had been drinking at the Honey Bucket, a beer bar and restaurant, on the night of March 3, 1964, and had been somewhat intoxicated when he decided to put in a telephone call to the Denver FBI Office.

He stated that he had been hitchhiking between Denver and Colorado Springs, Colorado, the day after the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY (November 23, 1963) and was picked up at Castle Rock about 3:30 p.m. and given a ride to Denver. He said the man who picked him up was driving a 1955 Cadillac white convertible, and he noted the Texas license number as PP-5335. He said that what struck him as unusual about this person was the fact that he casually made a comment to him about what a tragic thing it had been that President KENNEDY had been killed. He said the driver of the car merely shrugged and barely made any comment whatsoever; was extremely casual about the matter, and acted unconcerned.

In addition, he said the man said he had traveled straight through from Dallas, Texas, the night of November 22, 1963.

He said he asked the man, "How was it in Dallas?" and the man said something to the effect that it was pretty hectic, but he had no trouble "getting out of Dallas." The man also pointed to a high-powered rifle which bore a telescopic sight and a Monte Carlo stock which was lying on the back seat. He also made the comment that he had a "hell of a time" getting out of town.

DELANEY also stated that this individual also told him during the conversation that he had received a "general" type discharge from the Marine Corps. He also mentioned that he would be staying at Denver at the Colorado Hotel and also mentioned that he was employed by the Texaco Company painting service stations.

On 3/4/64 at Colorado Springs, Colorado File # Denver 89-41  
by Special Agents EDWARD J. RODGERS, JR., HAROLD C. COOK: Date dictated 3/5/64  
pgj

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

DELANEY described this person as follows:

Race	White
Sex	Male
Age	25 years
Height	6 feet 3 inches
Weight	190 pounds
Build	Medium
Hair	Brown, somewhat long
Complexion	Tanned
Characteristics	Nice looking; wearing sport shirt, white levis, and cowboy boots.

DELANEY said that this individual had a very small dog in the back seat which was brown in color and looked like a Chihuahua.

DELANEY said the the reason he had not reported this incident before is because he felt that the assassination case was cleared up with the arrest of LEE HARVEY OSWALD; however, he said that newspaper and other publicity media had referred to OSWALD as the "accused" slayer of the President; and when DELANEY was drinking at the Honey Bucket on the night of March 3, 1964, he began to think about the incident that had happened to him on November 23, 1963, and decided to call the information to the Denver FBI Office. He said he had written the Texas license number on a piece of paper which he had saved until this interview.

DELANEY is single and was born January 5, 1944 at Chicago, Illinois. He is assigned to the 4700 Communications Squadron, Ent Air Force Base, Colorado Springs, Colorado, and is a teletype operator and cryptograph operator. His home address is 638 South 18th Avenue, Maywood, Illinois. He lives in the barracks at Ent Air Force base. He received an interim top secret clearance November 20, 1963.

Date March 6, 19641

Mr. ELTON HOBBS, Texas Oil Company, 805 West 38th Street, Denver, Colorado, advised that his company does not have on their payroll directly as Texas Company employees any painters. He advised further that all painting of service stations is done by contract with various painting contractors. Mr. HOBBS added that the description of the unknown individual does not suggest anyone to him that is in the employ of the Texas Company in the Denver area.

On 3/5/64 at Denver, Colorado 125 File # Denver 89-41  
by Special Agent RICHARD L. CAMPBELL: PBJ Date dictated 3/5/64

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Date March 6, 19641

Mr. FRANCIS ~~DEJMAL~~, Manager, Colorado Hotel, 406 17th Street, Denver, Colorado, advised that his records reflect that several individuals registered in his hotel on the afternoon of November 23, 1963; however, none of these individuals furnished a Texas address and the hotel does not require a record of the vehicles driven by their guests. He advised further that the hotel would turn away any guest with a pet, such as a dog. He continued that he does not recall anyone being a guest in his hotel who answers the description of the unknown individual described above.

On 3/5/64 at Denver, Colorado File # Denver 89-41  
by Special Agent RICHARD L. CAMPBELL: PGJ Date dictated 3/5/64

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.



Date 3/17/641

Mr. GUY <sup>Y</sup>HALBERT, Owner, Halbert Motor Company, 1915 South Beckley Street, Dallas, Texas, furnished the following information:

Mr. HALBERT stated that 1963 Texas License No. PP-5335 was issued to a 1956 Cadillac Convertible. This vehicle was sold by Halbert Motor Company on August 9, 1963, to G. D. GARDNER, 6706 Cliffwood Drive, Dallas, Texas. Mr. HALBERT advised that G. D. GARDNER left Dallas on November 22, 1963, en route to an unknown town in Colorado driving this vehicle. GARDNER returned to Dallas about December 6, 1963.

Mr. HALBERT described GARDNER as a hard worker who tends to his own business and never bothers anyone.

On 3/13/64 at Dallas, Texas File # 89-43  
by SA'S THOMAS T. TRETTIS, JR., and Date dictated 3/15/64  
E. J. ROBERTSON/eah 127

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Date 3/17/64

1

GARRISON DEAN GARDNER, 6922 Cliffwood Drive, Dallas, Texas, was promptly advised by SA E. J. ROBERTSON that he did not have to make a statement and anything he said could be used against him in a court of law. He was also informed that he could consult with or obtain the services of an attorney if he so desired. Thereafter, GARRISON DEAN GARDNER was interviewed at the Dallas Office of the FBI, and furnished the following information:

GARDNER had been planning a trip to Denver, Colorado, for about a week prior to November 22, 1963, intending to leave on this date and drive his 1956 Cadillac Convertible, 1963 Texas License No. PP-5335, to Denver without stopping en route. The purpose of this trip was to visit a girl friend, MARY ANN COOK, who was then working and living in Denver at 1235 Grant Street. GARDNER thought he might do some hunting while in Colorado so had planned to take his rifle, a .300 K & H Magnum, with him on the trip. After the death of President KENNEDY and, since his rifle was equipped with a Lux-Hell 4x Scope, GARDNER called the Dallas Police Department and talked with a woman clerk before leaving for Denver. He advised this clerk of his plans to take the rifle and asked if there would be any problems if he took the gun. He stated he was told by this clerk that the Police Department had the weapon that had killed the President and that there were no roadblocks around Dallas so he should not have any trouble. The clerk did not ask GARDNER for his name or address.

GARDNER left Dallas on the night of November 22, 1963, for Denver. He picked up an Airman hitchhiker about 100 miles out of Denver and let him out of the 1956 Cadillac Convertible in Denver, on November 23, 1963. GARDNER stated that he did not remember any conversation with this Airman probably because he had driven straight through from Dallas and was exhausted physically and mentally.

On the morning of November 22, 1963, GARDNER drove Mrs. SALLY SUTHERLIN, 6736 Cliffwood Drive, Dallas, Texas, to a beauty shop in Dallas and then took his car to Jack's Gulf Service Station, Beckley and Clarendon Streets, to service it for the trip to Denver. GARDNER picked up Mrs. SUTHERLIN from the beauty shop after she had finished there and returned with her to Jack's Gulf Service Station to finish some minor repairs.

On 3/13/64 at Dallas, Texas File # 89-43

by SA's THOMAS T. TRETTIS & E. J. ROBERTSON/eah Date dictated 3/15/64

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

DL 89-43

2

to his vehicle, arriving there about one hour before the broadcast disclosing the information that the President had been shot. GARDNER stated he was at Jack's Gulf Service Station with Mrs. SALLY SUTHERLIN waiting for the completion of repairs to his car at the time President KENNEDY was shot. He stated he did not like some of the things President KENNEDY did, but did not dislike him as a man and had no strong political beliefs or feelings opposed to that of the late President.

GARDNER advised that he met JACK RUBY in June or July of 1963 at his bar through MARY ANN COOK. Mrs. COOK worked for RUBY at Dallas and, while so employed, she was visited by GARDNER. GARDNER stated he was not on speaking terms with RUBY and had no knowledge of his past or present activities, associates, political sentiments, law enforcement contacts, or acquaintance with LEE HARVEY OSWALD. GARDNER said he never met LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

The following descriptive data was obtained through interview and observation:

Date of birth:	5/1/32
Place of birth:	Maine
Height:	6'3"
Weight:	200 pounds
Hair:	Black
Eyes:	Green
Scars:	1" cut at base of thumb, left hand
Military service:	U. S. Army 1951-1954, Undesirable Discharge, Serial No. RA 18392250
Education:	7th Grade
Father:	DAVID WESLEY GARDNER, Lynn, Massachusetts
Mother:	MURIEL MAE GARDNER, deceased
Marital status:	Separated from BETTY MILDRED GARDNER, nee PAUL.
Occupation:	House painter

1154

1115. 2011 300 12 1115

1115. 2011 300 12 1115

Date 3/17/64

1

Mrs. SALLY SUTHERLIN, 6795 Cliffwood Drive, Dallas, Texas, stated that on the morning of November 22, 1963, GARRISON DEAN GARDNER gave her a ride to the beauty college in Dallas where she had her hair fixed.

After she had finished at the beauty college, Mr. GARDNER picked her up and they went together to Jack's Gulf Service Station, Clarendon and Beckley Streets, Dallas, where repair work was made to GARDNER's car. They arrived at this station about an hour before the radio broadcast disclosing the information that President KENNEDY had been shot and remained at this location until well after this broadcast. Mrs. SUTHERLIN advised that this service station was operated at that time by MARSHALL SUTHERLIN, her brother-in-law, but has since been closed.

On 3/14/64 at Dallas, Texas File # 89-43

by SA'S THOMAS T. TRETTIS & E. J. ROBERTSON/eah Date dictated 3/15/64

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

DL 89-43

RE: J. O. GARRETT AND  
GORDON McMILLAN

Date 3/6/681

JAMES CHARLES AKIN, Box 248, Sundown, Texas, advised he had learned that one J. O. GARRETT, 402 Cactus Drive, Levelland, Texas, made a bet with GORDON McVILLAN, Route 2, Levelland, Texas, sometime prior to November 22, 1963, that President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY would be killed before the end of 1963. He advised that he understood GARRETT had allegedly collected on this bet.

On 12/26/63 at Sundown, Texas File # 89-43  
by SA BEN S. HARRISON/ajk/eah Date dictated 3/5/68  
132

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Date 3/2/641

J. O. GARRETT, 402 Cactus Drive, Levelland, Texas,  
furnished the following information:

About four months ago, GARRETT was discussing politics with GORDON McMILLAN, of Route 2, Levelland, and GARRETT bet MC MILLAN that President KENNEDY would not be re-elected in 1964. GARRETT then stated that if McMILLAN would give him good enough odds he would go so far as to bet that KENNEDY would be killed before the end of 1963. GARRETT advised that McMILLAN gave him one hundred to one odds and GARRETT said he'd bet one dollar. GARRETT advised that he changed his mind and stated that the President is too well guarded and he'd rather bet that Attorney General ROBERT KENNEDY would be killed before the end of 1963. He stated that the bet was made entirely in jest and had not been paid off, and would not be paid since it was made only in jest. He further advised that he and McMILLAN have been making ridiculous bets for a good number of years, and that GARRETT would bet one dollar on anything if he could get one hundred to one odds. He stated that ten years ago he bet McMILLAN that it would never rain again during their lifetime. He stated that he has made other bets of this nature with McMILLAN and they were all made in jest, and usually forgotten shortly after being made.

On 1/3/64 at Levelland, Texas File # 89-43  
by SA RICHARD A. CARR/nja:eah Date dictated 3/2/64

Date 3/6/641

GORDON ~~McMILLAN~~, Route 2, Levelland, Texas,  
furnished the following information:

He recalled that several months ago he made a bet with J. O. GARRETT, 402 Cactus Drive, Levelland, regarding the assassination of President KENNEDY. He stated at the time that he and GARRETT were discussing politics in general and GARRETT bet McMILLAN that KENNEDY would not be re-elected in 1964. He stated that GARRETT said that if he could get good enough odds he'd bet that KENNEDY would be killed before the end of 1963. He stated that he could not recall all the details of the bet, but that he recalled that eventually GARRETT did bet him that Attorney General ROBERT KENNEDY would be killed in 1963. He stated he could not recall the odds on the bet, or the amount of money bet. He stated that the bet had not been paid off, and that he had no intention of collecting the bet, and had forgotten about it until being reminded by the investigation being conducted by the FBI regarding this bet. He stated the bet had been made in jest and had been forgotten soon after it was made.

He further stated that he and GARRETT had been making foolish bets regarding politics and other matters for several years. He recalled that about ten years ago GARRETT bet him that it would never rain again during their lifetime.

On 1/13/64 at Levelland, Texas File # 69-43  
by SA RICHARD A. CARR/mja/eah 134 Date dictated 3/5/64



DL 89-43

RE: AMEDEO GARZOTTO

1

DL 89-43  
RPG:pm

Under date of February 11, 1964, a confidential source abroad furnished information concerning AMEDEO GARZOTTO, who had written to the FBI indicating, "I know who could have had the idea to kill KENNEDY."

The source advised that GARZOTTO is the son of GINO GARZOTTO and MARIA AGNOLETTI and is a third year drafting student at the Fusinieri State Institute of Vicenza and boards at the Filippini Boarding School, Filippini Street No. 2, Vicenza. His home address is Viale Roma No. 12, Cologna Veneta (Verona), Italy.

According to the information furnished by the confidential source abroad, GARZOTTO is intensely interested in, and has read many murder mysteries written by American authors, and also enjoys crime movies pertaining to the FBI and its fight against gangsterism. GARZOTTO's interest in murder mysteries is so strong that it has been defined by his classmates as fanaticism, and in 1963 he wrote for his own enjoyment a murder mystery entitled "Two Million Dollars is Too Much".

GARZOTTO was very much affected by the death of President KENNEDY because he considered him a just man who was interested in the people's problems and because the President had demonstrated firmness in dealing with Russia. At the time of the assassination, GARZOTTO read newspaper accounts of the incident and formed the opinion that the President had been caused to be killed by a person who disliked the President's political policies and did not want them to continue.

The idea of writing to the FBI occurred to GARZOTTO during the Christmas holidays, which he spent with his family, and upon his return to boarding school, he wrote a letter in Italian which GARZOTTO had his friend VITTORIO BONMARTINI translate into English. GARZOTTO copied the letter in his handwriting and mailed it to the FBI, Justice Department, Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, Mainland, USA. The letter was as follows:

"Mr. Edgar Hoover

"Excuse my lateness but I want to wish you and your G-men a happy new year and that the American gangsters are eliminated. Besides, I would like to know what I have to do to join the FBI."

GARZOTTO signed the letter and as an afterthought wrote, "I know who could have had the idea to kill KENNEDY."

GARZOTTO has indicated his reasons for writing to the FBI were because of his extreme interest in, and desire to join the FBI; to be able to show the FBI's reply to his classmates; and the possibility of visiting the United States if accepted by the FBI.

According to the source abroad, GARZOTTO wrote that he knew who could have had the idea to kill President KENNEDY, but that this was all based on deductions he made after reading newspapers and magazines describing the assassination and the events which followed. GARZOTTO is 17 years of age.

According to the source abroad, VITTORIO BONMARTINI verified that he had translated from Italian into English for GARZOTTO a letter which GARZOTTO mailed to the FBI. According to BONMARTINI's memory, the letter read as follows:

"M. Hoover, excusing my delay I would wish to you and your G-men a very happy new year to the end that American justice can cut every shape of transgression, at last that there is for a great many years in the American country. I'd like to know how I could enter in the FBI corporation. N.B. I'm not an insane man but I know who has shot John F. Kennedy."

According to the source abroad, BONMARTINI is of the opinion that GARZOTTO does not know who killed President KENNEDY and that the incident is all the result of GARZOTTO reading too many murder mysteries and detective stories.

DL 89-43/eah

RE: ROGER GOLDSMITH

The following investigation supplements information set forth on Page 95 of the report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, 12/18/63, at Dallas.

Date 3/6/64

1

ROGER ~~GOLD~~SMITH, 3414 Nogales, Dallas, Texas, telephone Fleetwood 2-6250, employed Collins Radio Company, Richardson, Texas, telephone Adams 9-5511, advised that about six weeks prior to the assassination of President KENNEDY he attended a party at the residence of MARIA MORRISON, located in the 3000 block of San Carlos, University Park, Texas.

While at this party, GOLDSMITH was discussing politics and President KENNEDY with other persons present. It is his recollection that the subject was brought up by a Mrs. PATTERSON. During this discussion, GOLDSMITH made the point that he considered KENNEDY's policies dangerous to this country. He related that it was perhaps too early to judge or to know the full story and stated the reason he considered KENNEDY's policies dangerous was because he was apparently leading us toward Socialism.

GOLDSMITH related that what he said was that if in the next 5- or 10-year period it became evident that KENNEDY was leading us toward Socialism and bringing to pass measures including Socialism of medicine and Socialism of most industries, then if he had the opportunity under those conditions, he would probably kill KENNEDY.

GOLDSMITH stated this was not a statement made in jest but was an expression of his feelings; that in the event policies of KENNEDY did eventually lead to government control and ownership of all industry and control of the courts and resulted in a breakdown of constitutional processes, then under those conditions he would feel a moral obligation to kill KENNEDY. He made this statement concerning President KENNEDY but, in fact, it was a theoretical discussion, and he was referring to any leader who would have destroyed our constitutional form of government.

GOLDSMITH recalled that during this discussion he mentioned how HITLER had taken over Germany and the middle class in Germany had given HITLER support, either actively or passively, and had not attempted to stop HITLER.

GOLDSMITH advised that, after the assassination of President KENNEDY, MARIA MORRISON called him and asked him if he made any rash statements to a Mrs. PATTERSON while he was at

On 2/1/64 at Dallas, Texas File # 89-43  
by SA PAUL L. SCOTT/lac/eab **139** Date dictated 3/5/64

DL 89-43

2

the party at MARIA's. MARIA MORRISON said she wondered, because Mrs. PATTERSON seemed to be upset concerning some statements GOLDSMITH had made. GOLDSMITH told MORRISON that he had said at the party and the background of the conversation and statement made. 16.115

GOLDSMITH said Mrs. PATTERSON was active politically in Dallas as a member of the Dallas Council for Foreign Visitors. GOLDSMITH is also a member of this group, a volunteer group which assists foreign visitors, most of whom are official State Department visitors.

GOLDSMITH advised further that he has talked with former Major General EDWIN WALKER on possibly two or three occasions at meetings in Dallas, but he does not consider himself a supporter of WALKER and does not agree with many statements made by WALKER. 16.115

DL 89-43  
RJD:les  
1

RE: PETER GOMAZ

On January 1, 1964, the following anonymous letter was received at the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D. C.

"The President  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
WASHINGTON D. C.  
United States of America

25/1/63

Dear Sir

Please do not ignore this advice.

Investigate PETER GOMAZ  
16 ROUNDTOM AVENUE  
DALLAS, TEXAS

regarding the assassination of President Kennedy."

A search of the Bureau indices and the indices of the Dallas Office of the FBI failed to reflect any information identifiable with PETER GOMAZ, 16 Roundtom Avenue, Dallas.

On January 10, 1964, the following investigation was conducted by Special Agents WILL HAYDEN GRIFFIN and ARTHUR E. CARTER:

Mrs. BIRDIE SUE BELCHER, Merchants Retail Credit Bureau, Dallas, and J. H. KITCHING, Deputy Sheriff, Dallas County Sheriff's Office, advised they had no information concerning PETER GOMAZ, PETER GOMEZ, or PETER GOMES, or the address 16 Roundtom Avenue, Dallas, Texas. No record could be found in the city directory, telephone directory, or street guides.

DL 89-43

RJD:les

2

LE 175

On January 14, 1964, Captain O. T. SLAUGHTER, Records Bureau, Dallas Police Department, and Mr. J. G. VICKERY, Identification Bureau, Dallas Police Department, advised Special Agents CARTER and GRIFFIN he found no information identifiable with the above-indicated names and address.



DL 89-43

RE: JAMES TROY HANKINS

The following investigation supplements information set forth on page 96 of the report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated December 18, 1963, at Dallas, Texas:

1  
ADN:vm  
DL 89-43

On December 3, 1963, THADEUS ~~ZIELONKO~~, 12795 NE 10th TE 1115 Avenue, Miami, Florida, advised that about mid-April, 1962, he was employed by Arma Corporation, Garden City, Long Island, New York, and was assigned by that company to a project at Dyess Air Force Base, Abilene, Texas. ZIELONKO claimed he became acquainted with HANK HANKINS, employed by this same company, and that HANKINS remarked, "There is a plan in Dallas to get rid of KENNEDY." When asked what kind of plan, HANKINS allegedly replied, "Just a plan to get rid of him." ZIELONKO claimed he asked HANKINS to be more specific and HANKINS replied, "Well, there is at least one official in on it." ZIELONKO stated he asked HANKINS why Dallas was involved and HANKINS replied, "That's where they make things happen." ZIELONKO claimed he asked HANKINS if high officials were in on the plan and that HANKINS stated, "You've been places - you hear things." ZIELONKO expressed opinion that possibly HANKINS was attempting to impress him and two other individuals present, one named BAKER, and the other name unknown, both employed by this same company.

TE 1115

Date 3/4/641

JAMES TROY HANKINS, 3444 Maple Leaf Lane, employed Production Department, Music and Sound, Inc., 118 Cole, Dallas, Texas, advised he is commonly called "HANK." He stated that for about two weeks in April, 1962, he was sent to Dyess Air Force Base, Abilene, Texas, on a project by his employer, Arma Corporation, Garden City, Long Island, New York.

Mr. HANKINS stated that very definitely he has never made any statement that there was a plan in Dallas to get rid of President KENNEDY. He stated he knows of no such plan. He stated he was not the type of person who discussed politics and has no recollection of having a discussion with anyone at Dyess Air Force Base concerning President KENNEDY.

He claimed he did not know LEE HARVEY OSWALD or JACK L. RUBY.

on 3/4/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 89-43  
by Special Agent ALFRED D. NEELEY:vm 145 Date dictated 3/4/64

DL 89-43

Re: MARJORIE HATHAWAY

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1Date 3/6/64

NELLY RODAN, 4016 Hawthorne Drive, Dallas, Texas, stated a neighbor and good friend of hers, MARJORIE HATHAWAY, 4012 Hawthorne Drive, told her she had overheard a comment on the morning of November 22, 1963, to the effect "we're going to kill him". Miss RODAN concluded by saying she had no further information regarding this comment and suggested MARJORIE HATHAWAY be contacted.

DALLAS, TEXAS

on 12/18/63 at Dallas, TexasFile # DL 89-43by Special Agent WILLIAM K. BOCK and  
JAMES R. GRAHAM/bjd:ds147 Date dictated 3/5/64

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1Date 3/6/64

MARJORIE HATHAWAY advised she is employed as an interior decorator in the Oak Cliff Sears Roebuck Store, 611 West Jefferson, Dallas, Texas.

According to Miss HATHAWAY, the Decorating Department of the Oak Cliff Sears and Roebuck Store was holding a meeting in the store on the morning of November 22, 1963. Prior to this meeting she recalled someone saying they had heard "we're going to kill him", referring to President JOHN F. KENNEDY. She did not recall who exactly made this statement but definitely believes the statement was made as a pun on words and was said by someone who was against KENNEDY's political views. She is also positive the unknown person who made this statement had no knowledge of the fact that President KENNEDY would be shot in Dallas, Texas, later that same day.

According to Miss HATHAWAY, she did not know LEE HARVEY OSWALD, JACK L. RUBY, or possess any information which might indicate these two had any association with each other.

on 12/18/63 at Dallas, Texas

File # DL 89-43

by WILLIAM K. BOCK and  
JAMES R. GRAHAM/bjd,ds

148  
Date dictated 3/5/64

DL 89-43

RE: REV. JOHN TAYLOR HOLMAN

The following investigation was conducted  
by SA J.J. Mc GILLICUDDY:

Mr. J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel, President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy, Washington, D. C., by letter dated February 18, 1964 to Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director, FBI, Washington, D. C. advised that early in the Commission's investigation, Reverend John Taylor Holman of Port Clyde, Maine, corresponded with the Commission and made a claim that he was in possession of information vital to the Commission's inquiry. The Commission requested Rev. Holman to submit the information by mail; however, on January 31, 1964, Rev. Holman wrote the Commission and indicated he had documentary evidence to substantiate his assertions and listed the names of twelve individuals in the Port Clyde, Maine, area who could corroborate his statements. He further advised that the evidence was in his attorney's possession and that he was going to publish it in a newspaper. He concluded by stating that these people, meaning his references, knew the truth in this matter and were shocked beyond measure that such a thing could happen in the United States of America.

In his letter of February 18, 1964, Mr. Rankin suggested that the most expeditious way of bringing the correspondence with Reverend Holman to a conclusion and at the same time determining the validity of his assertions, was by interview by an FBI representative.

On February 21, 1964, Reverend John Taylor Holman, Port Clyde, Maine, advised that he could explain the "why" or reason for President Kennedy's assassination but not the how. He explained the "why" by saying, "I turned President Kennedy over to God because of his failure to be just and fair". He said he did not want or wish for President Kennedy's death but that God punished the President because he did not take action



in righting the wrong done to him, Rev. Holman, by the United States Government.

Rev. Holman said his trouble began in 1960 when he filed his 1959 income tax forms with the Internal Revenue Service at Augusta, Maine, wherein he claimed as a deduction the sum of \$611.23 under "Loss in Ministry". This claim was disallowed by the Internal Revenue Service as officials of that organization indicated that Reverend Holman gave up the ministry some years ago and that his name was dropped from the rolls of the Maine Conference of the Advent Christian Church.

Reverend Holman stated he is a duly ordained minister and is so listed in The Advent Christian Manual which is published by the Advent Christian General Conference of America. It is this documentary evidence which he has in his possession and a copy of which he sent to the late President Kennedy to show that the Government was not only lying but also defaming his character. This matter, according to Rev. Holman, was ignored by President Kennedy and he had no alternative but to turn the President over to God when "I conversed with Him".

Reverend Holman indicated that President Kennedy's death was the third such matter "I have turned over to God". He explained that when his garage burned down and the insurance adjustor would not make a fair adjustment, "I turned him over to God". He then wrote the adjustor a letter complaining of his mistreatment. According to Reverend Holman, on the day the adjustor received this letter, he dropped dead.

Mr. John Richardson, the publisher of the local newspaper in Rockland, Maine, published a story about Reverend Holman which was, according to Holman, erroneous and untrue. Reverend Holman gave the publisher a thirty-day ultimatum in which to print a retraction and spoke to God and told Him that if the retraction was not printed in the allotted time, "I am turning John Richardson over to You". At the end of thirty days, "Mr. Richardson, who had not printed a retraction, dropped dead".

Reverend Holman stated that he has written to President Johnson concerning his difficulty with the Internal Revenue Service "but as yet, I haven't turned him over to God".

The following individuals were contacted on February 21, 1964:

Mr. Robert Gregory, J. F. Gregory Sons, Inc., Rockland, Maine, listed as a reference by Reverend Holman, described Holman as "a nut", who is considered to be "a character" in the Rockland, Maine area.

Mr. Francis Hedrich, 102 Gay Street, Rockland, Maine, who is Vice-President of the First National Bank of Portland in Rockland, Maine, and listed as a reference by Reverend Holman, described him as "an erratic, with a wild imagination". He said Holman is an honest individual but "different", meaning he likes to be a non-conformist.

Mr. Joseph Robinson, Rockland, Maine, former President of the First National Bank of Portland in Rockland, Maine, advised he has known Reverend Holman for over fifteen years and "I would take anything he says with a grain of salt". He stated that Holman is strong-willed, highly opinionated and has "an over-active imagination".

Chief of Police Maurice Benner, Police Department, Rockland, Maine, advised that Reverend Holman is "an unusual type of individual". He explained that Holman likes to take the opposite view of things and seems to be "at war with authority". He said Holman's son came up in the roll call from the Local Draft Board but Holman did everything he could to keep his son from being drafted. At the time, his son was a member of the Rockland Police Department and became so aggravated with his father's tactics that he voluntarily enlisted in the Armed Forces.

A description of Reverend John Taylor Holman as obtained from interview and observation is as follows:

Name	Reverend John Taylor Holman
Race	White
Age	67
Date of Birth	October 26, 1896
Place of Birth	Arlington, Massachusetts
Height	5' 6"
Weight	190 pounds
Build	Stocky
Hair	White
Eyes	Blue
Wife	Arlean C. Holman
Residence	Port Clyde, Maine

DL 8943

RE: PHILIP JOLIN

MM 89-35

1.

On January 12, 1964, a postcard postmarked at Miami Beach, Florida, January 10, 1964, was received by the Miami Office. The postcard contains the following handwritten message on the reverse side:

"Just want to report a miserable guy & take it from this, too knock our Late Pres. Kennedy & he's glad what happen to him How wicked can Jolin be? name is Philip Jolin at 390 NW opa Loka Blvd n. m. mu 1-8876 - of course drinking no excuse to have such filthy communistic mind - He's dangerous type - appreciate your looking into this & Speak what other countries world do knock President 'By - Slander.' Thankful to you."

The card was unsigned.

The following investigation was conducted by SA FRANK P. GRIFFEE on March 13, 1964:

The address 390 Opa-locka Boulevard, Opa-locka, Florida, is occupied by the "Country Kitchen" cafe. PHILIP JOLIN is unknown at that address. Mrs. RUTH DA SILVA, 1150 Sultin Street, Opa-locka, advised that she and her husband had operated a cafe at 390 Opa-locka Boulevard from 1955 until August, 1963; that there had been no one at that address by the name of PHILIP JOLIN during that period; however, from time to time mail addressed to PHILIP JOLIN arrived at the address. She said she knew no one by the name of PHILIP JOLIN.

It was determined that there is also an address of 390 Opa-locka Boulevard in Northwest Miami, Florida.

Investigative Clerk CLIFFORD M. WERNER could find no record of PHILIP JOLIN in the files of the Credit Bureau of Greater Miami, the Dade County Department of Public Safety, the Municipal Court of Miami, or the Miami Police Department. The files of the Miami Beach Police Department indicate that PHILIP JOLIN, 390 NW Opa-locka Boulevard, was fingerprinted by the Miami Beach Police Department on October 11, 1957, as a maintenance employee at the Eden Roc Hotel, Miami Beach.

Date March 19, 1964

1:  
PHILIP JOLIN, 390 NW Ops-locks Boulevard, Miami, Florida, advised as follows:

He possesses absolutely no knowledge of the assassination of President KENNEDY. He specifically denied making any statements or remarks which could under any condition be construed to mean that he was glad that President KENNEDY had been assassinated. He stated that he knew of no one who would accuse him of making such statements.

On 3/16/64 at Miami, Florida File # Miami 89-35  
by SA FRANK P. GRIFFEE:88F 156 Date dictated 3/18/64

DL 89-43

Re: EDWARD EARL KEMPE

The following investigation supplements information set forth on pages 133 through 136 of the report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated December 18, 1963, at Dallas, Texas.

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1.Date 12/5/63

On November 28, 1963, MARY MORRISON, 1629 - 16th Street, Apartment 20, Lubbock, Texas, employed as Business Manager of University Convalescent Center, Lubbock, advised that she recalls meeting two men at the Patio Lounge in Dallas about the middle of June, 1963. She related that she and CATHERINE POLTZ, both of whom were then employed at the Dallas "Times Herald", entered the bar about 5:00 PM to have a beer. She reported that shortly thereafter, two men who were already together in the bar began talking to them. One of the men, whom she described as a white male, 36-37, 6'2" - 6'3", slender build and sandy hair, stated he had an import-export business in the Davis Building, 1609 Main Street. She advised she believes his name begins with the letter "K" and may be similar to the name KAMP or KAMPNER. She advised that her impression of him was a braggart and a "show off". She described the other man as being short and dark and employed as a salesman. She advised the latter individual telephoned the "Times Herald" on subsequent times, in an attempt to talk with CATHERINE POLTZ.

She stated that she had never known or seen either of the men before, and she never saw or talked with either of them after the occasion at the bar. She advised that they did not spend the evening together and were together only for an hour or so.

She stated positively that neither of the men made any remarks at all concerning President KENNEDY, and that she does not believe any political subject was mentioned at all.

She advised that she does not know whether the two men were strangers to one another.

She advised that CATHERINE POLTZ is probably still employed at the "Times Herald", Want Ad Department, and resides at 1507 Annex Street, Apartment 107.

on 11/28/63 at Lubbock, Texas File # DL 89-43  
by Special Agent AUBREY ELLIOTT, JR./gjc:cms Date dictated 12/2/63



DL 89-43  
RJD:les  
1

RE: "KILL THE KENNEDY KLAN"

On January 28, 1964, a source, whose identity cannot be revealed but who is considered reliable, advised there had been observed on an automobile driven by persons who resided at 806 East Monica, Garland, Texas, and whose names are set out below as receiving mail addressed to that place, a sticker on the bumper of the automobile reading: "Kill The KENNEDY Klan."

The source advised that immediately after the assassination of President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, the Cubans driving this automobile attempted to scrape this sign off the bumper.

The source, who is in a position to observe mail directed to 806 East Monica, Garland, Texas, advised the following mail had been observed directed there:

<u>SENDER</u>	<u>ADDRESSEE</u>	<u>DATE AND PLACE POSTED</u>
Jacinto Baez San Augustin #13— Apt. M Asuncion Regla, Habana, Cuba	Sra. Rosalia Santiago 806 E. Monica Dr. Garland, Texas	Not clear
J. Ricardí Ave. 33 # 12229 Marianao 13-Habana, Cuba	Sr. J. Quintana— 806 E. Monica Garland, Texas	Marianao, Cuba 1964
PRC "A" X Delegation General En El Exilio Sección De New-York— 251 Cornelia St. Brooklyn 21, NY	Mr. Juan Quintana Maya 806 E. Monica-Drive Garland, Texas	New York, NJ 3:00 PM, Jan. 14, 1964
Domingo Gonzolas 611 NW State St. Rd. Miami, Fla.	Sr. Raul Castro 806 E. Monica Dr. Garland, Texas	Miami, Fla. 4:30 PM, Jan. 21, 1964

DL 89-43  
RJD:les  
2

SENDER

ADDRESSEE

DATE AND PLACE POSTED

Eunice/Ricarde  
505 - 5th St., Apt,  
38, West New York,  
N.J.

Mr. Juan Quintana  
1413 Inwood Blvd.  
Garland, Texas

West NY, NJ  
8:00 PM  
Jan. 2, 1964

(Dec. 26, 1963)

Sra. Rosalia Santiago  
806 E. Monica  
Garland, Texas 15040

Notation on reverse  
side:

Angel Rodriguez  
Guan (abacoa)  
Juan Vicente

USDJ

Immigration & Nat.  
Serv.  
Dist. Director  
P O Box 52-622  
Miami, Fla.

Mr. Alberto Quintana  
Maya  
370 Juan Francisco  
Quintana Maya  
1413 Inwood Blvd.  
Garland, Texas

Sra. Ma Maya  
Ave. 33, # 12225  
Morrisons.  
Habana, Cuba

Sra. Georgina Santiago  
806 E. Monica Dr.  
Garland, Texas

Guanabacoa, Cuba  
3:00 PM,  
Dec. 19

Srta. Ma del Carmen  
Torres, Ave. 33,  
#12225  
Morrisons  
Habana, Cuba

Sr. Juan fr co  
Quintana Torres  
806 E. Monica Dr.  
Garland, Texas

Guanabacoa, Cuba  
3:00 PM,  
Dec. 19

Sra. Ronlia  
Santiago  
806 E. Monica Dr.  
Garland, Texas  
75040

Habana, Cuba  
3:00 PM  
Dec. 15

DL 89443  
RJD:les  
3

SENDER

ADDRESSEE

DATE AND PLACE POSTED

Reverse notation:

Route Angel Rodriguez/  
Guan  
Juan Vicente

Sra. Rosalia ?  
de Castro y Aua  
806 E. Monica Dr.  
75040 Garland,  
Texas U.S.A.

Sra. Maria A. Maya  
Ave. 33, No. 12225  
Habana, Cuba  
CUBA

Sent Dec 17-  
Tuesday

Reverse notation:

R. J. Quintana 75040  
806 E. Monica Dr.  
Garland, Texas USA

~~Sr. Antonio Oranias~~  
~~Enlo (?)~~  
Ave 33, #12225  
Marlanao.  
Habana, Cuba

Mr. Juan Quintana  
806 E. Monica Dr.  
Garland, Texas 75040

Habana, Cuba  
3:00 PM, Dec. 19

Srita. Madel Carmen  
Torres  
Venios #353  
Guanabacoa  
Habana Cuba

Sr. Jaun Fco  
Quintana Santiago  
806 E. Monica Dr.  
Garland, Texas  
75040

Guanabacoa, Cuba  
3:00 PM  
Dec. 9

~~Partido Revolucionario~~  
~~Cubano (Autentico)~~  
~~Delegacion General en~~  
~~el Exilio~~  
Typed 6239 NW 2 da.  
Pl., Apt. 2  
Miami, Fla

Mr. Juan Quintana  
Maya  
806 E. Monica Dr.  
Garland, Texas

Miami, Fla.  
10:00 PM,  
Dec. 10, 1963

DL 8943  
RJD:les  
4

SENDER

ADDRESSEE

DATE AND PLACE POSTED

Reverse notation:

~~V~~.I.U.R.  
Secretaria General  
New York

~~V~~zigzag

~~V~~Libre

~~S~~emansario Humoristico  
2619 W. Flagler St.  
Miami 35, Fla.

Raul Castro Baile  
806 E. Monica Drive  
Garland, Texas

Miami,  
4:00 PM,  
Dec. 13, 1963

~~J~~.~~X~~puda~~X~~evy  
Alzate 124  
ZP4

Sra. Rosalia S.  
de Castro  
806 E. Monica Dr.  
75040 Garland,  
Texas

Mexico

Jacquet Baez Galeanu  
San Augustin # 13  
Rdfo Manuel Asamce

Sra. Rosalia  
Santiago  
806 E. Monica Dr.  
Garland, Texas

Habana, Cuba

Rosalia P. deCastro  
y hora  
806 E. Monica Dr.  
75040 Garland, Texas

Mexico

Reverse notation:

~~T~~. L. de Santiago  
Sur 53 NE-159  
Mexico 13, D.F.

FRC "A"

Delegacion General  
En Exilio.  
Seccion de New York  
251 Cornelia St.  
Brooklyn 21, NY

Mr. Juan Quintana  
Maya  
806 E. Monica Dr.  
Garland, Texas

Bill from Kingsley  
Medical Clinic

Mr. Raul Castro

DL 89-43

RJD:les

5

SENDER

ADDRESSEE

DATE AND PLACE POSTED

~~The/Insiders~~  
~~News Letters~~  
~~Newsweek~~

Raul Casto

M. M. Au (illegible)  
Gateway Hotel  
El Paso

Sra. Rosalia de  
Castro  
806 East Monica  
Drive  
Garland, Texas 75040

El Paso  
Dec. 2

City Bill

Juan Quintana  
806 E. Monica

Delivered 11/29/63

Juan Castro, DA 7-9207  
Juan Vincent  
Oriente, Cuba

Sra. Rozsli  
Santiago  
806 E. Monica Drive  
Garland, Texas

Canceled (Oriente)

Reverse stamp: Habana, Cuba, Nov. 18, 10:00 AM, 79.

Altamira 836  
Col. Miravalle  
Mexico 13, D.F.

Mrs. Raul Castro  
806 E. Monica Dr.  
Garland, Texas

Nov. 27, 1963  
23:30  
Mexico 1, D.F.

DL 89-43

RE: WILLIAM JONATHAN LINES

1

HO 62-2115

JWR:yk

True

On February 26, 1964, Mr. CHARLES KIMBROUGH, an investigative aide to the Postal Inspection Service, advised the Houston Office that Mrs. C. T. BUCHANAN, who resides at 8527 Glenview, and who operates a photo studio at 309 Main Street, Houston, had advised him that a man using the name of Reverend W. J. LINES had requested her to make an identification card for him showing him to be a Special Investigator. Mrs. BUCHANAN claimed that LINES told her he had some confidential information regarding the President's assassination that no one else knew of and that a woman had had this done and that actually RUBY had killed the President.

Mrs. C. T. BUCHANAN, 8527 Glenview, was interviewed by SA JAMES W. RUSSELL of the FBI and Inspector KIMBROUGH of the Postal Inspection Service on February 26, 1964. She furnished a copy of a photograph of the man who claimed to be Reverend W. J. LINES, 2402 E. 5th Avenue, Knoxville, Tennessee. She stated the man requested an identification card as a Special Investigator and claimed he was living at the Brazos Hotel in Houston and was working around the carnival at the Livestock Show and Rodeo being held in Houston at this time.

Mrs. BUCHANAN stated that while at the studio, LINES told her he had developed some confidential information regarding the assassination of President KENNEDY and that OSWALD had not killed the President, but it had been JACK RUBY who had killed him, and when this was all over RUBY and a woman would be extremely wealthy. She said the man claimed to be a Special Investigator and had developed this extremely confidential information in his work.

3/4/64

Date

1

WILLIAM JONATHAN LINES was interviewed at the Bill Haymes Carnival operating at the Livestock Show, Houston, Texas. LINES advised that his permanent address is 3402 - 5th Avenue, Knoxville, Tennessee, or he may be located through the Billboard Publishing Company, Kansas City, Kansas.

LINES was questioned regarding his knowledge of facts of the assassination of President KENNEDY, and he advised that he has no actual facts concerning this matter, but that he has developed some theories that he has furnished to the Department of Justice in Washington, D. C., by letter and to the President at the White House. He said through his knowledge of having worked as a private investigator, he felt it was impossible that OSWALD could have killed KENNEDY and wounded CONNALLY. He said he felt two persons had been present at the assassination spot and he felt that JACK RUBY possibly was the person who had killed the President. He said he also believed that Jesse Curry, Chief of Police, Dallas, Texas, has more knowledge of this incident than he has revealed or he would have taken more stringent protection measures to protect OSWALD from RUBY's assault. LINES stated he has developed the idea that it was possibly Mrs. RUTH FAINE, working for the American Civil Liberties Union, who caused the assassination to take place, and he felt when this was all over that Mrs. PAINE and RUBY would probably be extremely wealthy. LINES advised that he had written to the President for permission to go to Dallas and conduct his own private investigation of this incident. He said he had also written to Colonel HOMER GARRISON, head of the Texas Rangers, trying to be made a Texas Ranger so he could investigate the assassination.

LINES was questioned regarding any possible specific or actual information he had concerning the assassination and he stated he had none. He said at the time of the assassination he was living in San Antonio, Texas, address not exactly recalled. LINES said he has never talked to anyone who has any actual or specific information to furnish regarding this crime.

On 2/26/64 at Houston, Texas File # HO 52-2115  
by SA JAMES W. RUSSELL and 166  
SA DANIEL D. DRELLING:yk Date dictated 2/27/64



2

HO 62-2115

WILLIAM JONATHAN LINES furnished the following descriptive data regarding himself:

Race	White
Sex	Male
Born	July 30, 1920, Knoxville, Tennessee
Father	ALFRED BROWN LINES, deceased
Mother	RUTH ODESSA WITTS LINES, 2402 East 5th Avenue, Knoxville, Tennessee
Height	5'8"
Weight	210 pounds
Hair	Graying, bald
Eyes	Blue
Characteristics	Wears mustache, round face
Build	Heavy
Scars	Small cut scar upper left chest
Service	U. S. Army, 1937 - 1941, Army Serial No. 19028580, medical discharge
Wife	SHALOTIE MAYS LINES, operates the Welcome Lounge, 145 Houston Avenue, Fort Worth, Texas, residence Rialto Hotel, Fort Worth, Texas

LINES was driving a 1941 Dodge, Texas License

HR 7761.

He stated he will travel with the Bill Haymes Carnival when it leaves Houston to go to San Angelo, Texas, and then to Alice, Texas, and Mercedes, Texas, where the carnival will play at livestock exhibitions.

DL 89-43

RE: CHARLES E. LYONS

AT 94-545

CSH:saa

1

The following letter was received at the headquarters of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D. C., dated January 26, 1954:

"Jan. 26, 1954

"Dear Mr. Hoover,

"First please excuse this paper as this is all I have on hand.

"I hardly know how to start this letter. But it concerns what happened in Dallas on the 22 and 24 Nov. Perhaps there isn't anything to it but as some strange things has happened between my husband and I and we both moved here from Baton Rouge, Louisiana. I came here first Nov. 3 - 1952 he came here sometimes in June. We seperated on Sept. 6. I in the meantime got two letters from a woman in Huston Texas. Witch I'm using to file for my divorce. Plus he had a map to Huston that I tore up. But before we seperated He ask me to inquire about the price of a gun with a 35 - 30 sight.

"Also when my husband arrived in town he had this 54 Bel Air Chev. No papers are anything to show it was his. I mailed 2 payments on it 25.00 2 different times and in the first payment he had me to write a note saying he was sorry things had happened like they had but next time he'd send more. Now I mailed these to a man named Welin at the North Street Bar and Package Store in Baton Rouge, La

"On several occassion after we had seperated I tried several times to have the police check on him but I'm sure you'll understand this as you're aware of the laws and the police are restricted to a certain limits as you know how these things are plus the fact when my husband arrived

44-545  
OSM:122  
2

Here in Atlanta his first remarks to me was he left  
Bobby Rouse as he didn't want to be involved as  
Roose was about to be killed. I didn't think much  
about it at the time as he ran around with a rough  
group of people in night clubs and they had a club  
formed and called it the Turtle Club.

/A.

"Perhaps Mr. Hoover you'll disregard this but  
I sure would appreciate this if you would have someone  
contact me as I'm sure you know it's hard to trust  
just anyone to talk about something as serious as this.  
But my main concern is about my husband for I don't  
want any harm done to him.

"Thank you  
Sincerely  
/s/ Mrs. Murtle Lyons"

Date Feb 15 1964

Mrs. MURIEL INGRAM was interviewed at Dale's Restaurant, 1000 Memorial Drive, Stone Mountain, Georgia. She stated that she had recently directed a letter to the headquarters of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and enclosing it this letter she mentioned something about her father in Dallas on November 22 and 23. She stated that she was not sure if newspaper articles whether or not LEE HARVEY OSWALD was actually the assassin of President KENNEDY. She also stated although she did not know her husband's whereabouts on November 22, 1963, she hoped he was not involved in the assassination. She stated she had no reason to believe he was involved in it or any other criminal activity. She did state that her husband had some acquaintances in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, who were not, in her opinion, high caliber people. She could not furnish any other information which would indicate involvement of her husband in the assassination of President KENNEDY or the shooting of LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

On 1/31/64 at Atlanta, Georgia File # AT 44-145  
by SA CHARLES S. HANDING :shs 171 Date dictated 2/1/64

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Date 3/13/64

1

CHARLES E. LYONS, 6144 Victory Drive, was interviewed at his residence and the interviewing agents identified themselves to him as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. LYONS was advised by SA LITCHFIELD that he did not have to make any statement, that any statement he did make could be used against him in a court of law, and that he had the right to consult an attorney before making any statement. No threats or promises were made to LYONS to induce him to make a statement.

LYONS advised that from about November 15, 1963, to January, 1964, he was residing at 1422 Athens Street, Southwest Atlanta, Georgia, where he was renting an apartment from one JACK CUMBY, who was residing at this address. LYONS advised that he was employed at the All South Welding and Equipment Company on Sullivan Road and College Park, Georgia.

LYONS advised that he owns no firearms except a double barrel 12 gauge shotgun and that he has never possessed any other firearms. He stated that at no time had he inquired of anyone regarding the purchase of a rifle or a telescopic sight for a rifle.

LYONS advised that he has not been in Dallas, Texas, since about 1936 or 1937, and that he never met LEE HARVEY OSWALD and had never heard of OSWALD prior to November 22, 1963.

LYONS stated that if anyone had "accused him" of knowing OSWALD or having been in Dallas, Texas, November, 1963, it was probably his wife, MYRTLE from whom he has separated. He stated that his wife had a "mental condition" and that he had attempted to have her confined to the East Louisiana State Hospital at Jackson, Louisiana, while they were residing in Baton Rouge prior to their going to Atlanta, Georgia.

The following is a description of CHARLES E. LYONS which was obtained from personal observation and interview:

On 3/10/64 at Baton Rouge, Louisiana File # NO 89-69

by SAS ELMER B. LITCHFIELD & MICHAEL BARON/cay

172 Date dictated 3/12/64

NO 89-69/cay

2

1

Name	CHARLES E. LYONS
Sex	Male
Race	White
Height	5' 10½"
Weight	170 pounds
Hair	Black
Eyes	Brown
Complexion	Ruddy
Build	Medium
Date of Birth	October 24, 1919
Place of Birth	Budach, Louisiana
Marks	Tattoo, anchor with initials CEL, left forearm
Military Service	U. S. Army, 1942-45
Marital status	Married-separated
Wife	MYRTLE LYONS, Atlanta, Georgia
Occupation	Welder
Employed	Scott, Sevin, Schaffer, Inc., 7263 Airline Highway, Baton Rouge, Louisiana

DL 89-43/eah

;

RE: JOHN AND KIRBY MC DONOUGH



1

Date 3/6/64

CHARLES K. <sup>X</sup>CARTWRIGHT, JR., advised he has been employed by the Murray Company of Texas, Incorporated, as a salesman of cotton gin equipment in Mississippi, Texas, and California since 1937. He said he came to Dallas, Texas, for a sales meeting for the Murray Company of Texas, Incorporated on Sunday, January 5, 1964, and after thinking over the news articles, television and radio reports concerning the assassination of President KENNEDY and the murder of LEE HARVEY OSWALD in Dallas he became skeptical of JACK RUBY in this matter.

He said he did not know RUBY, OSWALD or any connection between these two persons. He said a person named <sup>X</sup>ROCKWELL discreetly purchased 18 to 20 per cent of the stock of the Murray Company of Texas, Incorporated, during the past two or three years and ROCKWELL is alleged to have started an investigation into the mismanagement of the Murray Company. This resulted in JOHN and KIRBY McDONOUGH and other Murray officials [being investigated by the Internal Revenue Service.]

<sup>X</sup>CARTWRIGHT said he failed to see JOHN and KIRBY McDONOUGH at the sales meeting in Dallas and learned that they were in Washington, D. C., so he then decided that the McDONOUGHs, being Texans, probably could not get along with President KENNEDY so they or other Murray Company officials might have planned the assassination of the President and the murder of OSWALD, so they, the McDONOUGHs, could "get to President LYNDON JOHNSON" for assistance with their Internal Revenue problem.

CARTWRIGHT emphatically stated that this was "conjecture" on his part.

CARTWRIGHT is described as follows:

Name:	CHARLES E. CARTWRIGHT, JR.
Sex:	Male
Race:	White
Nationality:	American
Born:	10/1/17, Centreville, Alabama
Height:	5'10"
Weight:	150
Hair:	Blond (graying)
Complexion:	Very ruddy

On 1/8/64 at Dallas, Texas File # 89-43  
by SA'S ARTHUR E. CARRIER & WILL HAYDEN Date dictated 3/5/64  
CHIFFIN/BJR:eah

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

125

DL 89-43

2

Occupation:

Salesman, Murray Company of Texas,  
Incorporated (cotton gin machinery)  
2028 South Fairway, Fresno, Cali-  
fornia, telephone number CL  
5-6832

Residence:

Marital status:

Married

Wife:

VERNETTIE WILSON CARTWRIGHT

Children:

(2) Daughter, FLOISE, age 19

Son, CHARLES K. CARTWRIGHT,  
III, age 16

DL 89-43

Re: JESUS TORRES MENDOZA,  
AKA. JESUS CASTANEDE

Date 2/15/64

1

DHARLENE MOORE, 4218 Wheeler Road, S. E., Apartment 203, Washington, D. C., who was born October 10, 1949, is a seventh grade student at Hart Junior High School, and the daughter of Mrs. VERA BARNES of the same address, furnished the following information: 178-102

On Tuesday, February 11, 1964, about 3:30 p.m., while returning home from the office of Dr. E. CLARENCE RICE, Connecticut and Rhode Island Avenues, N. W.; DHARLENE was riding a "Congress Heights" bus. In the area of 8th and Virginia Avenue, S. E., a man got on the bus and started talking to her. This man said his name was MENDOZA and handed DHARLENE a card which states: "MEMBER OF LATIN AMERICAN LABOR COUNCIL OF AMERICA." Written in pencil on the card is "Mendoza" and the telephone number of "EX 3-3719."

After handing DHARLENE the card, the man told her to "Get book on Parliamentary Law; get fifty girls and call me." He repeated this statement several times but did not further explain what he wanted DHARLENE to do. The man also said he did not like the Washington buses and had been in Detroit before coming to Washington and liked the buses there better. The man also remarked that he also came from Cuba and remarked, "I was in Dallas a few days before the President was killed and knew he would be killed." On leaving the bus, the man said good-by and pointed to a restaurant near the Highs store across from the main gate to St. Elizabeths Hospital on Nichols Avenue, S. E., and said that he worked there. He left the bus at this point.

DHARLENE described MENDOZA as follows:

Age:	30 years
Sex:	Male
Height:	5' 7"
Weight:	140 pounds or less
Hair:	Black
Eyes:	Very dark

On 2/13/64 at Washington, D. C. 178 File # WFO 89-75  
by SA JOHN V. DeNEALE:eaf Date dictated 2/14/64

WFO 89-75

2

Build:  
Nationality:  
Dress:

Thin  
Latin  
Dirty top coat, white  
shirt and pants. Clothes  
did not seem to fit him.  
Needed a shave very bad.

DHARLENE said that the above-described person impressed her as a "nut" and a person not very smart. She said that he would not in her opinion be a cook or waiter in the restaurant, and if he worked there, must have been a dishwasher at the most.

2/15/64

Date

JESUS T. MENDOZA, also known as JESUS CASTANEDE, 440 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C., furnished the following information:

MENDOZA was born October 21, 1906, in Mexico. He came to the United States on May 15, 1921, and resided in the San Antonio area of Texas until 1928 when he went to Detroit, Michigan. He resided in Detroit, Michigan, until November 27, 1962, when he came to Washington, D. C.

In Detroit MENDOZA was a member of an organization known as Latin American Labor Council of Michigan. This was established to aid Latin Americans who come to the United States to live and work. Sometime between 1957 and 1959, the leaders of this organization "ran off with all the money" and the organization went out of existence.

MENDOZA came to Washington, D. C., as the Government of the United States is located here, and he feels he can do more here towards trying to find help in organizing what he would like to call the Latin American Labor Council of America and again have an organization in the United States which could aid people from Mexico and other Latin American countries find jobs.

MENDOZA feels he, or anyone else, can have a workable organization if he can get at least fifty people together, study a book on "parliamentary law," obtain a grocery store, and advance this business into a restaurant and other forms of income to help the people in the organization.

MENDOZA has had 1000 cards printed with Latin American Labor Council of America on them which he has passed out to many people. He has talked to people about such an organization and has even suggested to others how easy it is to start any organization if you can get a group of fifty people together.

On 2/14/64 at Washington, D. C. File # WFO 89-75  
by SAs JOHN V. DeNEALE and  
HOMER R. HAUER JVD:eaf Date dictated 2/14/64

MENDOZA recalls that a few days ago he talked to a young school girl on a bus and told her that she could start an organization of her own for any purpose simply by getting fifty girls together and reading a book on "parliamentary law." He suggested to the girl that if she could not obtain the help she needed from the book she could call him, and he could give her more information on what to do about the organization of her group. He also recalls giving this girl a card with his name and telephone number. MENDOZA did not intend for this girl to help him in his attempts to organize the Latin American Labor Council of America.

MENDOZA recalls also telling this young girl that he knew President KENNEDY would be killed. He has also told other people this belief. He denies telling this girl that he had ever been in Dallas but did probably mention Texas as a state where he had been. MENDOZA's reasons for this belief are that in 1961 he spent four or five days in San Antonio, Texas, moved on to Austin, Texas, for three or four days and then went to Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, on April 25, 1961, where he worked until January 21, 1962, at a restaurant at 2909 Pacey Street. During his stay in Texas he overheard numerous remarks in opposition to the racial policies being pursued by President KENNEDY's Administration. He related one specific incident where he overheard remarks relating to the appointment of a "Negro" to a prominent position in the Government. He could not identify any of the persons involved in the conversation nor could he recall what position had been filled by the appointment of the "Negro." MENDOZA advised his statement to the girl and other persons regarding his knowledge that President KENNEDY would be killed was based on his belief that such action would be the normal result of President KENNEDY's pursuit in racial programs. He emphatically denied he had any knowledge whatsoever this assassination was to occur prior to its happening.

MENDOZA denied being in Dallas at any time and more specifically during the time President KENNEDY was assassinated. During the time of the assassination MENDOZA was in Detroit, Michigan, where he was attempting to persuade

his son to return to military service as he was then "AWOL" from Fort Sill, Oklahoma. MENDOZA arranged for his son to return to Fort Sill by advising the authorities of his son's location and AWOL status. While in Detroit MENDOZA stayed with his mother, MARIE MENDOZA, 1534 17th Street, Detroit, Michigan.

MENDOZA denied being in Cuba or telling anyone that he has ever been in Cuba. He further stated that he dislikes CASTRO and the present Government in Cuba.

In his attempts to start an organization here in Washington, D. C., to help Latin Americans, MENDOZA states he has been to see many important people and has even tried to see the President of the United States but always gets as far as their secretaries and has found no one willing to help him or listen to his complete story.

MENDOZA furnished the following background and descriptive information concerning himself:

Birth Data:	10/21/06, in Mexico
Nationality:	Mexican - Indian
Sex:	Male
Height:	5' 10"
Weight:	200 pounds
Build:	Heavy
Hair:	Steel gray
Eyes:	Brown - dark
Complexion:	Medium - dark
Occupation:	Unemployed - Arc welder and dishwasher
Wife:	MANUELA MENDOZA, Detroit, Michigan, divorced in 1948.
Children:	LYDIA MENDOZA, born 8/22/34. MARY MENDOZA, born 12/4/36. JESSIE MENDOZA, born 1/20/39. JOSEPH MENDOZA, born 9/19/41. SYLVIA MENDOZA, born 12/4/43.



WFO 89-75

4

Past employers:

Great Lakes Steel Corporation,  
Detroit, Michigan.  
American Standard,  
Detroit, Michigan.  
American Blower,  
Detroit, Michigan.  
Sheraton-Carlton Hotel,  
Washington, D. C.  
Taylor's Restaurant on  
Nichols Avenue, S. E.,  
Washington, D. C.

DE 62-3550  
DL 89-43  
LMC:hkm - 1

Mr. A.N. JEFFREY, Chief of Personnel, Great Lakes Steel Company, Ecorse, Michigan, advised SA JAMES F. MAYER on March 25, 1952, that JESUS TORRES MENDOZA was then employed at the Great Lakes Steel Company and had been employed there since July 10, 1943. He advised that MENDOZA was employed as an arc welder and head crane hooker under Social Security Number 456-14-6872.

Mr. JEFFREY advised that employment records reflect that MENDOZA was married on January 28, 1934, to MANUELLA MUNGIVA and was separated from her on February 6, 1948. He advised that employment records indicate MENDOZA's children as LYDIA, born August 22, 1934; MARIA, born December 5, 1936; JESUS, born January 2, 1939; JOSE, born September 19, 1941, and SAYDA, born December 4, 1943.

Mr. JEFFREY advised that MENDOZA resided at 1536 Loverette Street, Detroit, Michigan, and his previous addresses were listed as 1736 Eighth Street, Ecorse, and 2732 Bagley Street, Ecorse.

The records of the Wayne County Sheriff's Office were reviewed by SE JAMES C. KRAUS on February 19, 1952, and indicated that MENDOZA was arrested on February 19, 1952, for violation of probation. The records also indicate that MENDOZA was arrested on February 19, 1952, for violation of probation.

Records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), Detroit, Michigan, contained the following information concerning JESUS TORRES MENDOZA, INS Number A-5493687:

These records indicate that MENDOZA was born on October 21, 1906, at Peruandiro, Michcacan, Mexico, and entered the United States in 1920 or 1921 at Lorejo, Texas. INS records indicate that MENDOZA was interviewed under oath by an investigator of that agency on October 8, 1952, and furnished the following information during the interview:

MENDOZA stated he was born in Mexico and never knew his father, that his mother came to the United States in 1919

DE 62-3550  
DL 89-43  
LMC:bkm - 2

and that he entered the United States to join her in 1920 or 1921 and had never returned to Mexico. MENDOZA stated that he was married to a United States citizen and was the father of five children, all born in the United States. He advised he had recently been divorced from his wife but pays \$75.00 every two weeks to support his family. MENDOZA stated that his attendance in school consisted of only four months in a public school in Wichita Falls, Texas, and that he was able to read and write to only a very limited extent.

MENDOZA stated that several years before, the exact date which he was unable to recall, he had been invited by an acquaintance to join and attend meetings of a social organization composed of persons who would help other members in case of trouble. On one occasion he had gone with this acquaintance to such a meeting at which he was requested to sign his name to a paper and pay twenty-five cents which he had done without being able to read the contents of the paper. He said this meeting was conducted in the English language of which he was able to understand but little. He said that later during the meeting when a member attempted to collect money as a donation he departed the meeting and attended no further meetings.

According to MENDOZA he did not know that the meeting he attended was a meeting of the Communist Party until sometime later when the acquaintance asked him why he had not continued his attendance at these meetings and at that time disclosed to him that the organization was a unit of the Communist Party and this almost precipitated a fight between the two men.

LMC:JEP-1  
DE 62-3550

DL 89-43

On February 26, 1964, an attempt was made to interview MARIE MENDOZA, 1534 17th Street, Detroit, Michigan. Mrs. MENDOZA was an elderly lady who advised she could not speak or understand English. She was unable to furnish any information concerning JESUS TORRES MENDOZA.

Date February 27, 1964

MARIA MENDOZA nee PRADO, 5135 Casper, Detroit, Michigan, advised that she is the husband of JESUS ARMANDO MENDOZA, who is presently in the United States Army. She advised that her husband's father, JESUS MENDOZA presently resides in Washington, D.C.

Mrs. MENDOZA advised that in November, 1963, her husband was AWOL from the Army, and she recalls that her husband's father did come to Detroit from Washington to attempt to persuade him to return to the Army. She said she recalls also that a day or two before he came to Detroit her husband's father had made a long-distance telephone call to her husband.

Mrs. MENDOZA advised she could not recall the exact dates her husband's father was in Detroit but does recall that it was very close to the date of the assassination of President KENNEDY.

She advised she did not know where he stayed while he was in Detroit and to her knowledge he was in Detroit only a few days.

On 2/27/64 at Detroit, Michigan 187 File # DE 62-3550; DL 89-43  
by SA LAWRENCE M. COOPER, JR.:JEP Date dictated 2/27/64

DE 62-3550

DL 89-43

LMC:bkm;les;ds

1

On June 14, 1946, a confidential source whose identity cannot be revealed furnished the Detroit Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation a photographic copy of an application for membership in the Communist Party, USA (CP) for JESUS T. MENDOZA, 1736 8th Street, Detroit 16, Michigan. This application indicates MENDOZA's occupation was an arc welder and that he was proposed by VINCENT ESTRADA.

This same confidential source also furnished on June 14, 1946, a photographic copy of a 1946 CP membership card, Number 88039, for JESUS T. MENDOZA, 1736 8th Street (city not shown), who is listed as a new member in the CP.

Another confidential source whose identity cannot be revealed advised in December 1946 that VINCENT ESTRADA was a member of the CP and had 1946 CP Number 88408.

DL 89-43

RE: INFORMATION FROM CHARLES AUGUSTUS MOGOVERN

1

Date 3/5/64

Mr. CHARLES AUGUSTUS MCGOVERN advised that most people considered him a "nut" but he had information he believed he should furnish the FBI.

MCGOVERN stated he has been married several times but could not recall how many. His last marriage was to JULIA LOPEZ, 92 North Sixth Street, Matamoros, Mexico. He could not recall the date he had married LOPEZ.

On November 23, 1963, MCGOVERN was enroute from the home of his son, HARRY LUTZELL, in Interlachen, Florida, to visit his wife in Matamoros, Mexico.

On November 25, 1963, MCGOVERN was aboard a Trailways bus in the early morning en route from Corpus Christi to Brownsville, Texas. He noticed a young boy of Mexican descent and, from the boy's actions, MCGOVERN believed him to be stationed in the Army in the San Antonio area. He noticed that this boy kept peering over his shoulder and MCGOVERN believed that this boy was the person who had assassinated President KENNEDY, and was leaving the country. MCGOVERN could furnish no description concerning the boy, could furnish nothing regarding the day, and advised if there were any photographs available, he could not identify the boy as everyone looked alike to him. In fact, he did get his present wife confused with other women when he did not see her for several days.

MCGOVERN stated that the reason for his marriages was because of his property in St. Paris, Ohio, and all of the women married him in an attempt to gain control of the property and several of these women have attempted to kill him.

MCGOVERN produced an honorable discharge from the U. S. Army which reflected he had served in the U. S. Army from March 13, 1925 to March 12, 1928, when he received an honorable discharge in St. Louis, Missouri. MCGOVERN had Army Serial No. 6-734-600.

MCGOVERN advised he had a bus ticket and his bus left Trailways Bus Station at approximately 7:45 AM for Ohio, where he was going to reside with his daughter. He had owned the property in Ohio and had given it to his daughter to keep

On 2/10/64 at Dallas, Texas File # 89-43

by SA WILL HAYDEN GRIFFIN/fj/ash Date dictated 3/3/64



DL 89-43

2

his former wives from getting the property. This daughter was listed as KATHERINE MOGOVERN, Rural Route 1, St. Paris, Ohio, phone number JU 3-1923. Her employment is Wright Patton Field. MOGOVERN has one son, HARRY LUTZELL, Interlachen, Florida, who resides in the country with no address and operates a gravel pit.

MOGOVERN is described as follows:

Race:	White
Sex:	Male
Birth data:	February 17, 1893, Alma, Kansas
Height:	5'9"
Weight:	160 lbs.
Hair:	Gray
Eyes:	Blue
Build:	Medium
Occupation:	Painter, retired

MOGOVERN advised due to the bus departure he was leaving Dallas immediately and could be located through his daughter in St. Paris, Ohio.

MOGOVERN again stated that he had no basis for the above information and only from his personal observation, without talking to the Mexican boy, believed that he was the person who assassinated the President. MOGOVERN stated that this was his first time to be in Dallas, that he did not know JACK L. RUBY or LEE HARVEY OSWALD, knew of no association between the two and had never been in the Carousel Club or the Vegas Club.

DL 89-43/eah

RE: VERDELLA MONTGOMERY,  
FLORINE MONTGOMERY

1-1-5

1-1-5  
Previous investigation regarding the above-named individuals has been conducted and reported in Dallas report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, dated February 11, 1964, captioned, "LEE HARVEY OSWALD, INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA."

1-1-5

1-1-5

WFO 89-75  
JLW:ddt

1

The following investigation was conducted by Complaint Clerk JERROLD L. WEST at Washington, D. C., on March 10, 1964.

Mrs. VERDELLA MONTGOMERY and her daughter, Mrs. FLORINE JAMES, Negro females of Marshall, Texas, appeared at the Washington Field Office of the FBI and furnished the following information:

Mrs. MONTGOMERY stated they had information concerning the assassination of President KENNEDY. She advised they had written numerous letters to the Secret Service regarding this matter and they had been interviewed by the Secret Service and FBI in Marshall, Texas. Both Mrs. MONTGOMERY and Mrs. JAMES seemed to be very confused as to what agency they desired to give this information. Both Mrs. MONTGOMERY and Mrs. JAMES were advised the FBI would accept any information they wished to furnish. Both women conferred momentarily and said they decided not to furnish the information to the FBI but instead would furnish it to the Secret Service.

Inspector THOMAS J. KELLEY of the Secret Service was telephonically contacted and he advised that he would dispatch a car to the Washington Field Office of the FBI to escort these ladies to the Secret Service Field Office. He also advised their files reflect VERDELLA MONTGOMERY is a "mental case". Shortly thereafter, two Secret Service Agents arrived at the Washington Field Office and departed with these ladies.

DL 89-43/eah

RE: ROBERT JOHN MOODY

The following investigation supplements information set forth on Page 193 of the report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, 12/18/63, at Dallas.

194

M

F

ON

Date 3/9/641

ROBERT JOHN MOODY, 9811 Edgelake Drive, Dallas, Texas, advised that he was born January 10, 1939, at Corsicana, Texas, and is presently in a training school operated by the Volks Brothers Stores in Dallas, preparatory to going to work for that firm.

He said that on the day President KENNEDY was assassinated he was working at his employment in the National Shirt Shops store at 1600 Main Street, Dallas. He had not heard of the shooting until a customer entered the store and advised that the President had been shot. MOODY claimed he thought the customer was kidding and, in a facetious way, MOODY made a reply to the effect that it was too bad "they" did not shoot Vice President JOHNSON also.

He said he had been a firm supporter of President KENNEDY and Vice President JOHNSON and had voted for them in the last national election; that his remark had been made as a joke, and that when he found out that the President had actually been shot, he was very embarrassed and ashamed of having made such a remark. He said he had lost his job over this incident.

MOODY said he never knew LEE HARVEY OSWALD or JACK L. RUBY and had no knowledge of the assassination, other than that which he read in the newspapers.

On 2/5/64 at Dallas, Texas File # 195 89-43  
by SA W. JAMES WOOD/gj/eah Date dictated 3/5/64

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

DL 89-43

RE: "NEUES EUROPA"

196

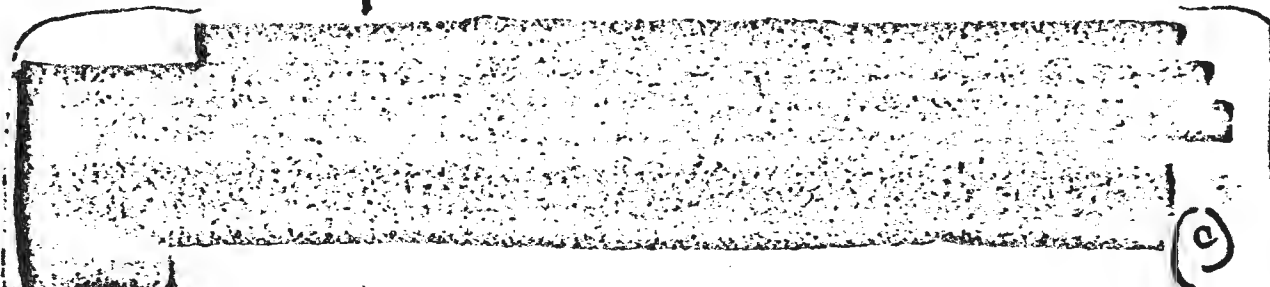
With regard to the publication "Neues Europa" (New Europe) which published in its November 1, 1963 edition an article entitled "Coexistence with Deadly Results? - Assassination Plans Against Khrushchev and Kennedy" sources, as indicated below, furnished the following information:

*file* Mr. Erich Feiler, Chief of Research for the U. S. Information Service (USIS) at the American Embassy in Bonn, Germany, advised that his records listing publications in West Germany, show that the publication "Neues Europa" is a twice-monthly publication which claims a circulation of 4500. It is published by the publishing firm August Kraemer, GmbH, of Stuttgart, Germany. Its editor in chief is listed in the publication as L. Enrich. From Mr. Feiler's observation of the publication he has concluded that it deals primarily with matters pertaining to astrology. Although he has not noted the publication frequently or read it in detail he has observed that the majority of the articles on its front page deal with astrological matters including the prediction of future events.



1:  
DL 89-43  
RPG/ds

"NEWS EXTRA"



"Reports went to President KENNEDY according to which in the southern states traces have been found of a secret organization of dissatisfied southerners and opponents of East-West coexistence who have allied themselves and are plotting to assassinate President KENNEDY."

A date following this quoted excerpt indicated that it was from an item published in the November 15, 1963, edition of the paper.



DL 89-43/eah

RE: DOUGLAS BUCHANAN SANDERS,  
aka Doug Sanders, "Dirty Doug" Sanders

Date 3/6/64

1

Mrs. ANNA/MAXEY, 3003 Sharon, Dallas, Texas, Federal 1-8623, advised that she considered Doug Sanders, also known as "Dirty Doug" Sanders, as a possible suspect in the assassination of the President. She said he is a former mental patient at the State Hospital, Terrell, Texas, and is still "receiving treatment from that hospital. He now resides off Hampton Avenue in Oak Cliff, Dallas, just northwest of Hampton at Clarendon, the exact address being unknown. About a year ago, he resided across the street from Mrs. MAXEY's home in the 3000 block of Sharon, possibly 3006 Sharon.

Mrs. MAXEY advised that every few weeks he had tried to make telephone calls to President KENNEDY and also to KHRUSHCHEV. She said that this had gone on for some time, and SANDERS commented that if President KENNEDY ever comes to Dallas he was going to see what he could do about it. She said he possesses a rifle, kind unknown.

She said SANDERS, about a month ago, broke into her home and made threats to kill everyone there. The Dallas Police Department arrested him at that time, but released him the next day. She stated she did not know his whereabouts on November 22, 1963.

Mrs. MAXEY described SANDERS as follows:

Race:	White
Sex:	Male
Age:	38 - 40
Height:	6' - 6'2"
Weight:	185 - 190 lbs.
Hair:	Dark
Eyes:	Blue

11/23/63

Dallas, Texas

89-43

On \_\_\_\_\_ at \_\_\_\_\_ File # \_\_\_\_\_  
by SA EDWIN D. KUYKENDALL/eah 199 Date dictated 3/5/64

Date 3/17/64

1

DOUGLAS BUCHANAN SANDERS was promptly advised by SA E. J. ROBERTSON that he did not have to make a statement and anything he said could be used against him in a court of law. He was also informed he could consult with or obtain the services of an attorney before making a statement, if he so desired. Thereafter, Mr. SANDERS was interviewed at the Barney Cawthon Garage, 1112 S. Hampton Road, Dallas, Texas, and furnished the following information:

DOUGLAS BUCHANAN SANDERS advised that he could not recall his activities on November 22, 1963, but believes he was at his home at 2703 Sharon Avenue, Dallas, Texas. SANDERS said he was a former mental patient at the State Hospital, Terrell, Texas, and still receives treatment there as an out-patient. He stated he has been unable to obtain steady employment in the Dallas area as a house painter, his present occupation.

SANDERS advised that he was a mail carrier for the U. S. Post Office for four years and was suspended sometime in 1955 or 1956 because of a police charge for driving while intoxicated. It was his belief this charge was unfair and he has made several long distance telephone calls to the White House and the FBI in Washington, D. C., to protest his suspension. SANDERS admitted to being intoxicated when he made these telephone calls, stating that he has a drinking problem and likes to "tell off" people when he is drunk. SANDERS admitted calling the White House long distance for the purpose of talking to President JOHN F. KENNEDY and telling him he "bought" the presidency with his father's money. SANDERS said he was jealous of President KENNEDY, but did not dislike him. He advised that President KENNEDY had many qualities that he, SANDERS, admired including his great ability at public speaking.

SANDERS said he does not own a rifle or any other firearms and has never made any threats against the life of President KENNEDY. He stated that sometime in December he visited the home of a friend, LLOYD MAXEY, for the purpose of borrowing a skill saw and got into a violent argument with LLOYD's wife, ANN MAXEY. SANDERS recalled being drunk at the time and told ANN MAXEY to hang herself, stating she was a few years ago. SANDERS denied breaking into ANN MAXEY's home

on 3/12/64 at Dallas, Texas 200 File # 82-43

by Special Agents E. J. ROBERTSON & THOMAS T. TRETTIS, JR./eah

Date dictated 3/13/64

DL 89-43

2

and making threats to kill everyone there. He said ANN MAXEY is [REDACTED] and LLOYD MAXEY [REDACTED]

SANDERS said he does not know JACK RUBY and never met LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

The following descriptive data of DOUGLAS BUCHANAN SANDERS was obtained through interview and observation:

Race:	White
Sex:	Male
Birth data:	8/10/22, Dallas, Texas
Height:	6'
Weight:	145 lbs.
Eyes:	Grey
Build:	Slender
Complexion:	Ruddy
Scars:	1" cut scar on heel of right hand; 3" scar on abdomen, left side
Occupation:	House painter
Social Security No.:	458-12-0292
Military service:	USMC 6/8/42 to 6/11/46 USMC Serial No. 410516
Education:	3½ years Woodrow Wilson High School, Dallas; SMU 1947 to 1950
Parents:	Father - LAWRENCE B. SANDERS, presently confined as mental patient, State Hospital, Terrell, Texas Mother: Deceased
Wife:	MARGARET B. SANDERS, 2703 Sharon Avenue, Dallas, Texas
Children:	STEVE, age 17, resides at home CRAIG, age 14, resides at home KIRK, age 12, resides at home

Date 3/16/641

Mrs. MARGARET B. SANDERS, 2703 Sharon Drive, Dallas, Texas, was interviewed at Parkland General Hospital, 5201 Harry Hines Blvd., and furnished the following information:

On November 22, 1963, Mrs. SANDERS was home with her husband, DOUGLAS BUCHANAN SANDERS. They watched the television broadcast of President KENNEDY's activities during the morning and then turned the television set off. Mrs. SANDERS stated she remembered turning the set on again and at that time she and her husband learned that President KENNEDY had been shot. Mrs. SANDERS stated that her husband was home all morning on November 22, 1963.

On 3/14/64 at Dallas, Texas File # 202 89-43  
by SA'S E. J. ROBERTSON & THOMAS T. TRETTS JR./eah Date dictated 3/15/64

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

DL 89-43

RE: ALBERT CLAUDE SAUNDERS

KC 62-8156

ANT:jeb

1

A letter addressed to Mr. J. EDGAR HOOVER, Director of F.B.I., Washington, D. C., from CLAUDE SAUNDERS was postmarked February 1, 1964. This letter stated in part that he knew why President KENNEDY was permitted to suffer his violent end. Also, SAUNDERS knew three things he did that led to this death and gave the assassin courage to commit the deed, and he had information concerning himself which God shows him he should now make known to the FBI.

The following investigation was conducted by SA ARTHUR N. THOMPSON on February 11, 1964:

At Cherokee, Kansas

WINONA ~~STOUGH~~, Postmaster, advised ALBERT CLAUDE ~~SAUNDERS~~ has resided at Cherokee since October, 1963, and has been living with a half-brother, HARLEY ROBINSON.

She said SAUNDERS is a prolific letter writer and has written letters to JACK RUBY, Dallas, Texas; Senator BARRY GOLDWATER, and to the Postmaster General.

She said SAUNDERS has also written letters to her in which he stated he is the Arizona Prophet and did accurately forecast the end of F.D.R. and HITLER, named babies before their birth, and told persons the exact words other persons would say to them. He also claimed to have foretold the Cuban buildup a year in advance.

STOUGH said a little over a week previously SAUNDERS had not returned home when he was expected and his half-brother contacted City Marshal A. G. VERNON and asked him to attempt to locate SAUNDERS. She said eventually SAUNDERS returned home of his own accord and advised he had been to the mining pits south of Cherokee, where he had been talking to God, who was under a rock.

She said the next day SAUNDERS disappeared from the home of his half-brother and his whereabouts is unknown.

A. G. VERNON, City Marshal, advised SAUNDERS came to Cherokee during the fall of 1963 and started living with his half-brother, HARLEY ROBINSON. He said

KC 62-8156

2

on the evening of February 3, 1964, ROBINSON contacted him and advised SAUNDERS had gone to the strip pits south of Cherokee during the afternoon and had not returned and he feared he had gotten lost or drowned.

VERNON said he told ROBINSON he would attempt to locate SAUNDERS and drove to ROBINSON's home to talk to him before starting the search, but SAUNDERS had just arrived home. VERNON said SAUNDERS told him he had gone to the mining pits south of Cherokee, where he had been talking to God who was under a rock. He said SAUNDERS was very apologetic for having caused any trouble.

VERNON stated, in his opinion, SAUNDERS is definitely a mental case.

VERNON related on the morning of February 4, 1964, he was driving to Pittsburg, Kansas and observed SAUNDERS walking north along U. S. Highway #69 at the west edge of Pittsburg. SAUNDERS had a sign on his back stating he was the Arizona Prophet.

VERNON advised to his knowledge SAUNDERS has not returned to Cherokee and he heard from an unknown source that SAUNDERS had allegedly been arrested at Pittsburg, Kansas.

HARLEY ROBINSON, Cherokee, Kansas, advised that SAUNDERS is his half-brother. He said SAUNDERS is a mental case and claims he has been talking to God, who is under a rock in the strip pits south of Cherokee.

ROBINSON advised SAUNDERS got up at daybreak on February 4, 1964, left the house, and he has not seen or heard from him since.

He said he has no idea where SAUNDERS may have gone, other than he might have gone to Harrisonville, Missouri, where he lived prior to coming to Cherokee, during the fall of 1963.

At Pittsburg, Kansas

RALPH BEARD, Chief of Police, advised his files contain no information concerning SAUNDERS.



DL 89-43

RE: FRANZ SCHLUETTER

DL 89-43

Under date of February 4, 1964, the Bureau advised that the Department of Justice received information that a source, who wishes his identity to be protected, has stated that Walter Hunter, 554 Eminence Road, Jackson, Mississippi, stated that a few days prior to November 22, 1963 there was a conversation at the Standard Photo Company, East Capitol Street, Jackson, Mississippi, in which a man named Fronz(phonetic) made the statement that a tragedy would occur in Texas during the visit of the President. Hunter has specifically requested that he not be interviewed at the Standard Photo Company where he is employed.

Date 2/8/64

1

WALTER GLOVER HUNTER, 454 Eminence Road, was interviewed in the Jackson Resident Agency and advised as follows:

He is employed as a printer in the dark room of the Standard Photo Company, 513 East Capitol Street, Jackson, Mississippi, and he has been so employed since July, 1954. FRANZ SCHLUETTER and his brother, FRITZ SCHLUETTER, are the co-owners and operators of this company.

On an unrecalled date in November, 1963, approximately two weeks before the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY, while Mr. HUNTER was working in the dark room of the Standard Photo Company with FRANZ SCHLUETTER, SCHLUETTER told Mr. HUNTER "There is something great fixing to happen in Texas." Mr. HUNTER did not know what SCHLUETTER meant by this remark and advised this remark was not made during the course of any other conversation which would explain the meaning of this remark. Mr. HUNTER thought nothing further of the remark at that time and did not ask FRANZ SCHLUETTER what he meant by the remark because FRANZ did a lot of talking about various things and in the past had told Mr. HUNTER that he should listen when SCHLUETTER was talking and not say anything.

Mr. HUNTER said he was again working in the dark room at the Standard Photo Company with FRANZ SCHLUETTER the day following the assassination of President KENNEDY and at that time FRANZ told Mr. HUNTER, "I told you something great was going to happen in Texas." Mr. HUNTER said he assumed that FRANZ referred to the assassination of President KENNEDY and he did not ask FRANZ what he meant by this remark and FRANZ made no other remarks to him concerning what he meant by this statement.

Mr. HUNTER said he had never heard FRANZ SCHLUETTER or anyone else say that a tragedy would take place in Texas during the visit to that state by President KENNEDY.

Mr. HUNTER advised he has never heard FRANZ SCHLUETTER's brother, FRITZ SCHLUETTER, make any remarks concerning this matter. He said both FRANZ and FRITZ

On 2/5/64 at Jackson, Mississippi File # NO 89-69

by SA CHARLES WILLIAM BONE 208/jm Date dictated 2/5/64

NO 89-69

2

SCHLUETTER were present in the store during the entire month of November, 1963, and he has no reason to believe they have any connection with the assassination of President KENNEDY. He said to the best of his knowledge neither of these individuals have ever been in Texas or had any connection or knowledge of either JACK Ruby or LEE OSWALD.

Mr. HUNTER said he could furnish no further information concerning this matter. He declined to furnish a written statement in view of his position as an employee of FRANZ SCHLUETTER. Mr. HUNTER said if FRANZ SCHLUETTER should learn that HUNTER furnished this information he will probably lose his job at the Standard Photo Company.

Date 2/19/64

1

Mr. PRANZ SCHLUETTER, co-owner, Standard Inoto Company, 513 East Capitol Street, was advised of the official identity of Special Agents HUNTER E. HELGESON and CHARLES WILLIAM BONE, that he need not furnish any information, that any information furnished must be voluntary and might later be used against him in court, and that he was entitled to consult an attorney before furnishing any information.

Mr. SCHLUETTER advised he has no knowledge of the circumstances surrounding the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY other than what he has read and heard from news media at Jackson, Mississippi. He said he does not know either LEE HARVEY OSWALD or JACK RUBY and has never had any contact with either of these individuals.

Mr. SCHLUETTER advised he had no reason to believe that anything would happen to President KENNEDY prior to his assassination and did not make any statements to anyone that something great was going to happen in Texas or any similar statement. He denied having made any statements after President KENNEDY's assassination to the effect that he had predicted that something great was going to happen in Texas or any other statements whatsoever regarding this matter except to express sympathy for the former President's children after his assassination.

Mr. SCHLUETTER advised he did not agree with President KENNEDY's political philosophy on many points but said he certainly would not condone any act of physical violence against him or anyone else since he is a law abiding citizen.

On 2/17/64 at Jackson, Mississippi File # NO 89-69  
by SA's CHARLES WILLIAM BONE and HUNTER E. HELGESON/bap 210 Date dictated 2/17/64

DL 89-43

RE: DONALD MILFORD SINES

PHG/jak  
PG 62-2931  
(1):

By airtel dated February 27, 1964, FBI, Washington, D. C., advised the Pittsburgh Office of the FBI that at 11:40 PM on February 26, 1964, DONNIE SINES, 124½ North Franklin Street, Titusville, Pa., telephonically contacted the Bureau and stated that he wanted to "exercise his citizen's rights" by advising the FBI that the individual who assassinated President KENNEDY is the "one that is dead right now." During the conversation, SINES giggled, made pauses and statements to the effect that he was afraid someone might make fun of him and gave the impression of being ~~unstable~~.

No information identifiable with SINES could be located in the Bureau files.







PG 62-2931  
(2):

Eyes:  
Build:  
Complexion:  
Military Service:

Brown  
Heavy  
Fair

U. S. Army, Serial Number  
RA 135 143 560, honorable  
discharge

Occupation:  
Marital Status:  
Relatives:

Laborer - presently unemployed  
Single

JESSIE B. ~~S~~SINES - mother,  
124½ North Franklin Street,  
Titusville, Pa...

Brother - DALE ~~S~~SINES, age 48,  
Titusville, Pa. *11/11/1914*

Brother - CLIFFORD ~~S~~SINES, age 40,  
Titusville, Pa. *6/10/1918*

Brother - JOHN ~~S~~SINES, age 38,  
Lennox, California. *1/11/1914*

Brother - CLYDE ~~S~~SINES, age 40,  
Lennox, California *6/10/1918*

(1)

Date 3/11/64

DONALD MILFORD SINES, 124 $\frac{1}{2}$  North Franklin Street, Titusville, Pa., was interviewed at the Titusville, Pa., Police Department on February 28, 1964. SINES advised that on February 26, 1964, he left his residence at about 10:15 AM and spent most of the day drinking in various taverns in the Titusville, Pa., area.

SINES advised that during the day, he and his associates discussed the assassination of President KENNEDY several times. He stated that at about 11:40 PM, February 26, 1964, he was in Confers Tavern and decided that he would call the FBI. He stated that he has long admired the FBI and felt that he would tell someone that in his opinion, the FBI had done an excellent piece of investigative work in connection with the assassination of President KENNEDY. He advised that he called the long distance operator and told her that he wanted to speak with someone at the FBI. He stated that he was eventually connected with the FBI Office in Washington, D. C. SINES advised that he was alone at the time and stated that no one else had any knowledge of his making the telephone call.

SINES advised that he has no knowledge of any phase of the assassination of President KENNEDY other than information which he obtained from television and newspaper accounts in this matter.

On 2/28/64 at Titusville, Pa. 215 File # Pittsburgh 62-2931

by SA FRANK H. GEIERMANN/jak Date dictated 3/5/64

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

DL 89-43/eah

RE: Mrs. ERNEST O. (FREDDIE) SLAUGHIER

DL 89-43/eah

1

On December 10, 1963, EUGENE ~~HICKMAN~~, Patrolman, Tyler, Texas, Police Department, advised SA ALAN L. MANNING he had received information from the mother of one MARJORIE JACKSON that an employee who works with JACKSON at the Sunset Home for the Aged in Tyler, Texas, Mrs. FREDDIE SLAUGHTER, had stated that after the murder of LEE HARVEY OSWALD two young men who had been in Tyler, Texas, made the comment that they better return to Cuba as there was no reason to stay in the United States.

Date 3/6/641

*T. J. J. T. J.*

Mrs. MARJORIE JACKSON, 518 N. Della Street, advised she is employed as a practical nurse at the Sunset Home for the Aged in Tyler, Texas. She stated Mrs. FREDDIE SLAUGHTER, who is also employed at the home, had told her shortly after the murder of LEE HARVEY OSWALD that there were two young men in Tyler, Texas, who made the comment that they better quit their jobs and go back to Cuba. She stated she was under the impression from Mrs. SLAUGHTER that she knew both of the young men and that they had left Tyler.

On 12/10/63 at Tyler, Texas File # 89-43  
by SA ALAN L. MANNING/eah *218* Date dictated 3/5/64

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

1Date 3/6/64

Mrs. ERNEST O. (FREDDIE) SLAUGHTER, 502 East Boy Street, advised she is employed as a practical nurse at the Sunset Home for the Aged in Tyler, Texas.

~~Ernest O. Slaughter~~  
Mrs. SLAUGHTER stated she had made no statement concerning two young men who, after the murder of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, had stated they would have to leave for Cuba. She stated she did mention after the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY that she wondered if all the Cuban refugees in Florida would be forced to return to Cuba as she had read in the paper that OSWALD had been connected with some type of organization favoring the present Cuban Government.

Mrs. SLAUGHTER stated that she has known MARJORIE JACKSON for quite some time, having worked with her at the home. She stated JACKSON is a very emotional person, talks all the time, and is a part-time preacher of some type of Pentecostal faith.

She again stated she had made no remarks concerning anyone in Tyler deciding to return to Cuba after the murder of OSWALD.

On 12/10/63 at Tyler, Texas File # 89-43

by SA ALAN L. MANNING/eah 219 Date dictated 3/5/64

DL 89-43/eah

RE: BOB SMITH

The following investigation supplements information set forth on Pages 763 and 764 of the report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, dated December 10, 1963, at Dallas, Texas, captioned, "LEE HARVEY OSWALD, INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA."

Date 3/9/641

ROBERT L. THORNTON, JR., Senior Vice President, Mercantile National Bank, Dallas, Texas, related that he was talking to one BOB SMITH, Owner of Aero-Smith Flying Service, Highland Park Airport, Dallas, Texas, and was merely talking as to how fast news travels concerning the assassination of the President. He stated that after the news came over the radio that the President had been shot he had heard within an hour that newspapers were calling as far away as Canada wanting information as to whether or not the President had died.

He stated he did not know where he had heard a representative of a newspaper was calling from Canada, and attached no significance to it, due to the fact that the whole world was interested in the President's condition. He stated that as far as he knew there was absolutely no significance to what he had heard even though he could not remember his source.

On 12/9/63 at Dallas, Texas File # 89-43  
by SA VINCENT E. DRAIN/gm/eah 221 Date dictated 3/5/64



DL 89-43

Re: MRS. JEANETTE W. STANDISH,  
NEE MORRIS

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date February 26, 1964*\* ELIAS CRISTAKIS*

Mr. ELIAS CRISTAKIS, Owner, Chris' Bar, 112 West San Antonio Street, El Paso, furnished the following information:

TEXAS

Mrs. JEANETTE W. STANDISH, known to him as JEANETTE STANICH, came to El Paso in about 1949 and went to work for Mr. CRISTAKIS in a bar owned by him at that time in El Paso, by the name of the Van Dyke Bar. She left her employment with CRISTAKIS about 1958, and returned to El Paso to work for him at Chris' Bar in El Paso during the Spring of 1963. She worked for CRISTAKIS on the second occasion until the latter part of the Summer of 1963, and left El Paso with a man whose identity was not known to Mr. CRISTAKIS. This man claimed to be a geologist and stated that he was going to some foreign country to work.

A large number of soldiers from Fort Bliss and Air Force men from Biggs Air Force Base patronized Chris' Bar during the time that JEANETTE STANICH worked for him as a bartender. These soldiers and Air Force men usually did a considerable amount of drinking and many of them would be in a drunken condition prior to leaving the bar.

These military men frequently got into heated discussions regarding various matters. Some of these individuals were from the North and some were from the South, and during these drinking bouts there was a considerable amount of feeling expressed between the "Yarkees" and the "Rebels".

In addition, there was always a considerable amount of talk about the United States Government and about the President of the United States. Frequently, some of these military men talked against President KENNEDY because of the racial situation that was developing in the United States during the Spring and Summer of 1963. Some of these military

On 2/14/64 at El Paso, Texas File # EP 89-52

by SA DAVID J. REID/shd 223 Date dictated 2/20/64

men referred to KENNEDY as a "Nigger lover." These military men who talked in such a fashion were usually from the Southern States of the United States.

Mr. CRISTAKIS discounted the statements made by the soldiers and Air Force men in the bar at that time in view of the fact that these individuals were under the influence of alcohol, and Mr. CRISTAKIS felt that nothing of a serious nature was meant by these men.

JEANETTE STANICH, as the bartender at Chris' Bar during the above mentioned period of time, frequently heard statements made by these soldiers and Air Force men in the bar. Mr. CRISTAKIS never heard any of these military men make any statement threatening the life of President KENNEDY. He did not recall JEANETTE STANICH ever calling to his attention the fact that such statement had been made by patrons of the bar.

Nothing ever came to the attention of Mr. CRISTAKIS to indicate that JEANETTE STANICH had been threatened by any of the persons connected with the bar, or by anyone in the El Paso area. Mr. CRISTAKIS did not believe that JEANETTE STANICH knew anything about racketeering or gangsterism in the El Paso area. She never furnished Mr. CRISTAKIS any information regarding these matters. She did, however, make statements on occasions to indicate that she had some influence with the Vice-Squad and the police officers in El Paso. Mr. CRISTAKIS did not believe that such was the case, and that it was only an effort on the part of STANICH to enhance her position in the eyes of the people with whom she came in contact. It was Mr. CRISTAKIS' opinion that STANICH had an

inferiority complex and talked about her contacts with police agencies in an effort to impress other people with her importance.

JEANETTE STANICH did a lot of drinking and was under the influence of liquor on a number of occasions during the time that she resided in El Paso. During the visit of President KENNEDY to El Paso in June of 1963, Mr. CRISTAKIS jokingly made the suggestion to JEANETTE STANICH that she go to the Cortez Hotel where the President was staying and attempt to gain an opportunity to shake his hand. JEANETTE STANICH took Mr. CRISTAKIS seriously, went to the hotel, and rented a room in close proximity to the room of the President. Shortly after midnight on that same occasion, Mr. CRISTAKIS saw STANICH in a drunken condition and later determined that STANICH was arrested by the El Paso Police on a drunk charge.

Several of the girls who patronized Chris' Bar told Mr. CRISTAKIS that JEANETTE STANICH had made the statement on several occasions that she had furnished information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Mr. CRISTAKIS then told STANICH that she had better be careful that she didn't impersonate an employee of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. STANICH made no comment to the remark made by Mr. CRISTAKIS.

JEANETTE STANICH never made any statement to Mr. CRISTAKIS indicating that she knew anyone in Irving, Texas, or had any contact with anybody from Irving. Mr. CRISTAKIS had no reason to believe that STANICH left El Paso under unusual conditions during the latter part of the Summer of 1963. It was his opinion that STANICH left

EP 89-52

4

voluntarily with the unidentified man mentioned above.

Mr. CRISTAKIS indicated that he had known STANICH over an extended period of time and that he did not place any credence in any of the statements made by STANICH regarding the above mentioned matters.

1.

SU 89-44

WJG/mbe

On February 18, 1964, Mrs. JEANETTE W. STANDISH, 17 X 11 1/2 Heron Hotel, Salt Lake City, Utah, furnished the following information to SA WILLIAM J. GEIERMANN: ~~in the past~~

Mrs. STANDISH stated she was born December 6, 1924, at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and has been separated from her husband since 1956. She said she lived in El Paso, Texas, from 1949 to 1953, during which time she worked as a bartender at the Van Dyke Bar. Her employer was Mr. ELIAS CRISTAKIS, who owns the Van Dyke Bar, as well as Chris's Bar, both in El Paso. Mrs. STANDISH said she left El Paso in 1953 because her mother passed away. She said she traveled around the country for about three years and returned to El Paso and her former job during March, 1963.

Mrs. STANDISH said the Van Dyke Bar was frequented by soldiers from Fort Bliss, Texas. She said that on about May 30, 1963, she noticed that people paid no attention to the fact that this was a national holiday, and she saw no United States flags exhibited. She therefore cut out a picture of a flag and pasted it up behind the bar. Thereafter she noted that a number of customers of the bar commented unfavorably regarding this action and made nasty comments and threats to her about it. At about this same time she heard a group of soldiers plotting to shoot President KENNEDY during his visit to El Paso on June 5, 1963. She cannot recall the exact conversation, except that one soldier stated:

"If I had a gun I would shoot the son of a ..... myself."

She could not identify any of these soldiers by name but believes she could possibly recognize them if she saw them again.

Mrs. STANDISH stated that after this time, and she feels sure due to her expressed patriotism, she noticed people often made nasty remarks to her and even threatened her with bodily harm. She noted that she believes there is a lot of racketeering and gangsterism in El Paso and believes that the racketeers thought she knew something which she did not know.

2.  
SU 89-44  
JG/nhe

Mrs. STANDISH said that one day in June, 1963, a man who claimed to be from Irving, Texas, contacted her in the bar and told her if she needed anything to let him know. She said she did not see this man again, but sometime later received a note through one of the other girls in the bar which read:

"Received message, Irvine, Texas."

This note was not signed. Mrs. STANDISH said she knows nothing concerning the identity of this individual who contacted her and described him as:

Race	White
Sex	Male
Nationality	American
Age	37 to 38
Height	5'6" to 5'7"
Build	Slim
Complexion	Medium
Dress	Wearing western clothing

To her recollection, he had no identifying marks.

Mrs. STANDISH said she now believes this contact was pertinent, because the wife of LEE HARVEY OSWALD reportedly lived for a while in Irving, Texas.

In August, 1963, according to Mrs. STANDISH, another man came into the bar and told her to get her clothes and come with him. She said she recalled having seen this individual in El Paso in 1949 and was so glad to see a familiar face that she left with him. She claims she does not know his name, his address or anything concerning his background. She said the man told her that he had been ordered to get her out of El Paso alive but that he could not tell her where he was taking her. Mrs. STANDISH said she left El Paso with this individual in a rented car, with a Florida license plate, and that they traveled to Salt Lake City, Utah, by way of Las Vegas, Nevada. She said when they arrived in Salt Lake City in August, 1963,



3.  
SJ 89-44  
WIG/mbe  
?

this individual took her to the Heron Hotel, where he paid two weeks' rent in advance for her and left. She said she has not seen this individual since that time.

Mrs. STANDISH said she has remained in Salt Lake City since August, 1963. She said she worked one week at the King Joy Cafe; otherwise, she has had no employment. She said that from December, 1963, to February 12, 1964, she lived with one BOB LEMKER in an apartment at 706 Fast 3rd South in Salt Lake City. On February 12, 1964, LEMKER told her that she would have to leave because his daughter was coming to visit with him.

Mrs. STANDISH stated that on Wednesday, November 20, 1963, when she learned that President KENNEDY was going to visit Dallas, Texas, she remembered the plot she overheard in the bar in El Paso, Texas. She said she made a long-distance telephone call on that date from the public telephone in the lobby of the Heron Hotel, Salt Lake City, to Governor CONNALLY's office in Austin, Texas, to warn of possible danger to the President. She said she recalls she talked to a man who said he was the Secretary to Governor CONNALLY.

In addition to the above information, Mrs. STANDISH stated that on about May 30, 1963, she made a long-distance telephone call from El Paso, Texas, to what she thought was FBI Headquarters, Washington, D. C., and reported the alleged plot overheard by her regarding the planned shooting of President KENNEDY on his trip to El Paso on June 5, 1963.

Files of FBI Headquarters, Washington, D. C., reflect that at 12:25 a.m. on May 16, 1963, an individual who identified herself as JEANETTE STANICH of the Hotel Hilton, El Paso, Texas, telephonically contacted FBI Headquarters and requested to speak with Director HOOVER. STANICH requested that the Director be advised that everything was "Okay." She declined any further comment.



DL 89-43

EP 89-52

1

On February 25, 1964, Miss ANNIE MONCADA, El Paso Police Department, El Paso, Texas, advised Special Agent DAVID J. REID that JEANETTE W. STANDISH, St. Regis Hotel, Room 403, El Paso, was arrested at 12:30 AM on June 6, 1963, at the Lottier Hotel on a drunk charge. Her age was listed as 38, and her occupation was listed as barmaid. Miss MONCADA said that STANDISH was fined \$5 in Corporation Court #1, in El Paso, on June 6, 1963, in connection with the drunk charge.

STANDISH An individual who identified herself as JEANETTE W. ~~STANDISH~~, also known as JEANETTE W. STAVISE, telephonically contacted the El Paso Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on numerous occasions prior to June 26, 1963. She talked with the same Federal Bureau of Investigation employee on each occasion, but never had any specific information to relate. On the above mentioned occasions, this woman stated that she worked "close" with the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the El Paso Police Department, and many other investigative agencies. On occasions, this woman called for the simple purpose of asking the Federal Bureau of Investigation to dial a certain telephone number for her. She never had any specific information to furnish which was of value to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

DL 89-43

RE: TATLER PUBLISHING COMPANY  
WASHINGTON, D.C.  
ANONYMOUS LETTER

DL 89-43

RPG: gj

1:

RE: ~~Tatler Publishing Company~~  
~~Washington, D. C.~~  
Anonymous Letter

There was made available in Washington, D. C., an anonymous undated, hand-printed communication postmarked Baltimore, Maryland, 11/30 PM, January 21, 1964. This letter was directed to the Tatler Publishing Company, 647 National Press Building, Washington, D. C. This company is in the process of publishing and selling a 44-page gallery of photographs of the late President KENNEDY which may have prompted the anonymous communication. The letter reads as follows:

"Please note

"This man was a phony and an hypocrite  
and a liar - his demise should have  
been scheduled long ago - thank-god-we  
have people with courage like Oswald

"Stop trying to sell junk  
A decent red blooded American would  
not buy such junk.

"Thank You"

Under date of February 7, 1964, the FBI Laboratory furnished the following information concerning an examination of the above described letter:

Specimens received: Available in Bureau

Q488 Envelope postmarked "BALTIMORE, MD. 21 JAN 1964 11 30 AM," bearing hand printed address "TATLER PUBLISHING CO 647 - NATIONAL PRESS-Bldg WASHINGTON 4 - DC," and accompanying hand printed note on slip of paper beginning "PLEASE NOTE THIS MAN WAS..." and ending on reverse side "....SUCH JUNK THANK YOU," and accompanying newspaper advertisement for Tatler Publishing Co., 647 National Press Bldg., Wash. 4, D. C.

DL 89-43

2

**Result of examination:**

The hand printing on Q488 was not identified with any of the material in the Anonymous Letter File. A photograph of this hand printing will be added to this file.

DL 89-43

RE: MIKE MILTON VINICH

234

Date 2/7/64

(1)

Mrs. BERNICE H. ~~X~~FRACTION, 3509 Faring Street, Philadelphia, Pa., advised that she during June or July 1963, was employed as an entertainer-singer at the Ascot Restaurant, 13th near E Street, Washington, D.C. She said that one night approximately at 10:30 p.m. during her engagement she met a patron of the club who identified himself as MIKE VINICH of Jackson, Wyoming. Between her numbers, she had several drinks with him and he told her, during conversation, that he was in Washington as a result of being a member of the PT-109 crew which President JOHN F. KENNEDY had during World War II in the Pacific. VINICH claimed to be in Washington, D.C., for a reunion of this group. She stated VINICH, at the time she met him, had been drinking, although he did not appear intoxicated and his speech was normal. She stated she had several drinks with him, and he left the restaurant about one and one-half hours after he came in.

u.s.p.  
She said that during the time she was talking with him in the Ascot Restaurant, he stated President KENNEDY was going to be shot. She said that she was amazed at this and asked him how he knew this. He did not explain the statement any further, but repeated that President KENNEDY would be shot. She also advised that she was friendly with him because he told her that he was the brother of the nationally-known comedian DANNY ~~X~~KAYE. She stated she took his story about being DANNY KAYE's brother at face value because in her mind he did resemble KAYE.

She stated that while in the club, she recalled that the manager of the Ascot, Mr. ~~X~~ZUPALUPA, known as "Mr. Lucas," and her accompanist, ANITA ~~X~~SPAIN, had some conversation with Mr. VINICH.

D.C.  
She said that Mr. VINICH returned the next evening early and stayed until closing time, approximately 12:30. She had several drinks with him between numbers the second night, and when it was time for her to go home for the night it was raining out and she offered him a ride to his hotel in her automobile. She said that Mr. VINICH drank a considerable amount of liquor that night and his speech became thickened towards the end of the evening.

On 1/31/64 at Philadelphia, Pa. File # Philadelphia 157-916  
by SA JOHN R. WINEBERG /mfp 235 Date dictated 2/3/64

PH 157-916  
(2)

After leaving the Ascot Restaurant, they went to Britts Restaurant in the 1200 block of M Street near the Tivoli Restaurant to have breakfast. They had breakfast and left there at approximately 1:30 to 2:00 a.m., and she dropped him off near his hotel in the vicinity of 13th and D or E Street. She said he was reluctant to leave the automobile, but he appeared to be quite intoxicated and she wanted to get away from him.

She said that she wrote his name down on a match book the first night when he told her he was from Jackson, Wyoming. The next evening he told her he lived at 1835 Marouposa, Casper, Wyoming.

Mrs. FRACTION described MIKE VINICH as follows:

Race:	White
Sex:	Male
Citizenship:	American
Height:	5'8"
Weight:	170 pounds
Age:	Middle-aged
Complexion:	Dark, leathery
Hair:	Dark, short-cropped
Build:	Medium
Peculiarities:	Slight hitch in his walk when he walked fast. Unusual looking sectioned shoes



1

Date January 30, 1964

MIKE MILTON VINICH, 1835 Mariposa Boulevard, Executive Director, Wyoming State Employment Security Commission, Department of Labor, advised that he recalled during February, 1963, while attending a Department of labor conference in Washington, D. C., in connection with his employment, he stayed at the Houston Hotel in Washington, D. C., and recalled that one evening, he, ED REEDER, Executive Director, Montana State Employment Security Commission, Helena, Montana; WILLIAM X ALLEY of the Regional Office, Colorado State Employment Security Commission, Denver, Colorado; and possibly others had a dinner party at the Ascot Restaurant in Washington. VINICH stated that during the evening, everyone was drinking and talking politics and general issues as well as relating personal experiences. VINICH stated that he told the party of his experiences as a Platoon Sergeant in the United States Marine Corps and specifically about the time the former President JOHN F. KENNEDY rescued himself and other Marines from Chofesul (phonetic) Island located in the Solomon Islands. He stated that it is obvious that he did not tell anyone he was serving on a PT boat inasmuch as he was in the United States Marine Corps. VINICH stated that during this evening, he exhibited a tie clasp in the shape of a PT boat given to him by the late President, and in general, expressed his great admiration for the President and his policies.

VINICH stated that sometime during the evening, the group was joined by a female opera singer who was entertaining at the Ascot Restaurant and he vaguely recalls talking to her about the scenery in and around the Teton Mountain Range in Wyoming and possibly made comments to her concerning the Civil Rights program as it pertained to the Democratic Party. VINICH stated that he had never made any statement to anyone that the former President would be shot, and that it was ridiculous and fantastic to attribute any such remark to him.

VINICH pointed out that he is personally acquainted with TED KENNEDY, United States Senator; ROBERT KENNEDY, United States

On 1/29/64 at Casper, Wyoming

232

File # Denver 89-41

by Special Agent CARL L. SHERWOOD (gls)

Date dictated 1/30/64



Attorney General; and BYRON WHITE, United States Supreme Court Justice, and if he had any information whatsoever pertaining to the welfare of the President of the United States, he certainly would make this information available to the proper authorities without delay.

VINICH reiterated that he had absolutely no information pertaining to the assassination of the former President and that he has never made any remarks to anyone that could possibly lead them to believe he had any information of this type. VINICH stated that he attended the last National Democratic Convention as a delegate from Wyoming, and therefore, considers himself closer to the President and the Democratic Party than the average American and therefore, if possible, the assassination of JOHN F. KENNEDY was even a greater shock to him than it would be to the average man on the street.

VINICH emphatically stated that he had no direct nor indirect knowledge regarding the assassination except the knowledge that was available to the general public through news media.

DL 89-43

RE: "The Voices of Spain" Article  
of January 7, 1964

NO 89-69  
DL 89-43/242  
RLB:bja

1

The following investigation was conducted by  
SA RAYMOND L. BECK at New Orleans, Louisiana:

On February 4, 1964, Father EMERIT M. BIENVENU, Chairman, Department of Languages, Loyola University, advised that he had received a newspaper article from a nun, who is a student in one of his language classes, which was sent to her from Spain. He stated the nun had expressed concern about the contents of the article which appeared on Page 14 in the January 7, 1964, issue of the newspaper, "The Voice of Spain." He stated she desired that he translate the article and advise her his thoughts concerning the contents. SPAIN

WASH. Father BIENVENU stated this article is in the Spanish language, that he had not read it and did not know its contents; however, he stated it was apparently written by JIM O'BRIEN from Washington and the translated title of the article is "The Police of Dallas Killed Kennedy. Tippit was the Key Man." Father BIENVENU advised that he did not know who sent the article to the nun and that he did not desire to make the article available nor to identify the nun who furnished the article to him, as he felt it would cause her undue concern if she were to become involved.

On February 13, 1964, Father BIENVENU advised that the clipping of the newspaper article which had appeared in the January 7, 1964, issue of "The Voice of Spain" had been returned by him to the nun who had originally furnished it to him for interpretation. He stated that he had still been unable to translate it and that he would attempt to obtain the article from the nun and if she had no objection would make it available for the Bureau's use.

On February 14, 1964, Father BIENVENU stated that he had obtained the article from the nun and she did not desire to have it returned to her.

1

DL 100-10461  
RPG/ds

On February 14, 1964, Father EMMETT M. BIENVENU, Chairman, Department of Languages, Loyola University, New Orleans, Louisiana, made available to the New Orleans Office a newspaper clipping which appeared in the January 7, 1964, issue of "The Voice of Spain".

Under date of February 19, 1964, the translation section of the FBI Laboratory furnished the following translation of the above-described newspaper clipping:

TRANSLATION FROM SPANISH

From "The Voice of Spain," Page 14, January 7, 1964.

The Dallas Police Killed Kennedy

Tippitt, the Keyman

Now, Everything Around Jack Rubinstein

By Jim O'Brien, from Washington

The exceptional correspondence which appears on this page is the result of a meticulous investigation in Dallas and in the atmosphere of the American capital by "Secolo XX" ("Twentieth Century") and "S. P." (sic). We say at the beginning that we have had our doubts about publishing the story or not, because the conclusions drawn are such that they can place a big black cloud over the great nation to which, like it or don't like it, the destinies of the Free World are entrusted. But this publication which from its first day of publication has always fought for freedom, human dignity and truth against degeneration and communist lies, cannot shun now from taking an equally decisive attitude and without prejudices before the criminal acts of a small group of irresponsible lunatics and it would be absurd to identify the great and generous American people with them.

DL 100-10461

Lee Oswald did not kill President Kennedy. The crime was committed by police elements of Dallas and by some political circles which ferociously opposed the Kennedy Administration. The agent Tippitt, likewise regarded as a victim of Oswald, was, in reality, killed 45 minutes after the assassination because he had been sufficiently intimately connected with the plot. The truth about his death constitutes the key which, in its complexity, will make known all the truly incredible aspects of that tragedy. Jack Rubinstein, the "rigorously observing justice" of Lee Oswald, the "patriot" who allegedly avenged the President, is simply one of the people of the great conspiracy. These are the very bitter truths which freely circulate here in Washington and throughout the United States; truths which, above all, led to the establishment of the Special Inquiry Commission, appointed on November 23 by President Johnson under the chairmanship of Earl Warren, Chief Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court, and all Americans expect to hear officially the facts.

Above all, it is necessary to relate once more, although synthetically, the reconstruction of Kennedy's assassination as presented by the Dallas police. According to this thesis the author of the assassination was Lee Oswald who had allegedly carried it out alone because of political fanaticism. Oswald, according to the Dallas police, had been employed since past October by the Texas School Book Depository, knowing that in the following November President Kennedy would visit Dallas and pass under the windows of the building in which he was employed. The police always say that the assassination was carefully prepared: Oswald acquired an Italian rifle, model 91-38, and he had the smartness to have it sent to him from an arms dealer in Chicago and had a telescopic sight attached. He tested it and practiced for some time in the field and, on the day of the assassination, he placed himself in the window of his office.

3

DL 100-10461

The Dallas police maintains that Oswald fired three times on the presidential car. He left his station, descended to the ground floor and fled from the zone. Forty-five minutes after the crime, that is to say, at 13:15, Agent Tippitt who, already knowing the identity of Oswald, was patrolling in the city, met the author of the assassination at the corner between Peyton Street and Denver Street, about six kilometers from the scene of the assassination. Seeing himself discovered, Lee Oswald killed Tippitt. Subsequently, he panicked and fled into a moving picture house, where, about 14 o'clock, he was arrested, despite his violent resistance.

What is certain and documented in this entire reconstruction? Nothing. There is no evidence that Oswald had planned the crime; there is no evidence concerning the person who had fired the shots; there is, certainly, the certainty that the Italian rifle indicated as the weapon of the crime could not hit the mark three times with such a deadly precision, a moving target in the 15 seconds which the presidential car used in passing the zone "beaten" by the weapon. Finally, there is no proof that Oswald had intended to avoid capture in the interior of the Texas theater creating a tumult and intending to shoot at the policemen.

This absolute lack of evidence and testimonials in favor of the thesis sustained by the Dallas police contradicts a large, impressive, distressful series of interrogations who are concerned about the conduct of some policemen of the Texas city. I am giving you a brief outline.

1. Why does the police maintain that Oswald sought employment at the Texas School Book Depository in order to be able to shoot at Kennedy, when it is known that the route of the presidential car was only established 48 hours before the arrival of the President in Dallas?

4  
DL 100-10461

11/17/5

2. How can it be explained that only a few seconds after the assassination Sheriff William Decker gave the order to all members of the police to surround the building which houses the Texas School Book Depository? Who had told him that the assassin had fired precisely from there?

At this point it is necessary to mention some elements in order to explain the structure and the functions of the American police forces. The following exist: the FBI, which is directly under the Government in Washington and has jurisdiction in all the states of the Union; a State Police for each of the 50 states of the Union; these police organizations are under their respective governors, and, finally, there exists in each county and in each big city a local police force. These police organizations are under the communal administrations.

From that moment on, the Dallas police began the chase of the man, of Oswald, who, continuously becoming more fearless, turns to the house of his "friend" Jack Rubinstein in order to place him under his protection. Meanwhile, the mechanism of the conspiracy proceeds inexorably. Tippitt arrived at the scene and they killed him. Oswald, who saw himself pursued, because the radios throughout the city, he understood, announced that the police were looking for a man who fitted his description, fled into a moving picture house. A few minutes afterwards the police, which had been informed, rushed into the place. The agents were ready to shoot. But Lee Oswald, who realized certain "methods", raised his arms and cried, "I give up" in the presence of dozens of witnesses. The agents had to put their revolvers in the holsters.

But now the conspirators were in a terrible situation. They knew that when Oswald would appear before the "great



judge" he could prove easily that he had nothing to do with the assassination. Therefore, it became necessary to do away with him long before that. However, an improvised death of Oswald in the prison of Dallas could cause too many suspicions. And thus the crime before the television cameras was organized. The hour of the transportation of the alleged assassin of Kennedy was officially announced from the local police headquarters to the county jail. Newspaper and television persons were invited to take part in the event. The elimination of Oswald had to take place before the eyes of all America so that no one could say that it had been the police of Dallas. The task of killing Oswald was given to an expert, Jack Rubinstein, who knew well that his friends would do absolutely everything afterwards in order to transform him into a "national hero."

On November 24, at 11:10, the two policemen, who ostensibly guarded Lee Oswald, placed him before the mouth of Jack Rubinstein's revolver. With two well-aimed bullets the conspirators had the illusion of having "liquidated" forever "the Kennedy case." The chief of the Dallas police, in fact, hastened to express himself in these terms. On the contrary, those two shots had opened the road to the most glamorous scandal in American history.

Under date of February 26, 1964, the Translation Section of the FBI Laboratory furnished the following translation of the final portion of the foregoing described newspaper clipping:

3. Why was the blockade of the building not immediately followed by the "detention" or prevention of all person who occupied it at that moment?

4. Why did the police go immediately to the office occupied by Lee Oswald?



5. Why was no ballistic test effected in order to confirm whether the bullets, which had killed Kennedy and wounded Governor Connally, had been actually fired from the weapon in Oswald's office?

6. How can it be explained that the police headquarters in Dallas was able to dispatch photographs and many biographical data concerning Oswald to all parts of the world, precisely at the moment when the alleged assassin was arrested?

7. How come that Agent Tippitt, 45 minutes after the assassination, was alone in a police car, 6 kilometers away from the scene of Kennedy's assassination despite the order given to all officers to hasten to the Texas School Book Depository?

8. Why do the police maintain that Agent Tippitt was killed when he tried to arrest Oswald, when at that moment, 45 minutes after the assassination, nobody could know the name and description of the alleged assassin, who, in fact, was arrested almost one hour after Tippitt's death?

9. How come that the Dallas police did not take any precaution of safeguarding Lee Oswald's safety before leading him practically before Jack Rubinstein's revolver?

All these questions find their logical and definite answers in the reconstruction of the terrible events of November 22, such as was realized on the basis of the elements from Dallas which have become more and more precise among the responsible circles in Washington. This response confirms, more than enough, that President Kennedy was the victim of an assassination, organized by a group of criminals closely connected with some political

7  
DL 100-10461.

circles of Texas. However, it reveals at the same time that the diabolic plan, organized by the conspirators, had suffered a reverse, at a certain moment, by one unforeseen circumstance; namely, the immediate elimination of Lee Oswald.

I shall now explain the exact development of the facts resulting from the current investigations.

The conspiracy began during the past September, when President Kennedy announced that he would come to Dallas on an official visit. I do not wish to expand upon the atmosphere of grave hostility, which reigned in Texas and also in other wide areas of the South, against the young President. The conspirators, after they had established that the occasion offered itself for a "settling of accounts" with the man who was the abettor of a policy opposed to their sentiments and interests, decided to organize the assassination. The task of killing the President was entrusted to some officers of the Dallas police who were in close contact with the political atmosphere in which the conspiracy had matured.

From that moment on the drama unfolded itself in various directions. The first was constituted by the material organization of the assassination and the subsequent elimination of the assassin. The second was the creation of the "head of an expiatory Turk" (sic; meaning: scapegoat), to be eliminated later, for the purpose of dumping the responsibility for the murder of the President of the U. S. on other political forces.

The task of creating this scapegoat was entrusted to a man of ill repute in Dallas, well-known to the local police; Jack Rubinstein. It seems that he was

DL 100-10461

practically forced to participate in the conspiracy, because he was easily bribed or hushed due to his activities connected with prostitution and drug traffic. Jack did not lose any time. In accord with the police he chose a suitable individual in the person of Lee Oswald, a high-strung young man with Marxist tendencies who had lived for some time in the Soviet Union, where he had also married, and who had established himself in Dallas, with his family, in September, 1962. Oswald, when Rubinstein approached him, went through terrible moments. Being on the record of the Federal Police and known for his political views, he could not find work. Now Rubinstein intervened. The gangster began to give Oswald financial aid. He also supplied him with substantial means so that he could go to Mexico City to apply at the Consulate of Cuba for a transit visa to return to Russia. This trip was cleverly arranged by Rubinstein himself for the purpose of "reddening" the man still more politically so that, in the eyes of the world, he would be accepted as the assassin of President Kennedy. Oswald's trip to Mexico City occurred on September 7.

A few days later, on October 14, Lee Oswald, who had never been able to find work in Dallas, was unexpectedly employed by the Texas School Book Depository; that is to say, by a public office, which as such had never employed communists and neither people who were allegedly communists. Who obtained his employment? In the eyes of Lee Oswald, it was his "friend" Jack Rubinstein, but, in reality, the conspirators on the strength of their political influence.

Why was Oswald precisely employed in that public office? The answer is simple: because the conspirators

knew that one of them would have to decide on the route which the presidential cortege had to follow. The cortege passed, of course, under the windows of Oswald's office.

At the same time, the mechanism of the assassination was tuned up to perfection. The paid assassin, I am sorry to say this, because the man is dead, was selected in the person of Agent Tippitt, an excellent shot, closely connected with the circle of conspirators. The plan unfolded itself unsurpassingly and well outlined as follows: Tippitt, perfectly hidden behind one of the windows not very far from Oswald's building, shot at Kennedy. Immediately afterwards, protected by his status as a police officer, he left the building and proceeded, expecting his orders, to another place in the city. Tippitt, who had been promised a splendid compensation, found that everything had been perfectly organized. However, one detail he had not been told: At the rendezvous he would not meet a friend, but Jack Rubinstein who had the assignment to eliminate him. This death attributes a simple episode of the black chronicle.

### Manhunt

Then the eve of the assassination approached. Somebody had to hide an old repeater with a telescopic sight and three empty shells in Oswald's room. At this point, spontaneously one question arises: Why did the police, which had to fabricate some evidence against Oswald, "attribute" to him an old rifle and not a more modern weapon which was more suitable for the target? My answer is: because Oswald had to be killed at once and, consequently, the "peculiarity" of the "murder" weapon would have passed almost unnoticed. On the

DL 100-10461

other hand, to a "dead" Oswald a collector's weapon could have been more easily "attributed," which anyone could acquire for a few dollars, than a modern war weapon not on sale.

Here I have arrived at the moment of the crime. At 12:29, the presidential cortege arrived under the windows of the Texas School House (sic). Tippitt, armed with an excellent semiautomatic rifle, fired three times. The first bullet hit Kennedy from the front: The projectile penetrated the throat below the Adam's apple and passed through the thorax, finding its way into the left lung. The second bullet hit Governor Connally. The presidential car, however, continued to proceed. Tippitt rectified the rifle and fired the third shot. The bullet hit Kennedy in the nape of the neck and smashed the skull. The terrible scene only lasted 15 seconds.

Although the echo of the assassin's shots had not died away as yet, already the "contrivance" was created by the Dallas police in order to throw the guilt on Lee Oswald's shoulders. This explains the accusations of Sheriff William Decker, the hasty dispatch of all police forces to the Texas Book (sic) building, and the rapid finding of the "murder weapon." However, something went amiss. Lee Oswald was not there. The unexpected fact, which is sufficient to uncover the best congenial plans, came afterwards. Oswald, who was to be at the office and whom the agents were to kill, simulating some resistance on his part, had disappeared. We shall never know exactly why Lee Oswald abandoned the building immediately after the assassination. The only comprehensible hypothesis is that he, having assisted in the drama, and knowing that he as a communist would be easily suspected, tried to flee immediately from a very probably capture and run away from the area.

11!

DL 100-10461.

(Published in the publication "S.P.")

PICTURES:

1. Jack Ruby
2. Lee Oswald, alleged assassin of President Kennedy, at the moment of his transfer to the County Jail. Seconds after this photograph was taken, Jack Ruby fired at him point-blank causing his death (photo - archive).

DL 89-43

RE: THEODORE WRIGHT

SV 89-36  
/ecw

The following investigation was conducted by  
SA WARREN E. SKINNER, on February 5, 1964

On the evening of February 4, 1964, a person who identified himself as ~~THEODORE WRIGHT~~ 139B Logan Street, Charleston, South Carolina, contacted telephonically the FBI Headquarters, Washington, D. C., and stated that during the afternoon on the same date, he was sitting in his car in front of his residence at the above address when three white males came up and commenced talking to him. During the conversation, the invasion of Cuba was mentioned and one of the men stated then, "We took care of the President and we are going to take care of the General."

*THEODORE WRIGHT* *139B Logan Street, Charleston, S.C.*  
He added that the men were dressed in civilian clothes and two of the men were wearing beards. He described two of the white males as being 25 to 26 years of age, 170 to 180 pounds, and being about five feet eight inches in height. The third white male did not have a beard and was possibly shorter than the other two men. He added that they were probably sailors.

Theodore Wright, during the same evening, contacted the Savannah Office of the FBI and stated that the men had recontacted him at his home.

THEODORE WRIGHT, 139B Logan Street, Charleston, South Carolina, was interviewed during the early morning of February 5, 1964, and he advised that at about 5:30 PM to 6:00 PM, on the afternoon of February 4, 1964, he was sitting in his car in the street near his apartment at 139B Logan Street, Charleston, South Carolina, when three men came up and began talking to him about politics in general and the Panama situation. One of the men in the group, whom he described as the Cuban, stated, "We did away with the President, and we will do away with the General."

During the first part of the interview with WRIGHT, he stated that the man said "Attorney" instead of General.



2.

SV 89-36

WRIGHT later said the men said they would do away with the Attorney General.

He talked with the three men for about ten minutes and they departed on foot. He stated that at about 1:25 AM. on February 5, 1964, about ten minutes before he was contacted by the FBI at his apartment, the two older men of the three, who both were wearing beards, came to the back door of his apartment and the man whom he described as the Cuban told him this would be the last one, referring to the telephone calls he had made concerning the matter. The two men then left. He denied that he had been recontacted by any of the men prior to that time.

He was unable to explain how the men knew in which apartment he resided at the above address, but pointed out that they apparently watched him make telephone calls from his apartment through a window of the apartment.

He described the three men as follows:

#1 - A white male, age 41 to 45, dark brown hair and a beard;

#2 - A white male, age 40 to 45, black hair, five feet nine inches tall, long beard, rosy cheeks and definitely a Cuban;

#3 - A white male about 20 years old with no beard.

WRIGHT, during the interview, admitted that during the evening he drank about one-half pint of whiskey and watched the television show on the Bay of Pigs Invasion.

During the interview, he was obviously under the influence of alcohol and he produced an almost empty one-half pint whiskey bottle.

254

THEODORE WRIGHT, 130B Logan Street, is described as follows, according to observation and interrogation:

Name	THEODORE WRIGHT
Date of Birth	August 12, 1916
Place of Birth	Lowndes County, South Carolina
Age	48
Sex	Male
Race	White
Height	5 feet 8 inches
Weight	120 pounds
Hair	Brown
Eyes	Brown, wearing glasses
Build	Slim
Complexion	Fair
Employment	None, claims to be disabled and draws Social Security
Scars and Marks	Right hand cut off at wrist

\* MRS. GLADYS WRIGHT, 130B Logan Street, advised that her husband drinks most of the time and he is not reliable when he is under the influence of whiskey. She stated that her husband was on the street during the late afternoon of February 4, 1964, but was at home during the entire evening. She stated that no one contacted her husband at their apartment during the evening and night of February 4, 5, 1964.

[REDACTED] Credit Bureau of Greater Charleston, Charleston, South Carolina, made available a record which reflected that THEODORE J. WRIGHT, 130B Logan Street, Charleston, South Carolina, was formerly employed by the City of Charleston in the City Safety Service as a safety man in the early 1950's.

In 1959, he was employed by Hopewell Realty Company, Charleston, South Carolina.

The records show that his wife is GLADYS WRIGHT.

4.

SV 89-36

He added that the title on it that on April 6, 1959, the General Finance Company, Charleston, South Carolina, repossessed an item from WRIGHT and in January, 1957, the South Carolina National Bank, Charleston, South Carolina, repossessed an item from WRIGHT. The files do not show the items that were repossessed from WRIGHT. The record contained no additional information of value.

On February 5, 1964, Lieutenant C. R. KNISLEY, Record Room, Charleston, South Carolina, Police Department, advised that the records of his Department contain the following concerning THOMAS J. WRIGHT, 139 Ligan Street, Charleston, South Carolina, born August 12, 1916, and whose right arm is missing:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Charge</u>	<u>Disposition</u>
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

J. ROBERT MCOWN, Identification Officer, Identification Bureau, Charleston Police Department, Charleston, South Carolina, on February 5, 1964, made available a record which reflected that THEODORE J. WRIGHT, Charleston Police Department Number 24-411, FBI Number [REDACTED] was arrested by the department as follows:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Charge</u>	<u>Disposition</u>
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

On February 5, 1964, Mrs. WILLIE LOBY, Clerk, Charleston County Police Department, Charleston, South Carolina, advised that the records of the department were searched and found to contain no record identifiable with THEODORE WRIGHT.

SV 82-36  
WES:ecw

The following investigation was conducted by SA  
WARDLAW E. SKINNER, on February 10, 1964:

AT CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA

THEODORE WRIGHT, 139B Logan Street, re-  
contacted on the above date, advised that he has been  
a patient at the Medical College Hospital, Charleston, 23  
times since 1959, and has undergone three major operations  
during that same period.

He also advised that since 1959, he has consulted  
Doctor CROWER, the psychiatrist at the Medical College  
Hospital, twice and visited the psychiatric clinic at the  
Medical College Hospital once.

He advised that on the evening of February 4,  
1964, he was drinking and whenever he is under the influence  
of alcohol, his mind is not clear at all. He explained  
that at this time he is unable to recall all of the details  
which he furnished on the night of February 4-5, 1964, and  
now he is not at all certain that he was actually contacted  
by three men on the street on the afternoon of February 4,  
1964, and that one of them stated to him, "We took care of  
the President and we are going to take care of 'the General'."

He also pointed out that he is unable to recall,  
or does not know, whether or not the same three men attempted  
to recontact him at his apartment during the same night.

He stated that he now feels he was not actually  
contacted by anyone on that date. He added that the entire  
episode is confusing to him now, and has been confusing to  
him since he awoke on the morning of February 5, 1964.

He furnished no additional pertinent information  
concerning the matter.

DL 89-43/eah

RE: UNKNOWN INDIVIDUAL  
DONALD RAY WOLFE, Complainant

259

1Date March 6, 1964WILLIAM WOLFE, 1142  
TRANS COLOR 12-6-53

Mr. DONALD RAY WOLFE, Mills, Wyoming, was interviewed in the presence of Landerherse WILLIAM S. ROMER and Deputy SA JIMMY of the Natrona County Sheriff's Office, Wyoming. Mr. WOLFE advised on March 4, 1964, that he was formerly in the United States Army and had helped to guard former President KENNEDY at Colorado Springs, Colorado. He continued that on November 21, 1963, he was in a bar, or perhaps on the street, in Dallas, Texas, and some stranger asked him if he knew where President KENNEDY was going to speak. WOLFE stated that this man made no other statements; however, WOLFE stated that he has wondered since that time if this man had anything to do with the assassination of the President. WOLFE was unable to furnish a description of this man other than to say he was Caucasian and was wearing a yellow shirt.

WOLFE is a white male, born June 8, 1919, at Pills Tower, Wyoming, 5' tall, 145 pounds, brown hair, brown eyes, slender build, and stated he received an honorable discharge from the United States Army on January 1, 1964, after two years service, serial number 45 105-56. He stated his father is REX WOLFE, 104 Thompson Road, Casper, Wyoming.

260

On 3/4/64 at Casper, Wyoming File # Denver 39-41  
by SA CARL L. SHERWOOD:pm Date dictated 3/6/64



DL 89-43

INDEX



DL 89-43

INDEX

PAGE

- A -

Agnoletto, Maria	136
Aizate, J. Puda Levy	162
Akin, James Charles	132
Allen, Settie Ann	89
Allen, W. C. (Chief of Police)	12
Allison, Mrs. Jenny Lea	84
Allison, Mr. Lod	81
Allison, Mr. and Mrs. Lod	77, 78, 79
Allison, Mr. Lod C.	83
Allore, Clifford B.	117
American Opinion	9
American Vegetarian Hygienist	93
Anderson, "Baron"	13
Anderson, Emmett	10, 11
Anderson, Emmette	12
Anderson, Emmette Murray	10, 13
Anderson, Patsy	12
Anonymous Letter Addressed to Prime Minister Alec Douglas-Home, London, England, and Postmarked 1/20/64, at Los Angeles, California	20
Anonymous Letter to Ben Henderson, Dallas, Texas, from "Western Indian"	26
Anonymous Letter on Bureau of Prisons Form No. 70, dated 11/23/63	23, 25
Anonymous Letter Addressed to Mr. Ed Montgomery, San Francisco Examiner	14
Anonymous Letter to Warren <u>Comesion</u> Postmarked Detroit, Michigan, March 4, 1964	31
Armstrong, George	107

- B -

Baez, Jacinto	159
Baez, Jacquet Galeau	162
Baile, Raul Castro	162

DL 89-43

INDEX, Cont'd.

PAGE

- B, Cont'd. -

Bailey, William	237
Baker	144
Barnes, Vera (Mrs.)	178
Barnett, Ross E. (Former Governor)	110, 114
Bartik, W. F.	33, 35
Bartick	35
Bartik, Arthur	36, 38, 39
Bartik, E. C.	36
Bartik, Ernest	37, 38
Bartik, Ernest C.	33, 39
Bartik, Evelyn (Mrs.)	37
Bartik, W. F. (Mr. and Mrs.)	36
Bartik, William (Mrs.)	37, 38
Bellah, G. B.	41, 42, 43
Bellah, Glover Bee	40, 44
Belli, Melvin	54
Benner, Maurice (COP)	152
Bennett, James	8
Bergstrom, Otis	47, 48
Bergstrom, Otis R.	49
Bergstrom, Otis Raymond	46
Bergstrom, Thelma	48, 50
Bethke, A. H.	52, 53, 64, 65
Bienvenu, Emmett M. (Father)	240, 241
Blaine, Clay	91, 97, 99
Bonmartini, Vittorio	136
Bray, Edward Frank	67
Brienberg, Mordecai	69, 70
Brown, Morton	69, 71
Brown, Nolan N.	68
Buchanan, C. T. (Mrs.)	165
Byrnes, Attorney John	99

DL 89-43

INDEX, Cont'd.

PAGE

- C -

Caldwell, Mr. and Mrs. Frank	75, 79, 81, 83, 84
Caldwell, Frank Molder	73, 77
Caldwell, Mrs. Marsha McKamey	78
Campbell, Harvey M., Jr.	11
Cartwright, Charles K. (Jr.)	175
Cartwright, Vernetie Wilson	176
Castaneda, Jesus	177
Casto, Raul	163
Castro, Juan	163
Castro, Raul (Sr.) (Mr.)	159, 162
Castro, Raul (Mrs.)	163
Castro, Rosalia De (Sra.) (Mrs.)	161, 163
Castro, Sra. Rosalia S. De	162
Chappell, T. C.	85, 88, 90
Chappell, Thelma Harrison	85, 89
Clark, O. H.	12
Cole, Gordon	91, 92
Cole, Dr. Gordon	92
Cole, H. Gordon	99
Cole, Harry Gordon, Jr.	91, 97
Cole, Mrs. Mabel	97
Cole, Margaret	96, 97
Coleman, Governor	114
Conner, Sherwood Newton	94
Cook, Mary Ann	128
Cristakes, Elias	227
Cristakis, Mr. Elias	223
Cromer, Dr.	258
Cumby, Jack	172

- D -

Daitz, Jacob	101, 102
Daniels, Bill	47
Dargón, Paul F.	107

DL 89-43

INDEX, Cont'd.

PAGE

- D, Cont'd. -

Dargon, Paul Francis	106, 108
DaSilva, Ruth (Mrs.)	155
Datz, Jacob	101, 102
Davidson, J. P.	110
Davidson, James P.	109, 112
DeCastro, Rosalia P.	162
DeCastro, Rosalia S. (Sra.) (Mrs.)	162
Decker, William	244
Dejmal, Francis (Mr.)	126
Delaney, James Joseph	123
Delegacion General En Exilio Seccion De New York, 251 Cornelia Street, Brooklyn 21, New York	162
Denton, Mr.	86, 87
Denton, Mrs.	87
Denton, Weldon S.	88, 89
Desantiago, T. L.	162
Desmond, Mrs. Charles (Mary Ann)-	90
Desmond, Mary	89
DeValera	21
Dickinson, Reverend	79
Dickinson, Reverend William H.	75
Dickinson, Reverend William H., Jr.	73, 74, 81
Dickinson, Mrs. William H., Jr.	74
"Dirty Doug" Sanders	198, 199
Drake, Debby	42

- E -

Emrich, L.	197
Estrada, Vincent	188

- F -

Fannin, Governor Paul	58
FBI Report	3

DL 89-43

INDEX, Cont'd.

PAGE

- F, Cont'd. -

Feiler, Erich (Mr.)	197
Finnegan, Helen	107
F.I.U.R. Secretaria General, New York	162
Five Dollar Bill Furnished by Clifford B.	
Allore	116
Fleming, Mrs. Joseph N.	86
Foltz, Catherine	158
Ford, O. L.	120, 121
Fraction, Bernice H. (Mrs.)	235

- G -

Galeanu, Jacquet Baez	162
Gardner, Betty Mildred	129
Gardner, David Wesley	129
Gardner, G. D.	127
Gardner, Garrison Dean	122, 128, 130
Gardner, Muriel Mae	129
Garrett, J. O.	131-134
Garrison, Homer (Colonel)	166
Garzoto, Gino	136
Garzotto, Amedeo	135, 136
Gillin, John	8
Gold, John	70
Goldsmith, Roger	138, 139
Gollaher, L. P., Mr.	24
Gomaz, Peter	141
Gonzolas, Domingo	159
Graham, Billy	57
Gregory, Robert	152
Grimes, Mrs. Howard	75, 81
Guan	160
Guan, Angel Rodriguez	160, 161

INDEX, Cont'd.PAGE

- H -

Halbert, Guy	127
Hankins, Hank	144
Hankins, James Troy	143, 145
Hardin, W. Glen	51
Hathaway, Marjorie	146-148
Heath, Dr.	107
Hedrich, Francis (Mr.)	152
Henderson, Ben	27, 29, 30
Herber, John	73
Herder, Louis B., Special Agent Inspector, Office of Naval Intelligence	68
Hickman, Eugene, Patrolman, Tyler, Texas, Police Department	217
Hobbs, Elton	125
Holman, Arlean C.	153
Holman, John Taylor (Rev.)	149, 150
Huges, Judge Sarah T.	55
Hunter, Walter	207
Hunter, Walter Glover	208

- I -

Information from Charles Augustus McGovern	189
--	-----

- J -

Jackson, Marjorie	217, 219
Jackson, Mrs. Marjorie	218
James, Florine	193
Jeffrey, A. N.	184
Johnson, Mrs. Nova	97
Johnson, Paul B. (Gov.)	110, 114
Johnson, Mrs. Rosie Lee	90
Joiner, Bob	45
Jolin, Philip	154-156

- 267 -

DL 89-43

INDEX, Cont'd.

PAGE

- K -

Kamp	158
Kampner	158
Katherina	102
Kellerman, Roy (Agent)	53
Kempe, Edward Earl	157
"Kill the Kennedy Klan"	159
Kimbrough, Charles (Mr.)	165
Korth, Fred	68
Kraemer, August, GmbH., Stuttgart, Germany	197

- L -

Lane, Mark	54
Lemass, Sean	21
Lemker, Bob	229
Libre	162
License # PP 5 335 (Texas)	123
Line, Ruth Odessa Witts	167
Lines, Alfred Brown	167
Lines, Shalotie Mays	167
Lines, W. J. (Rev.)	165
Lines, William Jonathan	164, 166
Livingston, Mrs. Clyde	54
Lopez, Julia	190
Lucas, Mr.	235
Lutzell, Harry	190
Lyons, Charles E.	168, 172
Lyons, Myrtle (Mrs.)	170, 171, 173

- Mc -

McDonough, John	174, 175
McDonough, Kirby	174, 175
McMillan, Gordon	131-134
McNulty, Robert	19

- 268 -

INDEX, Cont'd.PAGE

- M -

Malone, Marshall W.	73
Maxey, Ann	200
Maxey, Anna	199
Maxey, Lloyd	200
Maya, Alberto Quintana	160
Maya, Juan Quintana	159, 161, 162
Maya, Ma (Sra.) (Mrs.)	160
Maya, Maria A. (Sra.) (Mrs.)	161
"Member of Latin American Labor Council of America"	178
Mendoza	178
Mendoza, Jessie	182
Mendoza, Jesus	187
Mendoza, Jesus Armando	187
Mendoza, Jesus T.	180, 188
Mendoza, Jesus Torres	177, 184
Mendoza, Joseph	182
Mendoza, Lydia	182
Mendoza, Manuela	182
Mendoza, Marie	182, 186, 187
Mendoza, Mary	182
Mendoza, Sylvia	182
Meyer, G. N. (Mrs.)	107
Mogovern, Charles Augustus	189, 190
Mogovern, Katherine	191
Moncada, Annie, El Paso Police Department	230
Montgomery, Ed	15
Montgomery, Florine	192
Montgomery, Verdella	192, 193
Moody, Robert John	194, 195
Moore, Dharlene	178
Morris, Jeanette W.	222
Morrison, Maria	139
Morrison, Mary	158
Mulo (?), Sr. Antonia Oranias	161
Mulo (?), Antonio Oranias (Sr.) (Mr.)	161
Mungiva, Manuela	184
Myrtle	172



DL 89-43

INDEX, Cont'd.

PAGE

- E -

Eel, Mr. Jelbart  
"Neues Europa"  
Newton, Miss Golda Louise

64  
196, 197  
91, 92

- O -

O'Brien, Jim  
O'Connor, Tim

240, 241  
4, 5

- P -

Partido Renducionario Cubano,  
Delegacion General En  
Patterson, Mrs.  
Paul, Betty Mildred  
Pitcock, Roger  
[Prime Minister Alec Douglas-Home

161  
139  
129 -  
8  
22]

- Q -

Quintana, Alberto Maya  
Quintana, J. (Sr.) (Mr.)  
Quintana, Juan  
Quintana, Juan Maya  
Quintana, R. J.

160  
159  
160, 161, 163  
159  
161

- R -

Radetsky, Ralph  
Radio Station KFML  
Reeder, Ed -  
Ricarde, Eunice  
Ricardi, J.  
Rice, E. Clarence (Dr.)  
Richardson, John

8  
3  
237  
160  
159  
178  
151

- 270 -

INDEX, Cont'd.PAGE

- R, Cont'd. -

Robinson, Mrs. Claudia	81
Robinson, Harley	204, 205
Robinson, Joseph	152
Robinson, Mr. Taylor	79
Robinson, Mrs. Taylor	75
Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Taylor	77, 78, 83, 84
Rockwell	175
Rodan, Nell	147
Rodriguez, Angel	160
Rouzer, Doctor	108

- S -

Sanders, "Dirty-Doug"	198, 199
Sanders, -Doug-	199-
Sanders, Douglas Buchanan	198, 200, 202
Sanders, Lawrence B.	201
Sanders, Margaret B. (Mrs.)	201, 202
Santiago, Georgina (Sra.) (Mrs.)	160
Santiago, Ronlia (Sra. (Mrs.)	160
Santiago, Rosalia (Sra.) (Mrs.)	159, 160, 162
Santiago, Rozsilia (Sra.) (Mrs.)	163
Saunders, Albert Claude	203, 204
Saunders, Claude	204
Schaefer	15
Schluetter, Franz	206, 208, 210
Schluetter, Fritz	208
Scott, Walter	53
Semanario Humoristico	162
Shafer, Leonard	19
Sharp, Larry (Mr.)	35
Sharp, Larry (Mrs.)	35, 36, 37
Sharp, W. B.	33-35
Shelton, Dr. Herbert M.	93, 98
Silva, -Ruth-Da-(Mrs.)	155-
Sines, Clifford	214

- 271 -

DL 84-43

INDEX, Cont'd.

- S, Cont'd. -

PAGE

Sines, Clyde	214
Sines, Dale	214
Sines, Donald Milford	211, 213, 215
Sines, Donnie	212
Sines, Jessie B.	214
Sines, John	214
Slaughter, Mrs. Ernest O. (Freddie)	216, 219
Slaughter, Mrs. Freddie	217, 218
Slover, Bill	98, 99
Smith, Bob	220, 221
Spain, Anita	235
Sr. Juan Fr Co Quintana Torres	160
Sra. Georgina Santiago	160
Sra. Ma Maya	160
Srta. Ma Del Carmen Torres	160
Standish, Mrs. Jeanette W., nee Morris	222, 223, 227
Stanich, Jeanette	223
Stanich, Jeanette W.	230
Stanish, Jeanette W.	230
Stevens, Mrs. Brack	86, 87
Stough, Winona	204
Sutherlin, Marshal	130
Sutherlin, Sally (Mrs.)	128, 130

- T -

Tatler Publishing Company, Washington, D.C.	231, 232
Thornton, Robert L., Jr.	221
Torres, Juan Fr Co Quintana	160
Torres, Ma Del Carmen (Srta.) (Miss)	160
Torres, Madel Carmen (Srta) (Miss)	161
Trenor, Howard	94

- V -

Vernon, A. G., City Marshal	204
Vincent, Juan	163
Vincente, Juan	160, 161

- 272 -

DL 85-43

INDEX, Cont'd.

PAGE

- V, Cont'd. -

Vinich, Mike	235
Vinich, Mike Milton	234, 237
"Voice of Spain, The", Article of 1/7/64	239-241

- W -

Wade, Henry	32
Wagner, Captain Frank	213
Welch, Robert H. W., Jr.	9
"Western Indian"	27, 29, 30
Wilhelm, Leo	67
Williams, Bob	53
Willis, K. L. (Mrs.)	42
Wolfe, Ben	260
Wolfe, Donald Ray	259, 260
Wright, Gladys (Mrs.)	255
Wright, Theodore	252, 253, 258

- Z -

Zielonko, Thadeus	144
Zigzag	162
Zupalupa, Mr.	235

FBI

William J. Gordon

X 625

443.712

PLEASE NOTE

THIS MAN WAS A PHONY  
AND AN HYPROCITE  
AND A LIAR—HIS  
DEMISE SHOULD HAVE  
BEEN SCHEDULED LONG  
AGO—THANK-GOD WE HAVE  
PEOPLE WITH COURAGE  
LIKE OSWALD

PS OVER

CITIZENS  
ACTION

JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

and the present state of affairs  
as shown in press picture of photograph  
of our two friends standing in the yard  
and in the company of Kennedy's two sons  
and to TATLER PUBLISHING CO.  
and TATLER PRESS, WASH. & BOSTON



TATLER PUBLISHING CO

647 NATIONAL PRESS BLDG

WASHINGTON 4-DC

D-98

FBI

LABORATORY



STOP TRYING TO  
 SELL JUNK  
 A DECENT RED  
 BLOODED AMERICAN  
 WOULD NOT BUY  
 SUCH JUNK  
 THANK YOU

HENRY J. TAYLOR WRITES

Pro-Red Takeover in

Engineered by Cubans



EXCERPTS from the book "The Red Takeover" by Henry J. Taylor. The book is a collection of articles from the "New York Times" and other sources, showing the extent of the Red takeover in the United States. It is a must-read for anyone who is concerned about the future of the United States.

D-98  
 FBI  
 LABORATORY

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
BUREAU OF PRISONS

INMATE REQUEST TO STAFF MEMBER

Date Nov 22 63

To: William H. McCallister  
(Name and title of officer)

SUBJECT: State completely but briefly the problem on which you desire assistance. (Give details.)

you people have the wrong man i know  
who shot the president cause he got out  
of the Federal prison while back  
was all he talked about. Don't  
want to see a wrong man and want  
for a wrong done by on this.

(Use other side of page if more space is needed)

ACTION REQUESTED: (State exactly how you believe your request may be handled; that is, exactly what you think should be done, and how.)

I'm not going to sign this on the planet  
cause I want to thank to be sure if I'm  
doing the right thing and cause if I'm  
here that I should wait before I can write

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_ No: \_\_\_\_\_

Work assignment: \_\_\_\_\_ Living quarters: \_\_\_\_\_

Grade standing: (1st, 2nd, 3rd): \_\_\_\_\_

NOTE: If you follow instructions in preparing your request, it can be disposed of more promptly and intelligently. You will be interviewed, if necessary, in order to satisfactorily handle your request. Your failure to specifically state your problem may result in no action being taken.

DISPOSITION: (Do not write in this space) \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_



JFK  
ASSASSINATION  
62-109060  
SECTION 57

COPY

2  
M. J. FERRELL  
FOUNDATION  
courtesy THE AARP



1 - Mr. Belmont  
1 - Mr. Rosen  
1 - Mr. Malley  
1 - Mr. Shroder  
1 - Mr. Raupach

REC-7A

2794

April 2, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

EX-103

Honorable J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel  
The President's Commission  
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of March 16, 1964, in which you requested information concerning the room at 1026 North Beckley Street, Dallas, Texas, which was occupied by Lee Harvey Oswald.

Enclosed are four copies of a memorandum containing results of an examination of this room and comments furnished by Mrs. A. C. Johnson, owner.

With the submission of this memorandum your request of March 16, 1964, is completed.

BY COURIER SERVICE  
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,  
J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (4)

- 62-109060  
1- 62- 109090 (President's Commission)  
1-105- 82555 (Lee Harvey Oswald)  
1- Mr. R. E. Lentz

- Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- Belmont \_\_\_\_\_
- Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
- Casper \_\_\_\_\_
- Callahan \_\_\_\_\_
- Conrad \_\_\_\_\_
- DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_
- Evans \_\_\_\_\_
- Gale \_\_\_\_\_
- Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_
- Tavel \_\_\_\_\_
- Trotter \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Holmes \_\_\_\_\_
- Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

ENCLOSURE  
(10)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

REC'D-READING ROOM  
APR 2 11 15 AM '64

155-28-50

V.

P

RTS

JS

Q

**NOTE:**

Commission by letter 3/16/64 advised Oswald told Duell Wesley Frazier on 11/21/63 he wanted to return to his room to pick up curtain rods. The Commission desired the Bureau to examine the room and determine if there were curtains in the room now; were there curtains in the room on 11/21/63; are windows in the room suitable for curtains or do the windows have shades or venetian blinds and did Mrs. Johnson, owner, have any information as to whether Oswald may in fact have wanted to hang curtains. These questions have been answered and request is completed.

FBI

Date: 3/28/64

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL  
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,  
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS  
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re Bureau airtel to Dallas, 3/17/64, forwarding a copy of the President's Commission letter dated March 16, 1964, requesting the FBI to examine LEE HARVEY OSWALD's room at 1026 North Beckley Street, Dallas, Texas, to ascertain the answers to certain questions.

Enclosed herewith are ten copies of a letterhead memorandum reflecting an examination of OSWALD's room at 1026 North Beckley Street, together with information furnished by the owner and landlady, Mrs. A. C. (GLADYS) JOHNSON.

The examination of the room and interview with Mrs. JOHNSON were conducted by SA's A. RAYMOND SWITZER and EUGENE F. PETRAKIS on March 20, 1964.

Information reflected in this letterhead memorandum is being included in the next report submitted in the OSWALD caption case.

Enc. (10)

RPG/ds (2)

(5)

REC-38 62-109060-2794

17 MAR 30 1964

4/3

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_

Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_

M

Per \_\_\_\_\_



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

Dallas, Texas  
March 28, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD  
ALSO KNOWN AS  
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

On March 20, 1964, Mrs. A. C. (GLADYS) JOHNSON, 1026 North Beckley Street, Dallas, Texas, was interviewed by representatives of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in an effort to establish additional information concerning LEE HARVEY OSWALD's statement to BUELL WESLEY FRAZIER on November 21, 1963, that he wanted to return to Irving, Texas, to pick up curtain rods. At the time of the interview with Mrs. JOHNSON, a thorough examination was made of the room occupied by LEE HARVEY OSWALD immediately prior to the assassination.

Mrs. JOHNSON advised that she is the owner of the residence at 1026 North Beckley where she and her husband reside and that, in addition, they rent several rooms to the public.

Mrs. JOHNSON exhibited the room which had been occupied by LEE HARVEY OSWALD prior to November 22, 1963.

This room is located on the north side of the house and access to it is gained from the dining room through two thirty-two inch solid wooden double doors. The room measures approximately five feet in width and approximately thirteen and one-half feet in length.

The entry doors are located on the south wall of the room and the north wall is comprised of four double-hung wooden sash windows, each approximately thirty-two inches in width and equally spaced along the wall.

The five-foot east wall likewise has one thirty-two inch double-hung wooden sash window centered in the wall.

COPIES DESTROYED

4 JUL 20 1972

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD  
ALSO KNOWN AS  
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

The west wall is solid and the entire room is painted a light aqua color.

-- All of the five windows are fitted with venetian blinds and the entire north wall is spanned with a room-length traverse rod on which are hung floor length draperies covering the entire north wall. The east wall is similarly spanned by a floor length drapery of the same material.

The room is furnished with a single iron-rail bed located in the northeast corner of the room, a large wooden movable wardrobe in the southwest corner of the room, a small plastic-top table north of the wardrobe, and a night stand next to the head of the bed in the southeast corner on which sits a table lamp. On the linoleum-tiled floor are two small throw rugs. A light fixture containing only a light bulb and no shade is fastened in the center of the north wall.

Mrs. JOHNSON advised the room is in essentially the same condition as when occupied by LEE HARVEY OSWALD with the exception of the new draperies.

Mrs. JOHNSON advised that the room formerly occupied by LEE HARVEY OSWALD at that address had curtains over all the windows at the time OSWALD occupied it. Mrs. JOHNSON said double doors opened into OSWALD's room and directly across from these doors running the entire length of the room were a series of wooden double-hung windows. Above these windows, Mrs. JOHNSON stated, was one flat-type curtain rod composed of a number of sections of the five and ten-cent store variety, which was fastened above the windows and extended the entire length of the room. At each end of the rod thirty-inch pink side-drapes were hung with white lace curtains in between. She advised that venetian blinds covered each window. Mrs. JOHNSON said upon entering this room there was on the right, or end, wall one wooden double-hung window which was also covered by a

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD  
ALSO KNOWN AS  
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

venetian blind and over which hung a white lace curtain. Mrs. JOHNSON said that because of all of the windows in this small room, it was very light and cheerful.

Mrs. JOHNSON stated that when the Dallas, Texas, Police searched this room following OSWALD's arrest, they bent the rod which held the drapes and curtains. Consequently, she stated, she had the old rod taken down and replaced it with a traverse rod and aqua-colored acetate drapes. A traverse rod and the same color drapes replaced the lace curtain which was on the end wall window.

Mrs. JOHNSON said OSWALD had not been engaged by her to hang any curtain rods nor did he ask her permission to hang any curtain rods. Further, she stated, OSWALD did not at any time make any mention to her of replacing the curtains in his room.

1-Mr. Belmont - Encl.  
1-Mr. Rosen - Encl.  
1-Mr. Sullivan - Encl.  
1-Mr. Malley - Encl.

April 2, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel  
The President's Commission  
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In accordance with the oral request of Mr. Melvin Eisenberg on March 31, 1964, the items of evidence listed on the attached sheet were delivered to Mr. Eisenberg on April 1, 1964.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

APR 3 1964

Enclosure

62-109060

NOTE: C15 is Oswald's revolver and C55 - C59 are five .38 Special cartridges removed by the Dallas PD from Oswald's pants pocket at the time of his arrest.

RAF:fch  
(10)

The request for these items was made to  
SA Cortlandt Cunningham of the Laboratory.

BY COURIER S/C

COMM-FBI

APR 3 1964

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

REC'D-READING ROOM

APR 7 1 11 PM '64

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

April 2, 1964

ITEMS NUMBERED

C15

C55

C56

C57

C58

C59

1 APR 8 1964

ENCLOSURE

62-100000-2795



FBI

Date: 3/31/64

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL \_\_\_\_\_  
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, WFO (89-75)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS TEXAS, ...  
11/22/63  
(OO:DALLAS)

ReWFOairtels to the Bureau 3/26 and 3/30/64.

Enclosed to Bureau and Dallas are three and 25  
copies, respectively, of FD 302 setting forth subsequent  
information received from ROBERT CLEARY, Washington, D.C.,  
concerning his most recent contact with GLENN T. CARTHON, Jr.  
Referenced airtel 3/30/64 was also sent to PH and BA as  
these offices have outstanding investigation concerning  
CARTHON.

CARTHON SHOULD BE CONSIDERED AS POSSIBLY BEING  
ARMED AND DANGEROUS.

- 3 - Bureau (Enc. 3)
- 2 - Dallas (Enc. 25) (89-43)
- 1 - WFO

GLM:elw  
(6)

AIRTEL

2 ENCLOSURES

*Handwritten notes and stamps:*  
- 3 cc's to Pres Comm  
- 4/13/64  
- 4-3  
- REC 16  
- 4/14  
- 62-10706  
- 279  
- 2796  
- additional info  
- made available  
- 6-4-64

APR 1 1964

E C - VICK

Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 3/31/64

Mr. ROBERT CLEARY, Assistant to the Vice President in Charge of the Insurance Department, Weaver Brothers, Inc., 15th Street and New York Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C., furnished the following information concerning a telephone conversation he had on March 30, 1964, with GLENN T. CARTRON, JR.:

-- At approximately 10:55 a.m. CARTRON called CLEARY stating he was then in a department store in downtown Washington, D.C., having just arrived in Washington from Salisbury, Maryland. CARTRON inquired as to the success CLEARY had in arranging for an appointment with someone in the Department of Justice. CLEARY told CARTRON he had spoken with an FBI representative to which CARTRON expressed appreciation and the subject matter of an appointment with representatives of the Department of Justice was not further discussed.

CARTRON then related to CLEARY that he had been arrested over the past week end by the Wicomico County Police at Salisbury, Maryland, and had been "run in" for a psychiatric examination. He told CLEARY that the police had also found a gun in the glove compartment of his car at the time of his arrest. CARTRON said he told the police they could not take any action against him for possessing the gun since the U.S. Constitution gives a citizen the right to bear arms. CARTRON then told of having been fired from his job at Salisbury, Maryland, and was given \$600 by his boss at the time he was fired. CARTRON then made the statement that his boss, name not disclosed, was an arch segregationist. CARTRON did not give further information to CLEARY regarding his arrest or loss of his job. He did state that he was going to set up his own company and compete with the company which had just fired him. He said he bought a building at 833 West Main Street, Salisbury, Maryland, from which he will operate and spoke of his intention to refinance his Savannah, Georgia, home in order to obtain working capital. CARTRON asked CLEARY to recommend an attorney who could be used to represent him in the event he is "picked up." CARTRON did not explain why he thought he might be arrested but did comment that he feels he is under constant surveillance.

COPIES DESTROYED

44 DEC 29 1972

On 3/30/64 at Washington, D.C. File # WFO 89-75

by SA GEORGE L. MIDKIFF/elw Date dictated 3/31/64

ENCLOSURE

WFO 89-75

2

CARTHON indicated he would remain in Washington overnight but did not indicate where he would stay. He requested that CLEARY meet with him on the night of March 30, 1964, but CLEARY said he told CARTHON he had other plans inasmuch as he does not want to be further associated with or contacted by CARTHON. He commented that CARTHON seemed more rational than when he previously was in contact with him on March 19 and 20, 1964.

FBI

Date: 3/27/64

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT

(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTELAIRMAIL

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, CINCINNATI (62-2758) (RUC)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN F. KENNEDY, 11/22/63  
DALLAS, TEXAS

Re Bureau airtel to Cincinnati, 3/25/64, copies to Dallas and New Orleans, requesting amended FD-302, furnished with Cincinnati airtel 3/19/64, because of several visible erasures, appearing in paragraph one.

Enclosed for the Bureau are two copies of retyped FD-302, for Dallas, 25 copies, and for New Orleans, two copies, covering interview of GEORGE COLTON on 3/17/64.

- (3) - Bureau (Enc - 2)
- 2 - Dallas (Enc - 25) (89-43)
- 2 - New Orleans (Enc - 2)
- 1 - Cincinnati

TPE:clh  
(8)

NOT RECORDED

10 MAR 30 1964

UNREC

Approved: 79 APR 9-1964

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

M

Per

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

## Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 3-31-64

FROM : M. A. Jones ✓

SUBJECT: WILLIAM MANCHESTER  
AUTHOR OF BOOK REGARDING  
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Tolson	
Belmont	
Mohr	
Casper	
Callahan	
Conrad	
DeLoach	
Evans	
Malone	
Rosen	
Sullivan	
Tavel	
Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Holmes	
Gandy	

BACKGROUND:

Your memorandum to Mr. Mohr, 3-30-64, noted Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy had invited captioned individual to do a book concerning the six days surrounding the assassination which would be published in 1968. Ed Guthman of the Department told you that Manchester and Mrs. Kennedy were anxious that the Director meet Manchester and briefly tell him of the information the Director received from Dallas concerning the fact that the President had been shot and about the Director's immediate notification of the Attorney General. Guthman said that no questions would be asked concerning the FBI investigation of the assassination.

BIOGRAPHICAL DATA RE/ MANCHESTER: - *summary**mid  
okla*

According to the publication, "Contemporary Authors," Manchester was born on 4-1-22 in Attleboro, Massachusetts. He was married in 1948 and, as of 1962, had two children. He received an A.B. degree from the University of Massachusetts in 1946 and an A.M. degree from the University of Missouri in 1947. He served in the U.S. Marine Corps from 1942 to 1945 and attained the rank of sergeant. From 1945 to 1946, he was a reporter for "The Daily Oklahoman"; from 1947 to 1954, a reporter and foreign correspondent for "The Baltimore Sun"; and since 1955, he has been Managing Editor of the Wesleyan University Press, Middletown, Connecticut. Since 1951, he has had several books published, both fiction and nonfiction, including "Portrait of a President," the well-known, best-selling profile of President Kennedy. He has also been a contributor to numerous national magazines including, "Harper's," "The Reporter," "Saturday Review," "Holiday," "The Nation," "Esquire" and "The Saturday Evening Post."

*CANN*1 - Mr. DeLoach  
1 - Miss Holmes

CJH:jol (8)

UNREC.

66 APR 8 1964

CRIME RESEARCH

M. A. Jones to DeLoach  
RE: WILLIAM MANCHESTER

INFORMATION IN BUFILES:

Bufiles reflect that we have had considerable cordial correspondence with Manchester since 1955. On 7-27-55, Manchester wrote a letter to the Director which began, "Since last we met in Maryland I have left the staff of the Baltimore Sun and joined American Education Publications, publishers of weekly newspapers for high school students." Manchester requested that the Director prepare an article on youthful criminality. Our files contained <sup>110</sup>/references to Manchester's alleged meeting with the Director, nor did we have any information identifiable with him. Consequently, a field check was requested which reflected that Manchester was a writer of excellent reputation who was employed as Assistant Managing Editor of American Education Publications, a subsidiary of Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut. He was subsequently furnished the requested article which was published in three of his nationally distributed high school papers. (94-48768)

Pursuant to the request of Manchester, in 1958 the Director furnished written answers to a list of questions submitted by the members of the staffs of Manchester's school papers. These questions concerned youthful criminality, communism and other phases of the Bureau's work. The material was to be published in three school papers distributed by Manchester's organization. Later in that same year, the Director's biography was included in a book of biographies prepared for classroom use by Manchester's firm and Manchester sent a copy of it to the Director. (94-1-17192)

RECOMMENDATION:

For the Director's information.

✓

82

MA

10/13

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

## Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad *JWC*

DATE: March 31, 1964

FROM : W. D. Griffith *W.D.G.*SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD  
IS - R - CUBA

2797

Tolson	
Belmont	✓
Mohr	
Casper	
Callahan	
DeLoach	✓
Evans	
Malone	
Rosen	
Sullivan	✓
Tavel	
Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Holmes	
Gandy	

*2- Griffith*

Pursuant to the telephonic request of Mr. Eisenberg of the President's Commission on 3/27/64, the exhibits listed below were delivered to Mr. Eisenberg on 3/30/64 by SA James C. Cadigan.

Three original color sketches prepared by Government pathologist depicting the course and direction of the bullets that struck the President (Commission exhibits 335, 336, and 338)

Three photographs each of Commission exhibits 344 through 360, 365 through 367, 385, 386, 388 through 390, and 393 through 398 (See descriptive listing attached)

Additional photographs are in the process of being made to fulfill the Commission's request for photographs of exhibit items collected by the Commission, each of which bear a Commission exhibit number. It is expected this portion of what amounts to a continuing project will be completed later this week and a confirmatory letter will then be sent to the Commission.

ACTION: A letter to the Commission separately confirming delivery of the three original color sketches is being sent.

Enclosures (3)

105-32555

- 1 - Mr. Belmont  
2 - Mr. Rosen (Mr. Rogge Room 5730)  
2 - Mr. Sullivan (Mr. Stokes Room 645 2)

CIC:DED:fa

6 MAY 7 1964

79 MAY 8 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-4700-2403

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NUMBER

DESCRIPTION

- 344 Photograph of 1961 Lincoln Continental 2-door convertible hardtop, taken from right side.
- 345 Photograph of same vehicle as mentioned in Exhibit 344 with top up, taken from rear.
- 346 Photograph of same vehicle as mentioned in Exhibit 344, taken from right side above and depicting interior.
- 347 Aerial view of downtown Dallas, Texas.
- 348 Photograph of Texas School Book Depository Building.
- 349 Photograph of windshield of same vehicle as mentioned in Exhibit 344 depicting an indentation on the metal framework of the windshield.
- 350 Photograph of windshield of same vehicle as mentioned in Exhibit 344 taken from outside the car front looking toward the car depicting a crack in the windshield on the driver's side.
- 351 Windshield which was removed from vehicle noted in Exhibit 344.
- 352 Photograph of rear seat of same vehicle as mentioned in Exhibit 344 taken from above depicting condition of rear seat after occupants were removed on November 22, 1963.
- 353 Photograph of same scene as Exhibit 352 taken from different angle.
- 354 Aerial view of Main, Houston and Elm Streets in downtown Dallas, Texas.
- 355 Copy of Daily Shift Report of Friday, November 22, 1963, of Secret Service Vice President Detail.
- 356 Same photograph as Exhibit 348 of Texas School Book Depository Building. (Marked by Rowland)
- 357 Copy of statement of Arnold Louis Rowland taken by Sheriff's Department, County of Dallas, Texas, on Nov. 22, 1963.

62-109060

ENCLOSURE



COMMISSION EXHIBIT NUMBERDESCRIPTION

358	Copy of statement made by Arnold Louis Howland to SAs James W. Swinford and Paul E. Wulff of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on November 24, 1963.
359	Aerial view of downtown Dallas, Texas (Marked by James Richard Worrell, Jr.)
360	Same photograph as Exhibit 348 of Texas School Book Depository Building but different picture.
365	Aerial view of downtown Dallas, Texas, at scene of assassination. (Marked by Amos Lee Euins)
366	Same photograph as Exhibit 348 of Texas School Book Depository Building, but different picture. (Marked by Amos Lee Euins)
367	Copy of statement of Amos Lee Euins taken by SAs Wulff's Department, County of Dallas, Texas, on November 25, 1963.
385	Printed chart showing wounds.
386	Printed chart showing wounds.
388	Printed chart showing wounds.
389	Color print of movie film frame.
390	Color print of movie film frame.
396	Color print of movie film frame.
397	Working papers associated with Haval Medical School Autopsy Report 468-272.
398	Color print of movie film frame.

62-109060-

ENCLOSURE

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NUMBER

DESCRIPTION

393	C-29	(FBI Item c29) Suit coat worn by President Kennedy at time of assassination.
394	C-32	(FBI Item c32) Shirt worn by President Kennedy at time of assassination.
395	C-31	(FBI Item c31) Tie worn by President Kennedy at time of assassination.

62-109060 -

ENCLOSURE

FILE

**FBI**

**Date: 3/19/64**

Transmit the following in

(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL

**AIRMAIL**

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO DIRECTOR FBI (62-109060) (105-82555) (44-24016)

FROM -- SAC DALLAS (89-43)

**ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN  
FITZGERALD KENNEDY, 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS  
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING  
BUFILE 62-109060  
DALLAS 89-43**

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka  
IS-R-CUBA  
BUFILE 105-82555  
DALLAS 100-10461

JACK L. RUBY, aka;  
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka (Deceased) - VICTIM  
CIVIL RIGHTS  
BUFILE 44-24016  
DALLAS 44-1639

EX 101  
REC 41

ReButel 12/12/63 to all SACs setting out reporting procedures to be followed in connection with captioned matters, and Dallas airtel to Bureau 3/17/64 with copies to all Continental offices not receiving instant communication.

1 APR 2 1964

- (10) - Bureau
- 2 - Albany (62-1946)
- 2 - Atlanta (105-3193)
- 2 - Birmingham
- 2 - Butte
- 2 - Charlotte (105-1731)
- 2 - Indianapolis (105-3399)
- 2 - Jacksonville (105-824)
- 2 - Knoxville (105-528)
- 2 - Little Rock (105-406)
- 2 - Dallas

- 2 - Louisville (105-620)
- 2 - Minneapolis (105-2564)
- 2 - Mobile (89-25)
- 2 - Newark
- 2 - New Haven (100-18158)
- 2 - Norfolk (89-17)
- 2 - Omaha (89-20)
- 2 - Richmond
- 2 - Savannah (105-801)
- 2 - Seattle (89-47)

RPG: vm  
(50)

Sent

**N**

50

Special Agent in Charge

Referenced Dallas airtel set forth certain information, instructions; and requests of those offices which had conducted considerable investigation in captioned matter. Offices receiving instant airtel are being advised of certain information contained in referenced Dallas airtel as follows:

As Office of Origin, Dallas is setting forth the following information, instructions, and requests to those offices which have conducted considerable investigation in the above related matters in order that the various instructions and requests from the Bureau can be carried out and the Bureau's responsibilities fulfilled. It has become necessary to re-evaluate instructions issued during the early stages of this investigation with regard to reporting procedures. Initially, it was sufficient to submit certain information by Letterhead Memorandum as it was only necessary to disseminate such information to the U. S. Secret Service or one of the other government agencies. Since the establishment of the President's Commission, the Bureau desires that the Commission be furnished with the results of all investigation conducted in connection with the assassination. This of necessity includes individuals and situations having little or no direct connection with the assassination.

The above-captioned cases are in existence in the Dallas Office in connection with the assassination and subsequent events. In connection with the first captioned case above, every effort is being made to include in this file allegations alleging some person or persons other than OSWALD committed the assassination. This includes numerous complaints from persons of questionable mentality and who appear mentally unstable or disturbed. The Bureau has instructed that each of such allegations must be fully resolved and reported as the President's Commission has indicated a desire to receive all information pertaining to all investigation conducted concerning the assassination and related matters. In some instances, certain allegations are received that do not indicate a connection or reference to OSWALD, but upon checking into them it is determined such allegations do pertain to OSWALD. In such instances, such investigation may have been reported in the first of the above-captioned cases, but every effort is being made to avoid placing anything in the first captioned case which has to do with OSWALD or his connection with the assassination.

The Bureau in many instances has sent communications carrying the first caption above although the subject matter indicates it pertains to OSWALD and/or the evidence gathered in the investigation into the assassination, and the Bureau has requested that in replying to their communications, such

communications bear the same caption as the communication making the request. Dallas is abiding by this request but where the subject matter pertains to OSWALD or the evidence in connection with the assassination, Dallas is filing such communications in the second captioned case set forth above.

In many instances, auxiliary offices have reported the results of their investigation concerning a miscellaneous allegation not involving OSWALD or connected with OSWALD by Letterhead Memorandum and in some instances have included the results of such investigation in reports bearing the second caption above.

The most logical facility for advising the President's Commission of investigative results is by report. The Bureau has instructed Dallas, as Office of Origin, to coordinate the assembling and submission of reports under the first caption above. It is requested therefore that each office receiving this communication fully cooperate to enable Dallas to handle its responsibilities in this connection. Each office should continue to submit its own reports in matters pertaining to LEE HARVEY OSWALD and/or the assassination insofar as it relates to OSWALD.

Before Dallas can submit the reports requested by the Bureau in the first captioned case (Dallas 89-43), it will be necessary that all investigation previously reported by Letterhead Memorandum and other communications such as teletypes, airtels and letters be incorporated in appropriate FD-302s or inserts. All files relating to this matter must be thoroughly and meticulously reviewed to insure all investigation is logically resolved and 25 copies of inserts or FD-302s submitted to Dallas. It is recognized that considerable retyping will be required, but this retyping must be handled by each individual office receiving this communication in order that the retyping at Dallas is held to an absolute minimum. The day-to-day urgent requests of Dallas in connection with this matter are of such volume that for Dallas to handle the retyping of material submitted by other offices is not feasible. The investigative results which normally would have been prepared on FD-302s, but which were not so prepared in view of their incorporation in a Letterhead Memorandum, should now be retyped on a FD-302 where appropriate. The usual five-day dictation rule for FD-302s will of necessity have to be suspended for this particular project only and must be strictly adhered to in the future.

These investigations initiated as a result of the assassination, but of necessity reported under a different title and character than those reflected in this communication, such as Fraud Against the Government and Extortion cases, will have to be identified by each office receiving this communication and 25 copies of all FD-302s and inserts in connection with the investigation in these cases furnished to Dallas for inclusion in a subsequent Dallas report bearing the first caption above. It is suggested that in this respect that at the time a Fraud Against the Government, Extortion or other case arising out of the assassination is closed, that the complete results be forwarded to Dallas for inclusion in a Dallas report along with other allegations which have been completely resolved.

Separate inserts and FD-302s should be prepared in each instance where a specific allegation is concerned and a subject matter heading such as the name of the individual against whom the allegation is made or other appropriate identifying data should be included. In the case of the Fraud Against the Government, Extortion and other cases, the actual title used in such cases would be an appropriate heading. In all instances the complete resolving of the allegation is necessary before the insert can be included in the report. In connection with inserts prepared where the source has requested his identity be protected, it will be necessary to furnish Dallas an appropriate administrative insert reflecting the identity of the source. T symbols cannot be used in this report. A statement on the administrative insert such as: "The source who requested his identity not be divulged and who furnished information concerning JOHN DOE reflected in this report is BILL JONES, etc."

The investigative insert reflecting the information from such a source should begin with a statement such as: "On (date) an individual who requested his identity not be divulged, but who has furnished reliable information in the past (or who has furnished insufficient information in the past to determine his reliability), advised, etc."

Each office receiving this communication which received an allegation resulting in subsequent investigation must prepare an appropriate insert disclosing the "predication" or "basis" for the investigation. Where leads are indicated to completely resolve an allegation, the office developing same should set out the necessary leads to completely resolve the allegation.

Where an office has already included in a report under one of the above described captions, certain information relating to an allegation, it will be permissible to state in an insert for the details of the report being prepared by Dallas, a statement such as: "The following (or the foregoing) investigation supplements that contained on pages \_\_\_\_\_ of the report of SA \_\_\_\_\_, dated \_\_\_\_\_ at \_\_\_\_\_, captioned (title of report) concerning, etc."

This will enable the President's Commission and any other agency to whom such reports have been and are being disseminated to locate the results of investigation which completely resolve a particular allegation. However, every effort is now being made to report the complete results of investigation pertaining to a specific allegation in the same report.

It is pointed out that the submission of Letterhead Memoranda is a device being used by the Bureau for expeditiously furnishing certain results of investigation to the President's Commission or some other agency and does not preclude the necessity for submission in report form subsequent thereto in order that the continuity of a particular report will not be disjointed or not clear.

The Bureau has directed that the property statement not be included on Letterhead Memoranda where it is known such Letterhead Memoranda are going to be disseminated to the President's Commission.

The Bureau has strongly pointed out that all material contained in reports and other communications in the above captioned cases must be meticulously prepared with the utmost care given to grammar, spelling, punctuation, and sentence structure. Therefore, each office before forwarding Dallas 25 copies of any insert or FD-302 should make absolutely sure that such material is "letter perfect".

Each office receiving this communication should immediately commence preparation of the requested information in the proper form as described above and furnish same to Dallas as it is completed with respect to each specific allegation. The entire review and submission in appropriate form to Dallas must be completed by April 15, 1964.

DL 89-43

Ten copies of this communication are being furnished the Bureau and it is suggested the Bureau may desire to furnish the Legats at Bern, Bonn, London, Mexico City, Paris, and Rome with a copy of same.



REPORT  
of the



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Malley

Mr. Josse E. Curry  
Chief of Police  
Dallas, Texas

March 31, 1964

Airmail

*Buttigan*

This examination has been made with the understanding that the evidence is connected with an official investigation of a criminal matter and that the Laboratory report will be used for official purposes only, related to the investigation or a subsequent criminal prosecution. Authorization cannot be granted for the use of the Laboratory report in connection with a civil proceeding.

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,  
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS,  
TEXAS; MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION  
CONCERNING

John Edgar Hoover, Director

YOUR NO.  
FBI FILE NO. 62-109060  
LAB. NO. PC-79846 BX HB

Examination requested by: FBI, Dallas

Reference: Letter from FBI, Dallas dated 3/14/64

Examination requested: Firearms - Spectrographic

Specimens:

PEC 41

62-109060-2788

Evidence listed on attached page received from FBI, Dallas  
on 3/16/64

XEROX MAILED 3  
APR 3 1964  
COMM-FBI

1 - FBI, Dallas (100-10461) Enclosures (6)

Note to FBI, Dallas on Page 4.

NOTE: One copy of each of the  
three photographs and an itemized  
list are being attached to yellow  
file copy of this report.

(continued on next page)

- Tolson
- Belmont
- Mohr
- Casper
- Callahan
- Conrad
- DeLoach
- Evans
- Gale
- Rosen
- Sullivan
- Tavel
- Trotter
- Tele. Room
- Holmes
- Gandy

ENCLOSURE  
Page 12

APR 6 1964  
MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

MAR 31 4 37 PM '64

REC'D - READING ROOM

C251 Bullet from Officer Tippit (No. 1)  
C252 Bullet from Officer Tippit (No. 2)  
C253 Bullet from Officer Tippit (No. 3)

**Results of examination:**

The C251 bullet is a caliber .38 Special copper-coated lead bullet of Winchester-Western manufacture. This bullet weighs 154.1 grains and was fired from a barrel rifled with five lands and grooves, right twist.

The C252 bullet is a caliber .38 Special lead bullet of Remington-Peters manufacture. This bullet weighs 154.8 grains. It was fired from a barrel rifled with five lands and grooves, right twist.

The C253 bullet is a copper-coated lead bullet of Winchester-Western manufacture. This bullet weighs 155.7 grains and was fired from a barrel rifled with five lands and grooves, right twist.

A portion of the surface of each bullet, C251, C252 and C253, is mutilated; however, microscopic marks remain on these bullets for comparison purposes. The C251, C252 and C253 bullets were compared with each other and with test bullets obtained from Oswald's revolver, C15, the .38 Special Smith and Wesson revolver, Serial No. V510210, Assembly No. 65248. No conclusion could be reached as to whether or not C251 through C253 were fired from the same weapon or whether or not they were fired from C15. In addition, it was found that even consecutive .38 Special bullets test fired from the C15 revolver could not be identified with each other. In this connection, it should be noted that the barrel of C15 was designed for .38 S & W bullets and, therefore, it is slightly larger in diameter than barrels designed for .38 Special bullets. Firing of undersized bullets could cause erratic passage of the bullets down the barrel, resulting in individual microscopic characteristics which are not consistent. The barrel of the weapon could also be changing due to the accumulation of lead in the barrel or to wear. That one or both of the above conditions existed is apparent from the fact that consecutive .38 Special test bullets obtained from the C15 revolver could not be identified with each other.

Smith and Wesson revolvers such as C15 are among the weapons producing general rifling characteristics of the type found on C251, C252 and C253.

The lead alloy of the C251, C253 and C13 (the first bullet submitted by the Dallas Police Department in the Tippit case) Winchester-Western copper-coated bullets was spectrographically

examined. This lead alloy was found to be qualitatively similar in composition to the lead alloy of the Western copper-coated bullets in the C51, C52, C55, C56, C57, C58, C59 and C137 cartridges. It is noted that these cartridges were among those obtained from the C15 revolver, Lee Harvey Oswald's pocket and the U. S. Secret Service.

The lead alloy comprising the C252 Remington-Peters bullet was spectrographically examined and found to be qualitatively similar in composition to the lead alloy comprising the Remington-Peters bullets in the C53, C54 and C138 cartridges, the remaining cartridges from the above sources.

Specimens C251 through C253 are being retained in the FBI Laboratory.

Note to FBI, Dallas:

This report confirms and supplements the teletype report sent to your office on March 26, 1964.

The President's Commission has been advised by letter dated March 27, 1964, of the results of the examinations set forth in this report. Therefore, your office does not have to prepare this information for dissemination to the Commission.

The President's Commission was also furnished with photographs of the three bullets and it therefore will not have to be furnished photographs by your office. Attached for your use are two copies each of the three photographs.

EXPEDITE3/18/64  
shFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICELaboratory Work Sheet

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD File # 62-109060  
KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS; Lab. # PC-79846 BX HB  
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

Examination requested by: FBI, Dallas (100-10561) Airtel 3/14/64  
Examination requested: Firearms (Guns & Ammun.) Date received: 3/16/64 hw  
Result of Examination: Spectrographic Examination by: ~~Frazier~~  
Heiberger ✓

Specimens submitted for examination

Q500 C251 Bullet from Officer Tippit. (No. 1)  
Q501 C252 Bullet from Officer Tippit (No. 2)  
Q502 C253 Bullet from Officer Tippit (No. 3)

*7.6. 100-10561*

3/24/64

St 71, 4X10 JA Carbonaceous

2-1/2 in 30 sec High

				SO	PB	Si	CU	Ag	Fe	Mg	K	Sm
C-251	Q 500			+	++	-	±	15	15	-	±	0
C-253	Q 502											
C-23	Q 13	Western										
C-51	Q 78	Copper										
C-52	Q 79	Picked										
		bullet										
C-55	Q 82			+		-	±			-	±	
C-56	Q 83											
C-57	Q 84											
C-58	Q 85											
C-59	Q 86											
C-137	Q 177											
C-252	Q 501	Lead		±								
C-53	Q 80	Bullet										
C-54	Q 81	R-F										
C-138	Q 178											

Copper picked bullet - Lead number 250-12  
 4th bullet - number 250-12

$\frac{79846}{-}$

274995-29  
2-34-6  
1744  
12-1846  
030901-03

**Q500      C251    Bullet from Officer Tippit (#1)**

**Q501      C252    Bullet from Officer Tippit (#2)**

**Q502      C253    Bullet from Officer Tippit (#3)**

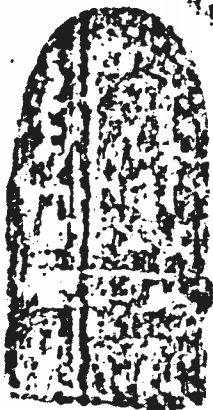


# COMMISSION EXHIBIT



# COMMISSION EXHIBIT





FBI

Date: 3/23/64

REC-52

ENCLOSURE

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL

AIR MAIL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN  
FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22,  
1963, DALLAS, TEXAS  
MISCELLANEOUS, INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re Bureau airtel to Dallas, 3/13/64, requesting Dallas to institute appropriate investigation concerning an allegation contained in an article from the "New York Journal American" dated February 23, 1964, by BOB CONSIDINE alleging that a BETTY (MOONEY) MAC DONALD, who had allegedly worked as a stripper at the Carousel Club, had provided an alibi for the prime suspect in the shooting of WARREN REYNOLDS, who had "put the finger on accused assassin LEE HARVEY OSWALD after President KENNEDY was killed".

Enclosed herewith are ten copies of a letterhead memorandum reflecting inquiries into the above-referenced matter.

The information from Captain O. A. JONES reflected in the enclosed letterhead memorandum was obtained by SA R. NEIL QUIGLEY.

Enc. (10)  
RPG/ds  
(5)

ENCLOSURE

REC-52

62-109060-2799

17 MAR 25 1964

C. C. Wick

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

44-24016-

APR 6 1964

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_

Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_

M

Per \_\_\_\_\_



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

Dallas, Texas  
March 23, 1964

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN  
FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22,  
1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

WARREN A. REYNOLDS, Johnny Reynolds Motor Company, 500 East Jefferson Street, Dallas, Texas, was a witness to the flight of the murderer of Dallas Police Officer J. D. TIPPIT on November 22, 1963. On January 23, 1964, WARREN A. REYNOLDS was shot in the head by a bullet from a .22 caliber rifle and the prime suspect was DARRELL WAYNE GARNER.

On February 23, 1964, there appeared in the "New York Journal-American" an article by Mr. BOB CONSIDINE which indicated that GARNER had been released based in part on the testimony of BETTY (MOONEY) MAC DONALD, who had allegedly worked as a stripper at the Carousel Club and that MAC DONALD subsequently hung herself.

On March 17, 1964, Captain O. A. JONES, Forgery Bureau, Dallas Police Department, furnished the following information from the results of the investigation by the Dallas Police Department into the shooting of WARREN A. REYNOLDS:

On January 23, 1964, at approximately 9:15 P.M., WARREN A. REYNOLDS, employee, Johnny Reynolds Motor Company, 500 East Jefferson, Dallas, Texas, after pulling the keys out of all the cars and locking them, walked down to the office basement to turn out all the lights. He flipped the light switch at the door of the basement; however, the basement remained dark. Thinking the light was burned out, he proceeded downstairs to the basement fuse box and, as he reached for the fuse box, was shot in the head with a .22 caliber weapon.

COPIES DESTROYED

DEC 29 1972



Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN  
FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22,  
1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

REYNOLDS, not knowing if he had received an electrical shock or had been shot, started up the stairway. At this point an unknown, small white male carrying a rifle raced past him on the stairs.

REYNOLDS proceeded out of the building, fell over the hood of a vehicle near the office door, then entered the office, tried to use the telephone, and fell over on a couch.

SONNY CARTY, 425 East Jefferson, Room 5, was watching television when he heard a shot coming from the direction of the Reynolds Motor Company. He ran down the hall to the balcony and observed in the bright light of the motor company car lot a white male, 5'5", wearing brown khaki trousers, a blue flowered shirt, carrying a rifle, run out the rear of the car lot and then south in the 200 block of South Patton.

CARTY then saw REYNOLDS staggering up to the office and then observed a white compact car, believed to be a Valiant, containing two men and a woman in the front seat in front of the car lot. CARTY raced down the hall and down the stairs, by which time the vehicle was gone. He ran over to assist REYNOLDS, who advised CARTY he did not know what had happened.

Mrs. CHRISTENE JEFFERIES, Apartment 101, 429 East 12th, advised she had just walked out to her car parked on Patton and she observed a small male, race unknown, about 5'6", running down the street towards her from the direction of the Reynolds Motor Company car lot waving a rifle. The man ran down an alley and disappeared from her sight.

Investigating police officers located REYNOLDS' broken glasses and a .22 rifle bullet on the floor of the Reynolds Motor Company basement and a blood trail leading over the route traveled by REYNOLDS to the couch. Also, it was determined REYNOLDS was not robbed of anything.

L. J. LEWIS, 7616 Hume, salesman at Reynolds Motor Company, advised the light bulb had been screwed out the night before the shooting.

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN  
FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22,  
1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

On January 23, 1964, JOHNNY REYNOLDS, 622 West Five Mile Parkway, brother of WARREN, advised he was at home at the time of the shooting and that WARREN usually closed the lot at night.

On January 24, 1964, DARRELL WAYNE GARNER, also known as "DAGO", 1006 North Bishop, white male, age 24, born January 1, 1940, 5'8", was arrested at Topper's Cafe, 315 East Jefferson, and charged with investigation, assault to murder and "drunk and disorderly." GARNER had been talking about how sorry the REYNOLDS brothers were and that WARREN REYNOLDS had received what he deserved. GARNER had been at the Reynolds Motor Company car lot on Monday, January 20, 1964, attempting to sell a 1957 Oldsmobile for which he did not have a title and became extremely upset when REYNOLDS would not purchase the vehicle.

The day after the shooting, January 24, 1964, an anonymous telephone caller advised JOHNNY REYNOLDS to go see "DAGO" and hung up.

It was determined GARNER owned a 1961 white Ford Falcon, License Number RM 1299, which he was in the process of purchasing from WELDON MC COWEN, 619 North Winnetka.

Mrs. DAHLIA GARNER, 1006 North Bishop, mother of DARRELL WAYNE GARNER, advised DARRELL does not generally reside at 1006 North Bishop and is presently living in his car. Mrs. GARNER stated DARRELL was a mentally unstable person whom she did not desire to have hanging around influencing her other boys, RICKEY, age 16, and EARNEST, age 19. B. APPROX. 12-40

A .22 caliber rifle, Marlin Model 80-DL, was obtained in a search of 1006 North Bishop, which rifle was found not to be the one which fired the bullet removed from WARREN REYNOLDS.

DARRELL WAYNE GARNER advised that on the night of January 23, 1964, he was driving around in his car with AUDIE ANDERSON, white male, age 18, 728 Melba, and they picked up

D. APPROX. 1

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN  
FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22,  
1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

NANCY JANE MOONEY, also known as BETTY MC DONALD, white female, age 24, 319 North Windomere, and HELEN NOALSCHLAGER, white female, age 24, 319 North Windomere, in front of the Poodle Salon on Jefferson Avenue between Beckley and Zangs about 9:00 P.M. The four drove across the river and obtained some beer. When coming back from across the river they heard from the radio about a shooting on East Jefferson. NANCY MOONEY wanted to go see what happened so they drove around near the Reynolds Motor Company car lot for about five minutes and then left. They drove around town for awhile and took HELEN home about 10:30 P.M. DARRELL and AUDIE dropped NANCY at her place at 3:30 A.M., January 24, 1964.

A Polygraph examination on January 27, 1964, was afforded DARRELL WAYNE GARNER, RICKY GARNER, EARNEST GARNER and AUDIE ANDERSON, and all were judged to be telling the truth and were released.

On February 3, 1964, DARRELL WAYNE GARNER made a long distance telephone call to Mrs. BILLIE BLAYLOCK, Las Vegas, Nevada, his sister-in-law, and advised her he had shot WARREN REYNOLDS.

On February 3, 1964, DARRELL GARNER was arrested on charge of investigation, assault to murder. GARNER admitted calling his sister-in-law in Las Vegas but would not state what he said. He was drunk and belligerent at this time. On February 4, 1964, GARNER stated he had been bragging to his sister-in-law so she would think he was a big shot. He also stated he frequently made statements like this when he was drunk.

On February 5, 1964, NANCY JANE MOONEY gave an affidavit substantiating GARNER's alibi for the night of January 23, 1964, when the shooting occurred. She was afforded a Polygraph examination which indicated she was telling the truth.

On February 13, 1964, at 2:45 A.M., NANCY JANE MOONEY was arrested and charged with disturbing the peace after engaging



Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN  
FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22,  
1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

in a fight with PATSY SWOPE MOORE over the affections of one  
JIMMY WALTER KIRKPATRICK.

After being placed in a cell at the Dallas City Jail, NANCY JANE MOONEY hung herself with her toreador trousers, causing death by asphyxiation.

On February 13, 1964, WILLIAM GRADY GOODE, 1618 Lebanon, furnished an affidavit in which he stated he had known NANCY JANE MOONEY for about six weeks, during which time she had attempted suicide on two occasions. The first attempt was by gas in her bathroom at 319 Windomere, but GOODE arrived in time to revive her. The second attempt at suicide was made by cutting her wrists. MOONEY also exhibited previous scars on her wrists and stomach and advised GOODE she had done that to herself.

NANCY MOONEY, on February 5, 1964, advised Detective RAMSEY, Dallas Police Department, she had worked as a stripper at JACK RUBY's place when she was very young.

PATSY SWOPE MOORE had known NANCY MOONEY about six weeks prior to their fight over KIRKPATRICK and had shared Apartment 4 at 5400 Live Oak, Dallas, with MOONEY. Both were employed at Mickey's Bar, 1402 Greenville Avenue.

NANCY advised PATSY she had four children who resided with NANCY's mother in Paris, Texas. PATSY understood these children had been taken away from NANCY, causing her to be very despondent at times. NANCY also stated to PATSY that she had been a former striptease girl working at various bars of that type in Dallas, but the only one PATSY can specifically recall is JACK RUBY's Carousel Club.

Interviews with GEORGE SENATOR, RUBY's former roommate, and with present employees of the Carousel Club failed to identify NANCY MOONEY as a former stripper at the club.

Captain O. A. JONES received a telephone call, date unrecalled, from BOB CONSIDINE prior to CONSIDINE's article in

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN  
FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22,  
1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

the "New York Journal-American", at which time CONSIDINE related substantially the material contained in his article and requested Captain JONES to comment on it. Captain JONES declined to comment on the material.

During the course of the investigation into the shooting of LEE HARVEY OSWALD by JACK L. RUBY under the caption "JACK L. RUBY; LEE HARVEY OSWALD, (Deceased) - VICTIM; CR", no information was received to the effect that NANCY JANE MOONEY, also known as BETTY MAC DONALD, had ever been employed at the Carousel Club in Dallas, Texas, for JACK L. RUBY.

Mr. Herbert J. Miller, Jr.  
Assistant Attorney General  
Director, FBI

April 2, 1964

REC-52

100-11-42-2800

LIEUTENANT EDWARD M. CLARKSON,  
(DECEASED)  
UNITED STATES AIR FORCE.

4 10-63

Reference is made to your letter of March 11, 1964, HJM:STF:mmm, 100-11-42, concerning a letter received by the Department addressed to the Attorney General. This letter was written by Mr. Warren E. Sipple, 25 Burgundy Drive, Greenville, South Carolina, dated February 18, 1964.

Enclosed for your information are two copies of a memorandum containing information regarding the captioned subject received from our Charlotte, North Carolina, Office dated March 23, 1964.

In view of the information contained in the memorandum, no further action is being taken by this Bureau. The memorandum is being furnished for the completion of your files and in addition the same information is being furnished to the President's Commission.

Enclosures (2)

KMR:job:vhm:jsk  
(4)

NOTE: AAG Herbert J. Miller, Jr., furnished Bureau a letter written by Warren E. Sipple in which he was concerned over the death of First Lieutenant Edward M. Clarkson, USAF, on 4/10/63. Clarkson disappeared while on alert with his crew, Wright-Patterson AFB, Dayton, Ohio, and on the early morning of 4/10/63. His auto was found on a bridge near the Mad River and his body was recovered approximately 10 hours later. Lieutenant Clarkson's mother, Mrs. Kate A. Clarkson, and her family were unable to obtain any information other than a statement by the Air Force that death was due to drowning and in Mr. Sipple's letter he claimed there were some inconsistencies and alleged there could be some link to Dallas in this situation. The exact implication was unknown. This matter has now been resolved and there is no indication of any relationship to the assassination of President Kennedy.

Appropriate copies have been furnished to Dallas for incorporation in

report and no additional action is necessary.

MAILED 4  
APR -2 1964  
COMM-FBI

Tolson  
Belmont  
Mohr  
Casper  
Callahan  
Conrad  
DeLoach  
Evans  
Gale  
Rosen  
Sullivan  
Tavel  
Trotter  
Tele. Rm.  
Holmes  
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FBI

Date: 3-23-64

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL \_\_\_\_\_  
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, CHARLOTTE (89-46)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,  
11-22-63, DALLAS, TEXAS  
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

ReBuairtel to Charlotte, 3-17-64.

Enclosed for the Bureau, Dallas, and Savannah are ten, three, and two copies respectively of LHM. Two copies furnished Secret Service locally. There is also enclosed for Dallas twenty-five copies and Savannah one copy of FD-302.

Buairtel stated for Mr. WARREN E. ~~SIPPLE~~ <sup>S.C. Fla</sup> to be interviewed at Greenville, S. C. On 3-18-64, Mrs. WARREN E. ~~SIPPLE~~, Greenville, S. C., was telephonically contacted for an appointment with her husband, at which time she informed her husband was in Jacksonville, Fla., on transfer and further that she was the brother of Lt. CLARKSON and knew details concerning his death. She said 3-19-64, would be convenient for this appointment with her.

On 3-19-64, upon arrival at the home of Mrs. SIPPLE, it was determined that her mother, Mrs. KATE A. ~~CLARKSON~~, 4326 Pine-ridge Rd., Columbia, S. C., her sister, Mrs. ELIZABETH C. ~~DARLING~~, 4301 Whittaker Dr., Columbia, S. C., and her sister, Mrs. LUCY BOLIVER, 303 Country Club Dr., Asheville, N. C., were present, at which time Mrs. SIPPLE said that after being contact-

ENCLOSURE

- 3 - Bureau (Encls. - 10)
- 3 - Dallas (Encls. - 28)
- 1 - Savannah (Encls. - 2)
- 2 - Charlotte

RLK:hks

Approved: (9)

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

M

Per

REC-52

62-109060-2800

18 MAR 25 1964

1-22-64 airtel  
1-22-64 LHM  
for files - 6-1-64  
2cc encl. RAC

FBI

Date: 3-23-64

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL \_\_\_\_\_  
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

CE: 89-46

ed by FBI she contacted her family who decided to come to Greenville, S. C., on 3-19-64. During this interview Mrs. DARLING served as spokesman for the family. She said the family had hoped the FBI would conduct an investigation into the drowning death of her brother, Lieutenant CLARKSON, whereupon it was explained to the family that this was not a matter within the jurisdiction of the FBI. No further action being taken by Charlotte.

In view of information set forth in enclosed LHM, no further action contemplated by Charlotte, and no leads being set out to interview other people mentioned in the LHM, UACB.

2.

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_  
Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Charlotte, North Carolina

March 23, 1964

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

RE: LIEUTENANT EDWARD M. CLARKSON (DECEASED)  
UNITED STATES AIR FORCE

On March 11, 1964, the United States Department of Justice, Washington, D. C., made available to the Federal Bureau of Investigation Headquarters, Washington, D. C., a copy of a letter received from Mr. WARREN E. SIPPLE dated February 18, 1964, which is as follows:

"25 Burgundy Drive  
Greenville, South Carolina  
February 18, 1964

"The Honorable Robert F. Kennedy  
Attorney General of the United States  
United States Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C.

"Dear Sir:

"This has reference to my telephone conversation with your secretary, Miss Curtin, on this date on behalf of my mother-in-law, Mrs. Kate A. Clarkson, of Columbia, South Carolina, in the matter of the death of her son, 1/Lt. Edward M. Clarkson, 51672A, USAF, on April 10, 1963.

"Lt. Clarkson, a co-pilot on a KC-135 type aircraft of the 922nd Air Refueling Squadron stationed at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio, disappeared while on alert with his crew in the early morning hours of the date mentioned. His car was found some hours later on a bridge over the Huffman Dam on the Mad River near the air base. The engine was running and the lights were burning. His body was recovered from the waters below the dam some ten hours later.

COPIES DESTROYED

44 DEC 29 1972

RE: LIEUTENANT EDWARD M. CLARKSON (DECEASED)  
UNITED STATES AIR FORCE

"Although she has made many efforts, Mrs. Clarkson has been unable to get any information on the official investigation other than a statement by the Air Force that death was due to drowning and that they have neither found a motive for suicide nor found -- evidence which indicated foul play.

"We have noted many inconsistencies and some matters of coincidence in this case, and we have been very anxious to contact you personally due to the fact that there could be a link to Dallas involved in this situation. If it is at all possible, we would like to have you grant an interview to Mrs. Clarkson so that she could complete this story with the details which she has available.

"Yours very truly,

/s/ Warren E. Sipple"

On March 18, 1964, Mrs. WARREN E. SIPPLE was telephonically contacted at her residence, Greenville, South Carolina, in an effort to make an appointment for interview of her husband, at which time she advised that her husband is presently in Florida and not expected to return for quite some time. She stated that she is thoroughly familiar with the matter concerning the death of her brother, Lieutenant EDWARD M. CLARKSON, and desired that the Federal Bureau of Investigation interview her concerning the matter on the following day.

On March 19, 1964, a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation contacted Mrs. SIPPLE at her residence, 25 Burgundy Drive, Greenville, South Carolina. Present with Mrs. SIPPLE were her sisters, Mrs. ELIZABETH C. DARLING of Columbia, South Carolina, and Mrs. LUCY BOLIVER of Asheville, North Carolina, and her mother, Mrs. KATE A. CLARKSON, also of Columbia, South Carolina.

RE: LIEUTENANT EDWARD M. CLARKSON (DECEASED)  
UNITED STATES AIR FORCE

Mrs. DARLING acted as spokesman for the group and advised as follows:

Her brother, Lieutenant CLARKSON, had been attached to the regular United States Air Force, 922nd Air Refueling Squadron, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Dayton, Ohio. She said that in April 1963 her mother was advised of the death of Lieutenant CLARKSON in Greene County, Ohio, which death was attributed to drowning in the Mad River near Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Dayton, Ohio. This death occurred on April 10, 1963. She said that she and her mother and two of her sisters went to Dayton, Ohio, to contact officials of the United States Air Force, since they were not satisfied with the information furnished by the civil officials of the State of Ohio and by Air Force personnel at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Dayton, Ohio. She said she determined her brother had shared a house with Lieutenant HARVEY DENTON (now discharged from service) and with Captain PHILLIP BROWN, now with United States Air Force, Puerto Rico.

Mrs. DARLING advised her brother had an intense interest in art and painting and while in Spain had made contact with a Spanish art agent known as PETER ORLEMONT. She said it was his purpose to purchase paintings in Spain for resale in the United States. She said this contact with ORLEMONT was made at the Balboa Hotel, Madrid, Spain, where ORLEMONT had his galleries. She said she has a photograph taken of her brother in Madrid with ORLEMONT and two Spanish girls, identified as MATILDE and MANOLITE REDONDO which was taken in March 1963 just prior to his death. She said that after her brother's death, ORLEMONT appeared in the United States to claim money owed him by Lieutenant CLARKSON for paintings which were then being held for customs charges at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Dayton, Ohio. She said he came to the home of her mother in Columbia, South Carolina, where the family paid him for the freight on the paintings plus the customs charges. The paintings are now in possession of the family in South Carolina. These paintings were opened at Columbia, South Carolina, in the presence of an Inspector from the United States Bureau of Customs, Charleston,



RE: LIEUTENANT EDWARD M. CLARKSON (DECEASED)  
UNITED STATES AIR FORCE

---

South Carolina. She said ORLEMONT told the family that he had lived in England but was born in Canada and had served in the Royal Air Force during World War II. She said he told them he had a cattle ranch in Venezuela and had bought cattle in Texas but because of Communist activity in Venezuela he had sold his ranch and went to Spain where he opened his art gallery. She said it was her understanding he had been to Chicago, Illinois, Dallas, Texas, and New York City. She said he told them "he had a bad deal on an art deal in Dallas." She said it was her understanding ORLEMONT was in Texas the day General EDWIN WALKER was shot at by an unknown individual.

Mrs. DARLING said she had also learned that at Dayton, Ohio, one CHARLES HUBER, a land developer and owner of a private plane, had taken Air Force personnel on free rides to Florida on week-ends. She said HUBER was in his early thirties and had reportedly married a Cuban girl. She said HUBER and Lieutenant HARVEY DENTON, United States Air Force, were very good friends.

Mrs. DARLING said that with regards to the letter written by her brother-in-law, WARREN E. SIPPLE, to the Attorney General in behalf of her mother, which letter stated that "there could be a link to Dallas" this meant that the United States Air Force had been unable to satisfactorily explain the death of her brother, Lieutenant CLARKSON at Dayton, Ohio, and from the personal investigation conducted by the family when it was known that PETER ORLEMONT had gone to Dallas, Texas, and had lived in Spain and further that JACK RUBY was from Dallas and had a brother in Chicago and ORLEMONT had been to Chicago, the family had felt that perhaps there might be some connection. She said that since the initial investigation conducted by the Air Force the family has been unable to get the Air Force to institute any further investigation into the death of her brother, Lieutenant CLARKSON.

FBI

Date: 4/1/64

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL \_\_\_\_\_  
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

To : Director, FBI (62-109060)

From : SAC, Philadelphia (157-916) (P)

Subject: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63  
(OO: Dallas)

Re WFO airtels to Director dated 3/26 and 30/64.

GLENN T. CARTRON was a guest at the Benjamin Franklin Hotel, Philadelphia, Pa., 3/10-11/64, 3/12-13/64, and 3/20-21/64; however, is not presently registered and Assistant Manager C. A. TERPUSH advised 4/1/64 no reservations on file for future. CARTRON registered as representing J. I. Wells Company, Box 312, Salisbury, Md.

Hotel employees characterize CARTRON as a "nut" or "goofy," and state he incessantly talked loud and long without much coherence. Present whereabouts of CARTRON unknown to hotel employees; however, additional contacts being made with those who may have further background information.

While guest at Benjamin Franklin, CARTRON cashed check and had validity verified by bank in Salisbury but Credit Manager who okayed unavailable to date.

- 3 - Bureau (62-109060)
- 2 - Baltimore
- 2 - Dallas (89-43)
- 1 - Washington Field (89-75)
- 1 - Philadelphia (157-916)

JRW:pck  
(9)

REC-52

62-109060-280

1 APR 2 1964

3

66 APR 1 1964  
Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_

PH 157-916

Investigation continuing.

LEAD

BALTIMORE:

AT SALISBURY, MD.

-- Will attempt to locate subject through Box 312  
and bank where he has account.

JAMIESON

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO  
ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 2802

PAGE NO. 1

NO. OF PAGES 1

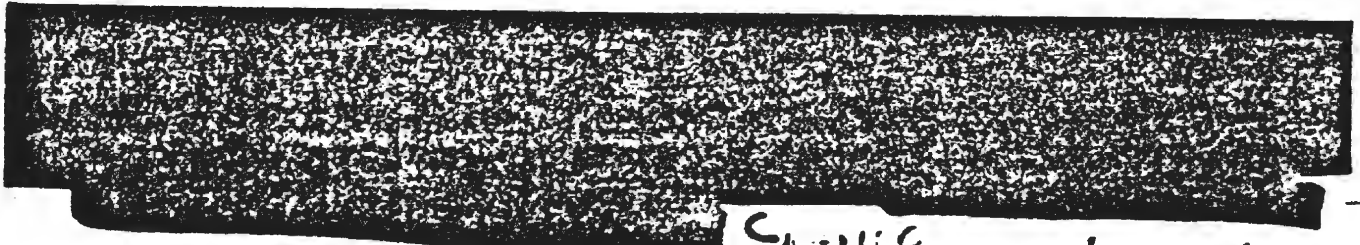
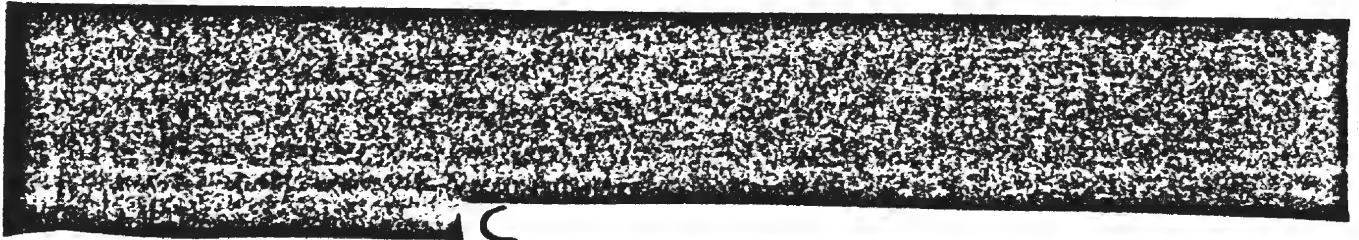
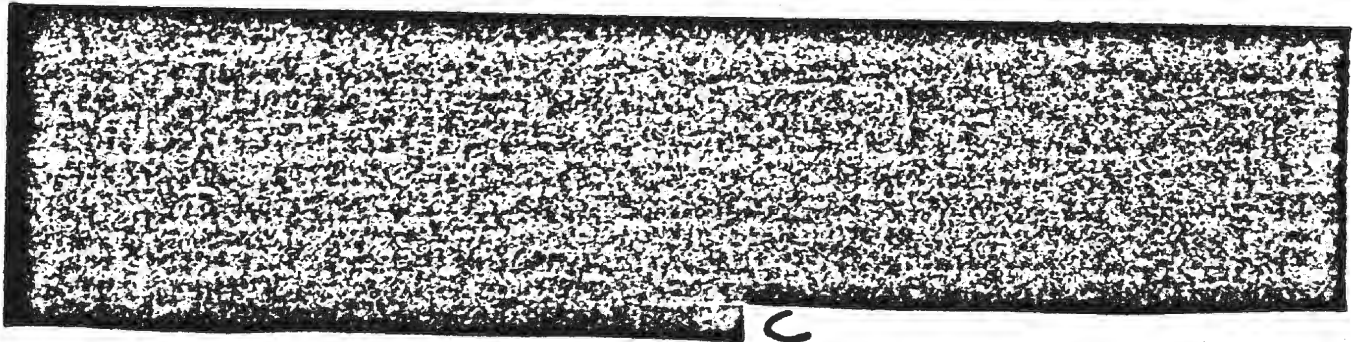
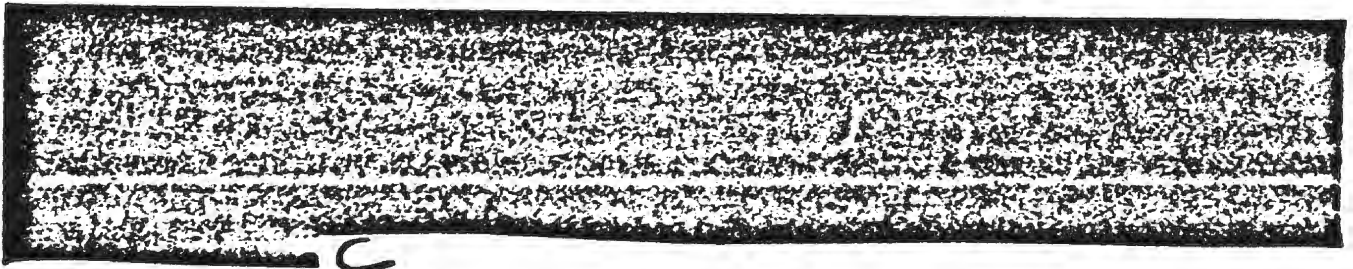
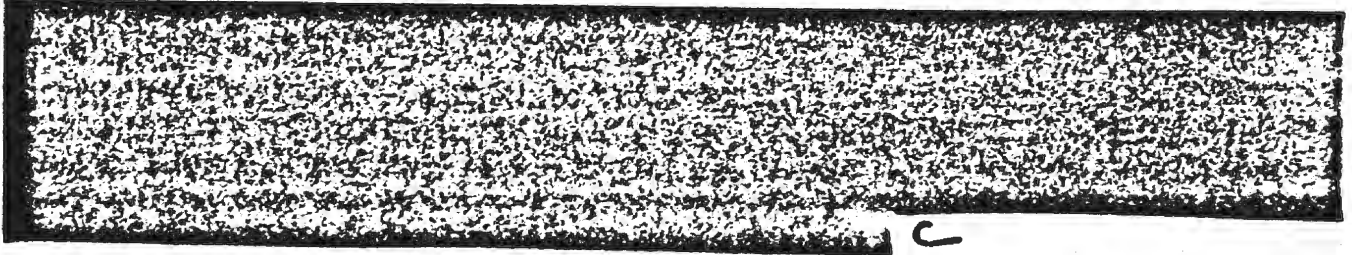
SECTION NO.

57

CIA

REFERRAL

MC 100-2053  
MC 100-2057



NY 100-2333  
NY 100-2337

SECRET

SECRET

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

In view of the departure of these individuals from Mexico, no further action is being taken in this case by the Mexico City Office. U

SECRET

SECRET



4-1-64

COLE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CABLEGRAM

URGENT

TO LEGATS MEXICO  
OTITIA

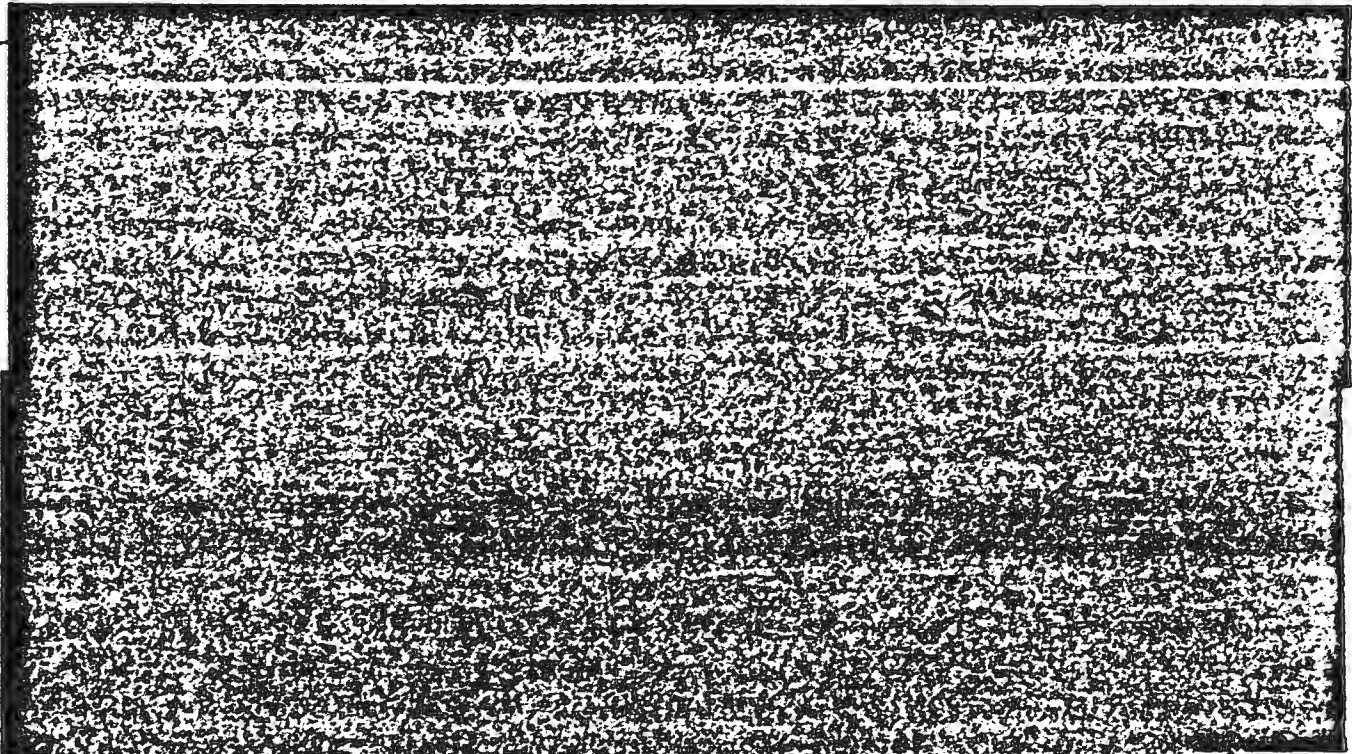
Classified by 2040  
Exempt from GDS, Category 2  
Date of Declassification Indefinite

- 1 - W. A. Branigan
- 1 - R. E. Lenihan
- 1 - J. R. Malley
- 1 - R. D. Rogge
- 1 - J. J. Dunn
- 1 - G. D. Coakley
- 1 - Liaison
- 1 - L. L. Anderson

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (62-109060)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY NOVEMBER

TWENTY-TWO LAST, DALLAS, TEXAS, MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING.



UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-343413

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Mohr
- Mr. Casper
- Mr. Callahan
- Mr. Conrad
- Mr. DeLoach
- Mr. Evans
- Mr. Malone
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Sullivan
- Mr. Tavel
- Mr. Trotter
- Tele. Room
- Miss Holmes
- Miss Gandy

(85-43)

- (1) - 100-343413 (Reva Bernstein)
- 1 - 100-68623 (Joseph Bernstein)

VIA CABLEGRAM

Foreign Liaison Unit, (Route through for review)

DETROIT AND NEW YORK

APR 1 1964 SEE NOTE FOR SACs/PAGE THREE.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

2803

CABLEGRAM TO MEXICO  
OTTAWA

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY NOVEMBER  
TWENTY-TWO LAST, DALLAS, TEXAS, MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION  
CONCERNING

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] C

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] C

NR	20 - 071 764
ENC.	<u>10</u>
CK	<u>KTS</u>
APPROVED BY	<u>n-w</u>
TYPED BY	



CABLEGRAM TO MEXICO

OTIANA

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY NOVEMBER  
TWENTY-TWO LAST, DALLAS, TEXAS, MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION  
CONCERNING

CONFIDENTIAL

NOTE FOR SACS DETROIT AND NEW YORK:

Detroit review files and contact logical established sources for any corroborating or negating information re above. Specifically determine whether Bernsteins have made similar statements in Detroit area and whether known to have traveled in Canada since assassination of President Kennedy. ✓

New York contact established informants familiar with FPCC activities for any information re alleged disappearance of two FPCC members in US. Suiartel results with appropriate letterhead memorandum.

NOV 23 1 18 PM '63  
CODING UNIT

CONFIDENTIAL

FBI

Date: 4/1/64

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plain text or code)Via Airtel \_\_\_\_\_  
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, PHILADELPHIA (157-916)(P)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F.  
KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63

OO - Dallas

Re Philadelphia airtel to Bureau 4/1/64.

~~REDACTED~~ Credit Manager, Benjamin Franklin Hotel  
Philadelphia, advised checks drawn on Union Trust Company  
of Maryland by GLENN T. CARTRON and check ok'd by TRACY  
HOLLAND, Vice-President of that bank by phone.

JAMIESON *y*

- 3 - Bureau (62-109060)
- 2 - Baltimore
- 2 - Dallas (89-43)
- 1 - Washington Field (89-75)
- 1 - Philadelphia (157-916)

JRK:JGR  
(9)

62-107060-2804

1 APR 3 1964

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_

Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_

M

Per \_\_\_\_\_

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

REC-13 12

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

DATE: March 31, 1964

FROM : SAC, MINNEAPOLIS (62-3114)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY  
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS  
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

-- Reference is made to Dallas airtel to the Bureau dated March 19, 1964. Pursuant to the instructions contained therein, 25 copies of an insert under the caption "MARY KLEIN; ROBERT F. KENNEDY - VICTIM, EXTORTION, Minneapolis File 9-1077" are being forwarded herewith as enclosures to Dallas for possible inclusion in their reports on the above-captioned matter.

It is noted that reference was made by subject MARY KLEIN to the assassination of President KENNEDY, OSWALD, and she further inferred that she had recently moved to Black Hawk, South Dakota from Dallas.

- 2 - Bureau
- 2 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 25)
- 2 - Minneapolis
- 1 - 9-1077

JLR:dmp  
(6)

*[Handwritten signature]*

REC-40

2805

16 APR 3 1964

*[Handwritten mark]*

58 APR 10 1964

1 - Mr. Belmont  
1 - Mr. Rosen  
1 - Mr. Sullivan  
1 - Mr. Walley

April 1, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel  
The President's Commission  
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In accordance with the telephonic request of Mr. Melvin Eisenberg on March 30, 1964, evidence items C3 and C14 were delivered to Mr. Eisenberg on March 31, 1964.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.  
APR - 1  
COMM-FBI

105-82555

19 APR 3 1964 UNREC.

NOTE: This request was made by Mr. Melvin Eisenberg, staff member of the Commission, on March 30, 1964, to SA Robert A. Frazier. Item C8 is one 6.5 mm Mannlicher-Carcano cartridge which was found on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository Building, 411 Elm Street, Dallas, Texas, by the Dallas Police Department on November 22, 1963. Item C14 is a 6.5 mm Mannlicher-Carcano rifle with telescopic sight, Serial No. C2766, found on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository Building, 411 Elm Street, Dallas, Texas, by the Dallas Police Department on November 22, 1964.

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

RE: bsm (10)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

APR 1 3 40 PM '64  
FBI  
READING ROOM

*[Handwritten signatures and initials]*

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION  
ON THE  
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave., N. E.

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20002

EARL WARREN, Chairman  
RICHARD B. RUSSELL  
JOHN SHELDON COOPER  
HALE BOGGS  
GERALD R. FORD  
JOHN J. MCCLOY  
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel  
Mr. Tavel  
Mr. Trotter  
Mr. Tamm  
Mr. Sullivan  
Mr. Gandy

MAR 20 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover  
Director, Federal Bureau  
of Investigation  
Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

As you know, among the many allegations appearing in the press has been the assertion that one or more of the shots fired at the Presidential limousine came from the vicinity of the triple overpass toward which the car was headed.

We would like your Bureau to interview all those persons who were in the vicinity of the triple overpass and the adjoining railroad tracks. These interviews should include not only their recollections of the shooting itself but also their recollections as to who else they saw in the vicinity and whether there were any actions of a suspicious nature after the shooting such as running away, sudden departure by auto, etc. The Commission feels that a thorough investigation of the triple overpass area is of extreme importance in view of the wide circulation received by the stories mentioned above.

Sincerely,

109-10 UNREC  
190 APR 2 1964  
J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel

109-10 UNREC  
190 APR 2 1964

MAR 23 1964

Declassified by  
J. Lee Rankin  
3/10/64

100-109-10

J. Lee Rankin  
4-16-64

1 - Mr. DeLoach  
1 - Mr. Mohr  
1 - Mr. Bishop  
1 - Mr. Casper  
1 - Mr. Callahan  
1 - Mr. Conrad  
1 - Mr. Felt  
1 - Mr. Gale  
1 - Mr. Rosen  
1 - Mr. Sullivan  
1 - Mr. Tavel  
1 - Mr. Trotter  
1 - Tele. Room

62-109060

April 1, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel  
The President's Commission  
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated March 20, 1964, concerning allegations in the press that one or more shots fired at the Presidential limousine came from the vicinity of the triple overpass toward which the limousine was headed.

This Bureau has conducted numerous interviews with persons known to have been in the vicinity of the triple overpass at the time of President Kennedy's assassination. Many of these interviews have been previously incorporated in investigative reports furnished to you.

The following is a listing of interviews previously conducted and furnished to you of individuals on or near the triple overpass on November 23, 1963, with specific reference to reports wherein this information is recorded.

Report of Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling dated November 30, 1963, at Dallas, Texas, captioned, "Lee Harvey Oswald; Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, 11/22/63, Dallas, Texas; Assaulting Federal Officer."

Individual

Page Reference

Lee E. Edwards, Jr.  
Charles Hester

43  
43

105-22555

1 - 62-109060 (President's Commission)

C. D. DeLoach

Conrad

1 - Mr. E. E. Lenihan

1 - Mr. L. J. Gauthier

RDR:vm (12)

SEE NOTE PAGE THREE.

Tolson  
Belmont  
Mohr  
Casper  
Callahan  
Conrad  
DeLoach  
Evans  
Gale  
Rosen  
Sullivan  
Tavel  
Trotter  
Tele. Room

ORIGINAL FILED IN

105-82555-211

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

<u>Individual</u>	<u>Page Reference</u>
S. M. Holland	46 and 50
Oscar McVey	52
Frances Gayle Newman	53
William Eugene Newman	54 and 55
Jean (Mrs. Purser Edward) Newman	56 and 57
Jesse C. Price	65

Report of Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling  
dated December 10, 1963, at Dallas, Texas, captioned,  
"Lee Harvey Oswald, aka., Internal Security - R - Cuba."

<u>Individual</u>	<u>Page Reference</u>
Mrs. Charles Lester	30

Report of Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling  
dated December 23, 1963, at Dallas, Texas, captioned,  
"Lee Harvey Oswald, Internal Security - Russia - Cuba."

<u>Individual</u>	<u>Page Reference</u>
Foyce Glenn Shelton	26
Austen Laurence Miller	27 and 28
Frank E. Reilly	29
Jim Tague	31
John F. Dolan	32 and 33
John Arthur Chism	33
Patrolman Joseph M. Smith	39
Patrolman E. V. Brown	39 and 40
Patrolman Joe Murphy	41

As of March 17, 1964, our Dallas Office interviewed nine additional individuals who were in this vicinity and on March 24, 1964, and March 25, 1964, the last three interviews of persons known to be in this area on November 22, 1963, were conducted. The results of these interviews are being incorporated in an investigative report by our Dallas Office which will be furnished to you at an early date.

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

All of the persons interviewed in connection with this matter were specifically asked if they had observed any suspicious actions and for the identification of other individuals who may have observed pertinent activity in this area.

In view of the above no further action is being taken in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Commission by letter 3/20/64 made reference to numerous allegations appearing in the press that President Kennedy was shot from the triple overpass. This speculation was probably prompted by statements issued by several doctors affording President Kennedy emergency treatment at Parkland Memorial Hospital in Dallas, to the effect the President had a hole in the front of his throat. This statement was pounced upon by some journalists as inferring this was a bullet entry hole, which is not the case.

The Commission requested we interview all persons in the vicinity of triple overpass insuring that certain specific questions were asked. Since we have interviewed all persons known to have been in this vicinity and each has been exhaustively questioned, no further action appears warranted. Dallas has advised the additional interviews conducted as indicated in the above letter will be set out in the next report submitted which report will subsequently be sent to the President's Commission.



FBI

Date: 4/2/64

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL \_\_\_\_\_  
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, WFO (89-75)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN F. KENNEDY, 11/22/63,  
DALLAS, TEXAS  
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION  
CONCERNING  
(OO:DL)

ReWFOairtels to Bureau 3/26, 30/64.

GLENN T. CARTHRON interviewed by WFO 4/2/64. PH and BA discontinue efforts to locate. For info, CARTHRON has no personal information re assassination. Admits statements about responsibility for assassination, which he made to friends and associates, was only telling of dream he had while in Philadelphia, which was so real he wanted to tell same to Attorney General at Washington, D.C. (WDC). Does not know one BARONE and received no information from such individual.

CARTHRON arrested late March, 1964, by Sheriff GRAHAM, Salisbury, Maryland, on complaint made by CARTHRON's father. CARTHRON taken to Eastern Shore State Hospital, Cambridge, Maryland, and given psychiatric examination. CARTHRON claims released following examination. Sheriff GRAHAM found pistol in glove compartment CARTHRON's car,

- 3- Bureau
- 2- Dallas (89-43) (AM)
- 1- Baltimore
- 1- Philadelphia
- 1- WFO

GLM:1aj  
(8)

AIRTEL

Approved:

79 APR 7 - 1964 Special Agent in Charge

Sent

M

Per

WFO 89-75

pistol returned to Salisbury Sporting Goods Store, where purchased by CARTHRON and refund made by store. CARTHRON claims no intention or threat to use gun and was carrying same only for self-protection. Denies any knowledge linking JAMES HOFFA to assassination.

BA check Eastern Shore State Hospital, Cambridge, Maryland, and with Sheriff GRAHAM, Salisbury, Md., to verify CARTHRON's story.

Since CARTHRON denies receiving any information from BARONE, it will not be necessary for PH to conduct investigation concerning him at the C. R. Club, Philadelphia, or conduct other investigations to identify this individual.

WFO submitting FD 302 on interview with CARTHRON.

1 - Mr. Belmont  
1 - Mr. Rosen  
1 - Mr. Mallory  
1 - Mr. Shriver  
1 - Mr. Rauh

April 2, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel  
The President's Commission  
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

*Assassination of Pres  
John F. Kennedy*

Your attention is directed to the report of Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling dated November 30, 1963, page 35, which sets forth the results of an interview with Joan Hill who was present with Mary Ann Moorman in Dallas, Texas, on November 22, 1963, when President Kennedy was assassinated.

Subsequent to this interview Mr. Mark Lane, a New York attorney, at a meeting sponsored by the "National Guardian" in New York City on February 18, 1964, entitled "An Inquiry Into The Oswald Case," played a tape recording of a telephone conversation with one Miss Hill who claimed to have heard four to six shots at the time of the assassination of President Kennedy.

Enclosed for your information are four copies of a memorandum dated March 18, 1964, captioned, "Lee Harvey Oswald," which contains the results of a reinterview with Mrs. Jean Lollis Hill who resides at 8402 Bluffcreek, Dallas, Texas.

This Bureau is currently conducting additional investigation endeavoring to identify an individual observed by Mrs. Hill running west away from the Texas School Book Depository Building following the shooting.

When the results of this investigation are received, they will be furnished to you.

Sincerely yours,

62-109060

1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

1 - 105-82555 (Lee Harvey Oswald)

1 - Mr. J. M. Sizoo

1 - Mr. E. E. Lenihan

62-109060-  
NOT RECORDED  
DUPLICATE YELLOW

KMR:VHM

(11)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

58 APR 1964

**NOTE:**

A meeting was held on 2/18/64 at the town hall in New York City sponsored by the "National Guardian" where Mark Lane, voluntary defense attorney for Lee Harvey Oswald, criticized investigation conducted by the FBI and Secret Service. He played a tape recording of a telephone conversation made 2/18/64 with Mrs. Hill. Dallas was instructed by airtel 3/4/64 to identify and interview Mrs. Hill. Dallas did locate and identify Mrs. Hill and submitted results of interview. However, in her interview she commented she observed a white man wearing a brown raincoat and hat running away from the Texas School Book Depository Building in the direction of the railroad tracks. She described him as a man of average height and heavy build, and she did not get a good look at him, does not know who he was and never saw him again. Bureau files do not reveal the identity of this individual or whether he has been previously identified and interviewed. To fully resolve this, Dallas has been instructed to conduct appropriate inquiries however, the results of Mrs. Hill's re-interview are being furnished to the Commission indicating additional investigation is being conducted in this matter.

4/2/64

AIRTEL

To: SAC, Dallas (100-10481)  
From: Director, FBI (105-82553)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD  
IS - R - CUBA

*Commission of President  
John F. Kennedy*

Re Dallas airtel to the Bureau dated 3/28/64.

Referenced airtel enclosed letterhead memoranda concerning your investigation at 1026 North Beckley Street, which was requested by the President's Commission.

Enclosed is one copy of a letterhead memorandum setting forth the same information, however, certain revisions have been made. The caption has been changed and on page two, paragraph two, line three, the word is has been changed to are and note also the change regarding the draperies as contained in paragraph four on page two.

This letterhead memorandum is being submitted to the President's Commission and Dallas is instructed to make appropriate changes in your copies.

Enclosure

- 1 - 62-109080
- 1 - 62-109090
- 1 - R. E. Lenihan

DUPLICATE YELLOW 62-109060 -

NOT RECORDED  
199 APR 2 1964

KMR:int  
(7)

NOTE: This matter pertains to a request from the President's Commission received March 16, 1964, in which the Commission desired that an appropriate examination be conducted in the room formerly occupied by Lee Harvey Oswald prior to the assassination of President Kennedy. Commission was primarily interested in draperies and curtain rods noting that Oswald had contacted Beull Wesley Frazier on 11/21/63 indicating

57 APR 1 1964

note continued page two

ORIGINAL FILED IN

NOTE CONTINUED

he wanted to return to his room to pick up curtain rods. Dallas submitted the requested investigation, however, appropriate corrections have been made in the letterhead memorandum and Dallas is being so advised.

The Attorney General

April 3, 1964

Director, FBI

1 - Mr. Belmont  
1 - Mr. Rosen  
1 - Mr. Malley  
1 - Mr. Shroder  
1 - Mr. Raupach

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN F. KENNEDY  
NOVEMBER 22, 1963  
DALLAS, TEXAS

Mr. Robert Hickey, attorney, Washington, D. C., and formerly an attorney in the Criminal Division, on March 24, 1964, said he had been contacted by a friend, Mr. Robert Cleary, Assistant to the Vice President in Charge of the Insurance Department, Weaver Brothers, Inc., Washington, D. C., concerning an old Army friend of Cleary's named Glenn T. Carthron, Jr. According to Mr. Hickey, Cleary related a story in which Carthron alleged James Riddle Hoffa was responsible for the assassination of President Kennedy. Md Pa. D.C. Ga

On March 25, 1964, Mr. Robert Cleary was interviewed by Special Agents of this Bureau at which time he stated he had become acquainted with Mr. Glenn T. Carthron, Jr., and Mr. Edwin W. Hanger while serving in the Armed Forces. Mr. Cleary explained on March 19, 1964, he had received a call from Mr. Hanger advising that Glenn T. Carthron, Jr. wanted to see him. At a subsequent luncheon Carthron alleged James Riddle Hoffa "triggered" the assassination of President John F. Kennedy by taking \$1,500,000 from the Teamsters Pension Fund and paying it to Jack Ruby to "take care" of the assassination. According to Carthron, Ruby then hired Lee Harvey Oswald to carry out the assassination. Carthron wanted Cleary to make arrangements for him to meet you so that Carthron could obtain permission to charge Hoffa with the murder of President Kennedy. Mr. Cleary said Carthron indicated if he did not obtain such permission he was going to order a submachine gun and "shoot Hoffa's head off." In addition, Carthron was reported to have said when he left the hotel in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, there was a bomb in his car and he took a bus to Washington, D. C.

62-109060

- 1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)  
1 - 105-82555 (Lee Harvey Oswald)  
1 - 44-24016 (Jack Leon Ruby)  
1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach  
1 - Mr. E. F. Kieffer  
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan  
1 - Mr. J. W. Hines  
1 - Mr. A. J. McGrath

KMR:vhm:job

APR 7-1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

NOTE: See memorandum A. Rosen to Mr. Belmont, KMR:vhm, dated 4-1-64 captioned, "Assassination of President John F. Kennedy, 11/22/63 Dallas, Texas."

5 APR 3 1964

## **The Attorney General**

Our Agents also interviewed Mr. Edwin W. Hanger, Assistant Chief Clerk, American Security and Trust Company, and Mr. William C. Lord, Assistant Credit Manager, American Security and Trust Company, Washington, D. C., both of whom were former associates of Carthron. These gentlemen furnished substantially the same story. They commented Carthron had related that while in a hotel room in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, a light came through the transom of his hotel room and a "voice" spoke to him saying, "Hoffa triggered the assassination" and the "voice" said, "I am God." Carthron was described as highly excitable and nervous and Mr. Hanger advised it was his personal opinion Carthron had a mental problem.

Mr. Cleary also stated, based on his previous association with Carthron it was his opinion Carthron tended to be a "violent person." Mr. Cleary also stated Carthron was possibly in the same category as a person like Jack Ruby who would take the law into his own hands to revenge the President's assassination, contending that Hoffa bears the responsibility for it.

On March 30, 1964, Mr. Robert Cleary telephonically advised that he had received a telephone call from Glenn T. Carthron, Jr. on the same day. Mr. Cleary stated Carthron said he was calling from a downtown Washington, D. C. department store and that he had just arrived from Salisbury, Maryland. In addition, Carthron made the statement he had been arrested over the week end by the Wicomico, Maryland, Police Department and was given a psychiatric examination. In addition, according to Carthron, the police found a gun in the glove compartment of his automobile but he claimed the Constitution gave him the right to bear arms.

Mr. Cleary said Carthron related that he was fired from his job at Salisbury, Maryland, but had bought a building at 833 West Main Street, Salisbury, Maryland, from which he would compete with his former employer. Carthron wanted to refinance his Savannah, Georgia, home to obtain working capital and wanted Mr. Cleary to recommend a lawyer who would represent him in the event he was arrested. Carthron also inquired of Mr. Cleary whether Mr. Cleary had made any progress in obtaining an appointment with someone in the Justice Department for him.

Mr. Cleary advised that Carthron wanted an appointment with him but he told Carthron that he had other plans. Carthron



The Attorney General

did not indicate where he would stay in Washington, D. C., or where he would go after he concluded his conversation with Mr. Cleary.

This is being furnished to you in the event Carthron attempts to contact you. In addition, this information is being furnished to the President's Commission. Agents of this Bureau are continuing active investigation to locate and interview Carthron and the results of this interview will be furnished when received.

1 - The Deputy Attorney General

1 - Mr. Herbert J. Miller, Jr.  
Assistant Attorney General

FBI

Date: 3/30/64

Mr. Belmont  
Mr. Mohr  
Mr. Casper  
Mr. Callahan  
Mr. Conrad  
Mr. DeLoach  
Mr. Evans  
Mr. Gale  
Mr. Rosen  
Mr. Sullivan  
Mr. Tavel  
Mr. Trotter  
Tele. Room  
Miss Holmes  
Miss Gandy

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_

(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, WFO (89-75)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY  
DALLAS, TEXAS  
NOVEMBER 22, 1963  
(OO: DALLAS)

Re WFO airtel 3/26/64.

ROBERT CLEARY, Washington, D. C., telephonically advised 3/30/64 had received telephone call from GLENN T. CARTERON 3/30/64 who advised as follows:

CARTERON was calling from downtown Washington, D. C., department store; had just arrived from Salisbury, Maryland; was arrested over weekend by Wicomico, Maryland, PD and given psychiatric examination; said they found gun in glove compartment of his car, but Constitution gives him right to bear arms. Further details not given.

Told CLEARY he was fired from job at Salisbury but had bought building at 833 West Main Street, Salisbury, from which he would compete with his former employer; wanted to re-finance his Savannah, Georgia, home to get working capital and wanted CLEARY to recommend lawyer who would represent him in event he is arrested. Also wanted to know progress CLEARY had made in getting him appointment with someone in Justice Department.

CARTERON wanted appointment with CLEARY but CLEARY told him had other plans. CARTERON did not indicate where he would stay in Washington, D. C., or go afterwards but stated would remain overnight at Washington, D. C.

- 3 - Bureau
- 2 - Dallas (AM)
- 2 - Baltimore
- 2 - Philadelphia
- 1 - WFO

GLU:rlc

(10)  
AIRTEL

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_

Special Agent in Charge

79 APR 7-1964

Per \_\_\_\_\_

WFO 89-75

Baltimore identify CARTIRON's employer and interview concerning CARTIRON and his activities. Also verify arrest by Wicomico PD and details of same. Handle interview CARTIRON if located at Salisbury.

WFO will interview if whereabouts become known to CLEARY at Washington, D. C. Will also submit FD-302 on information supplied by CLEARY.

CARTIRON did not indicate to CLEARY whether Philadelphia SAs had interviewed him. Philadelphia advise if interview conducted.

CONSIDER CARTIRON AS POSSIBLY ARMED AND DANGEROUS.

1 - Mr. Mohr  
1 - Mr. Belmont  
1 - Mr. Sullivan  
1 - Mr. Rosen  
1 - Mr. DeLoach

1 - Mr. Branigan  
1 - Liaison  
1 - Original  
1 - Yellow

2809

March 31, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel  
The President's Commission  
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In response to your letter of March 24, 1964, the written materials which you requested are being forwarded with this communication.

With respect to a written description, existing at the time of the assassination, of criteria employed in determining what information coming to the attention of the Bureau should be furnished to the Secret Service, there are enclosed pertinent excerpts from the "Manual of Instructions" and the "FBI Handbook" which constitute instructions to FBI personnel. The Manual is in the possession of all Bureau officials and supervisory officials in our field divisions. Attachment one is a complete copy of Section 83K of the "Manual of Instructions" dealing with the handling of threats against the President, members of his immediate family, and others protected by the Secret Service. This material is exactly as it appeared in the Manual at the time of the assassination. The "FBI Handbook" is in the possession of every FBI Special Agent and contains a summary of the material appearing in the "Manual of Instructions." Attachment two is a complete copy of Part III, Chapter 63, 1.B., from the "FBI Handbook" as it appeared at the time of the assassination. It is noted that this material is substantially the same as that appearing in the Manual of Instructions.

These instructions have resulted in the day-to-day dissemination to the Secret Service of information received by the Bureau regarding threats to the safety of the President.

Tolson  
Belmont  
Mohr  
Casper  
Callahan  
Conrad  
DeLoach  
Evans  
Malone  
Rosen  
Sullivan  
Tavel  
Trotter  
Tele. Room  
Holmes  
Gandy

CAD:mab (9) inc

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

REC'D-READING ROOM  
MAR 31 5 49 PM '64

65-109090-27  
65-109090-27

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

65-109090-27  
65-109090-27

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

For example, following announcement of the intention of President Kennedy to visit Tampa, Florida, in November, 1963, our local office was able to inform the Secret Service concerning plans made by the Ku Klux Klan in Florida to picket the President and to engage in organized activities which could have resulted in violence. In addition, Cuban anti-Castro groups in Florida planned public activities in connection with the President's visit concerning which we were able to inform the Secret Service. That agency indicated, following the President's visit, that the information we had furnished to them was undoubtedly responsible for the successful completion of the President's trip to the Tampa area.

FBI Field Offices throughout the United States furnish Bureau Headquarters information by teletype for immediate dissemination to the Secret Service whenever there is any indication of activities of interest to that service, not only in connection with the President's travel but also in connection with his residence, as the White House is a frequent target for group picketing. In addition to data indicating specific activity in the President's vicinity we have, for a number of years, kept the Secret Service fully informed concerning the activities of certain groups such as the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico and the Nation of Islam, the membership of which has either discussed or indicated a possibility of physical action against Government authority.

Attachment three is a complete copy of Section 831. of the "Manual of Instructions" dealing with the reporting to the Secret Service of information concerning the counterfeiting of United States coins, notes, and other obligations and securities of the Government. This matter is mentioned in the "FBI Handbook" by inclusion in a tabulation of matters within the jurisdiction of other Government departments and agencies in which Secret Service is designated as the agency to receive information concerning counterfeiting. The "Classification 55" appearing in the Manual is a reference to the means by which various matters are assigned numerical classification numbers for assistance in filing and indexing. The references to counterfeiting in the Manual and the Handbook, which existed prior to the assassination, remain unchanged as of March 27, 1964.

2809  
Honorable J. Lee Rankin

With respect to a written description, existing at the time of the assassination, of the procedures employed in carrying out liaison with the Secret Service in connection with safeguarding the President, attachment four is a complete copy of Section 102D. of the "Manual of Instructions" as it appeared at the time of the assassination. This section has remained unchanged and still appears in the Manual as of March 27, 1964. Liaison with the Secret Service in Dallas, Texas, was in effect pursuant to this policy prior to the assassination and, in anticipation of the visit of President Kennedy to that city, resulted in the discussion with and dissemination to the Secret Service there concerning which you have previously been informed. Our Dallas Office notified Secret Service on October 30, 1963, concerning an individual who had allegedly stated that if President Kennedy made a trip to Texas a "reception" was planned for him. We also furnished the Secret Service background information and a photograph of this individual, Norman Lee Elkins. On November 21, 1963, our Dallas Office notified the Secret Service of leaflets being distributed in Dallas containing criticism of President Kennedy's policies. On the same date our Dallas Office notified the Secret Service regarding picket signs being printed for use in picketing President Kennedy on the following day. On the evening of November 20, 1963, an Agent of our Dallas Office advised the head of the Dallas Secret Service Office that the FBI would do anything within its authority to be of assistance in connection with the President's visit and would continue to promptly furnish any pertinent information which might be received. Our Agent was thanked for this offer of cooperation and told that the Secret Service had no specific request to make of the FBI at that time.

In addition to liaison at the field level, a very close liaison relationship has been maintained for a number of years between the headquarters of the Secret Service and this Bureau. A Liaison Supervisor from Bureau Headquarters visits Secret Service Headquarters on a nearly daily basis to insure prompt handling of Secret Service requests and immediate attention to any problems which may arise. This Liaison Supervisor has on a number of occasions, at the request of the White House and the Secret Service, accompanied the President and his official party on trips outside the United States in order to coordinate and disseminate current data cabled to him from FBI Headquarters bearing on the safety of the President and other matters considered to be of special interest.

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

Through our Liaison representatives abroad the FBI has <sup>assistance</sup> ~~has~~ <sup>RE:</sup> established friendly relationships with the principal officials of many foreign police and law enforcement agencies. In connection with Presidential trips to the countries in which these agencies are located, the FBI Liaison representative has been able to smooth the way for the Secret Service by introducing them to our contacts and assisting in establishing the cooperation which is so necessary to the President's security abroad. Between 1955 and 1963 a Bureau Liaison representative accompanied the Presidential Party on seventeen such trips, visiting a total of thirty-two countries. Whenever we learn of the President's intention to travel outside of the United States, we immediately alert all Bureau Field Offices and Liaison representatives abroad. A Bureau Supervisor is assigned the responsibility for coordinating the information which may be received and arrangements are made for the Liaison Supervisor traveling with the Presidential Party to be furnished this information by cable for passage to the Secret Service. Following the visit of President Kennedy to Costa Rica in March, 1963, Secret Service Chief James J. Rowley addressed a special letter of commendation to one of our offices expressing appreciation for their cooperation in checking 400 names through their files in connection with the Costa Rica visit.

<sup>Name checks for</sup> ~~Name checks for~~ <sup>SECRET SERVICE</sup> ~~SECRET SERVICE~~  
The Secret Service is now submitting a large number of names to us for checking through our files in connection with travel by the President within the United States. For example, we checked 1025 names, including 800 hotel employees, in connection with the President's visit to St. Louis, Missouri, on February 14, 1964. On forty-eight hour's notice we reviewed more than 1900 files. Whenever we learn of the President's intention to travel within the United States, we immediately inform pertinent FBI Field Offices in order that they may be particularly alert to information bearing on the President's security.

Since the assassination, we have reiterated procedures already in effect and have realigned all of our field offices and Liaison representatives abroad. The current instructions are enclosed as attachments five and six. Considering the possibility of mental aberration on the part of any of our more than 190 million United States residents, it is manifestly impossible to pinpoint all potential risks to the President.



Honorable J. Lee Rankin

In the absence of an actual threat to the President or of activity directed against his security, however, we have attempted to delineate, within practical limits, the categories of persons coming to our attention which might be inimical to the safety of the President even though those persons have made no overt threat. These criteria are set forth in the current instructions, which were prepared on December 26, 1963.

Attachment seven is an instruction which was sent to all FBI Field Offices on December 19, 1963. This requested that the Secret Service be furnished specific information concerning possible violence in connection with bombing, racial and similar matters for its use in determining possible danger spots with respect to the safety of the President. *E.F.W.* *Secret Service*

Attachment eight is a copy of a letter to all SACs (Special Agents in Charge of our local field offices) dated February 19, 1964, advising them that they may be called upon by the Secret Service to provide personnel to assist in protection of the President and issuing specific instructions with regard to such requests. This communication was occasioned by the fact that the Secret Service, on a number of occasions since the assassination, has asked the FBI to provide Agent personnel as indicated in the attachment and as no such request had been made prior to the assassination, it was deemed advisable to alert all our field offices concerning this activity. It is noted that since November 25, 1963, the FBI, at the request of Secret Service, has furnished a total of 139 Special Agents to that agency on a total of sixteen dates.

In response to your inquiry as to recommendations for possible improvement in any aspect of Presidential protection, after careful consideration of this problem, our suggestions were made available to the Secret Service on November 30, 1963. Inasmuch as the protection of the President is the primary responsibility of that agency, it is suggested that you consult with the Secret Service relative thereto.

I have withheld editorial comments concerning the attached materials to a bare minimum as I consider that they speak for themselves.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (8)



President's Commission  
ON THE  
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

24 March Ave. NE  
Washington, D.C. 20002  
Telephone 944-1400

EARL WARREN,  
Chairman  
RICHARD B. FULTON  
JOHN BIRNBAUM COOPER  
WALL DOUG  
GERALD R. FORD  
JOHN J. MCCLOY  
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE BAKER,  
Grand Counsel

V MAR 24 1964

J. Edgar Hoover, Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice  
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

In connection with its review of arrangements for safeguarding the President, the Commission would appreciate being furnished any materials which have not already been furnished, in the following categories:

a. Any written description, which existed at the time of the assassination, of criteria employed in determining what information coming to the attention of the Bureau should be furnished to the Secret Service.

b. Any written description, which existed at the time of the assassination, of the procedures employed in carrying out liaison with the Secret Service in connection with safeguarding the President.

c. Any memorandum or study of the matters covered in a or b above, which has been prepared since the assassination, including any consideration of any change in such criteria or procedures.

To the extent that written materials do not now exist with respect to these matters, it would be of great assistance to the Commission if a written report or reports thereon could be prepared and made available.

EXP. PROC.

35 MAR 25 1964

2809

3 MAR 25 1964

4  
APR 3 1964

cc J. B. ...

In addition, has the Bureau any recommendations to make regarding possible improvements in any aspect of Presidential protection, whether or not involving matters within its jurisdiction, including intelligence arrangements and procedures, liaison among federal agencies, particular protection measures, and any other aspect which appears relevant?

Sincerely,

*J. Lee Rankin*  
J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel

## MANUAL OF INSTRUCTIONS

### SECTION 83. REFERENCE MATTERS - VIOLATIONS WITHIN THE JURISDICTION OF OTHER FEDERAL INVESTIGATIVE AGENCIES

#### K. THREATS AGAINST THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, MEMBERS OF HIS IMMEDIATE FAMILY, THE PRESIDENT-ELECT, AND THE VICE-PRESIDENT

Investigation of threats against the President of the United States, members of his immediate family, the President-elect, and the Vice-President is within the exclusive jurisdiction of the U.S. Secret Service. Therefore, any information indicating the possibility of an attempt against the person or safety of the President, members of the immediate family of the President, the President-elect, or the Vice-President must be referred immediately by the most expeditious means of communication to the nearest office of the U. S. Secret Service. The Bureau should be advised at the same time by teletype of the information so furnished to the Secret Service and the fact that it has been so disseminated. The above action should be taken without delay in order to attempt to verify the information and no evaluation of the information should be attempted. When the threat is in the form of a written communication, a copy should be given to local Secret Service and the original should be forwarded to the Bureau where it will be made available to Secret Service headquarters in Washington. The referral of the copy to local Secret Service should not delay the immediate referral of the information by the fastest available means of communication to Secret Service locally.

The teletype to the Bureau should include as much of the following information as is available without investigation:

1. Name and address of subject
2. Nature of the threat made, verbatim if possible
3. Date or approximate date when made
4. Identity of informant
5. Names and addresses of any witnesses
6. Identity of Secret Service officer notified and date and time of notification, together with a statement concerning the referral of the threat communication locally and to Bureau headquarters, when there is a written threatening communication

Upon the receipt of such information from the field, the Bureau will advise the Washington headquarters of the Secret Service and when applicable will refer to it the original threat communication if it has no further use in the Bureau.

**FBI HANDBOOK**  
**Part III**  
**Chapter 63**

**1. VIOLATIONS WITHIN THE JURISDICTION OF OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES**

- B. Threats against the President of the U. S., members of his immediate family, the President-elect, and the Vice-President**  
Investigation of threats against the President of the United States, members of his immediate family, the President-Elect, and the Vice-President is within the exclusive jurisdiction of the U. S. Secret Service. Any information indicating the possibility of an attempt against the person or safety of the President, members of the immediate family of the President, the President-Elect or the Vice-President must be referred immediately by the most expeditious means of communication to the nearest office of the U. S. Secret Service. Advise the Bureau at the same time by teletype of the information so furnished to the Secret Service and the fact that it has been so disseminated. The above action should be taken without delay in order to attempt to verify the information and no evaluation of the information should be attempted. When the threat is in the form of a written communication, give a copy to local Secret Service and forward the original to the Bureau where it will be made available to Secret Service headquarters in Washington. The referral of the copy to local Secret Service should not delay the immediate referral of the information by the fastest available means of communication to Secret Service locally.

Set out in the teletype to the Bureau as much of the following information as is available without investigation: (1) name and address of subject; (2) nature of the threat made, verbatim if possible; (3) date or approximate date when made; (4) identity of informant; (5) names and addresses of any witnesses; (6) identity of Secret Service officer notified and date and time of notification, together with a statement concerning the referral of the threat communication locally and to Bureau headquarters, when there is a written threatening communication.

Upon the receipt of such information from the field the Bureau will advise the Washington headquarters of the Secret Service and when applicable will refer to it the original threat communication if it has no further use in the Bureau.

## **MANUAL OF INSTRUCTIONS**

### **SECTION 83. REFERENCE MATTERS - VIOLATIONS WITHIN THE JURISDICTION OF OTHER FEDERAL INVESTIGATIVE AGENCIES**

#### **I. COUNTERFEITING - Classification 55**

The U. S. Secret Service, which is a branch of the Treasury Department, is empowered to suppress the counterfeiting of U. S. coins, notes, and other obligations and securities of the Government. Violations of this nature which are reported to the Bureau are referred to the Chief, U. S. Secret Service, Department of the Treasury, Washington, D. C. Information of a similar nature received by Bureau divisions should be reported to the nearest office of the U. S. Secret Service.

## **MANUAL OF INSTRUCTIONS**

### **SECTION 102**

#### **COORDINATION WITH OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES**

##### **D. LIAISON WITH OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES**

To insure adequate and effective liaison arrangements, each SAC should specifically designate an Agent (or Agents) to be responsible for developing and maintaining liaison with other Federal Agencies. This liaison should take into consideration FBI-agency community of interests, location of agency headquarters, and the responsiveness of agency representatives. In each instance, liaison contacts should be developed to include a close friendly relationship, mutual understanding of FBI and agency jurisdictions, and an indicated willingness by the agency representative to coordinate activities and to discuss problems of mutual interest. Each field office should determine those Federal agencies which are represented locally and with which liaison should be conducted.

## MANUAL OF INSTRUCTIONS

### SECTION 83. REFERENCE MATTERS - VIOLATIONS WITHIN THE JURISDICTION OF OTHER FEDERAL INVESTIGATIVE AGENCIES

#### THREATS AGAINST THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES AND OTHER PERSONS PROTECTED BY THE SECRET SERVICE

1. Dissemination of information re threats  
Title 18, USC, 2386, authorizes the Secret Service, subject to the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, to protect the person of the President of the U. S., the members of his immediate family, the President-elect, the Vice-President, or other officer next in the order of succession to the office of President, and the Vice-President-elect, together with a former President, at his request, for a reasonable period after he leaves office. Therefore, any information indicating the possibility of an attempt against the person or safety of the President or the other persons aforementioned, must be referred immediately by the most expeditious means of communication to the nearest office of the U. S. Secret Service. The Bureau should be advised at the same time by teletype of the information so furnished to the Secret Service and the fact that it has been so disseminated. The action should be taken without delay in order to attempt to verify the information and no evaluation of the information should be attempted. A letter head memorandum setting forth the full details of the threat should be prepared at once. This memorandum should also set out the identity of the Secret Service officer notified and the date and time of notification. The memorandum should be promptly forwarded to the nearest office of Secret Service in confirmation of the oral dissemination and sufficient copies should be forwarded to the Bureau at the same time to permit dissemination at the SOG. When the threat is in the form of a written communication, a copy should be given to local Secret Service and the original should be forwarded to the Bureau where it will be made available to Secret Service headquarters in Washington. The referral of the copy to local Secret Service should not delay the immediate referral of the information by the fastest available means of communication to Secret Service locally.



The teletype to the Bureau should include as much of the following information as is available without investigation:

- a. Name and address of subject
- b. Nature of the threat made, verbatim if possible
- c. Date or approximate date when made
- d. Identity of informant
- e. Names and addresses of any witnesses
- f. Identity of Secret Service officer notified and date and time of notification, together with a statement concerning the referral of the threat communication locally and to Bureau headquarters, -- when there is a written threatening communication
- g. A statement that a letterhead memorandum or other communication suitable for dissemination is being forwarded promptly to Bureau headquarters

Upon the receipt of such information from the field, the Bureau will advise the Washington headquarters of the Secret Service and when applicable will refer to it the original threat communication if it has no further use in the Bureau.

2. Other dissemination to Secret Service concerning security of the President. All investigative personnel should be alert for the identification of subversives, ultrarightists, racists, and fascists (a) possessing emotional instability or irrational behavior, (b) who have made threats of bodily harm against officials or employees of federal, state, or local government or officials of a foreign government, (c) who express or have expressed strong or violent anti-U. S. sentiments and who have been involved in bombing or bomb making or whose past conduct indicates tendencies toward violence, and (d) whose prior acts or statements depict propensity for violence and hatred against organized government.

If cases are developed falling within the above categories, promptly furnish Secret Service locally a letterhead memorandum under the individual caption setting forth pertinent background data and a succinct statement of facts forming the basis for the determination that he falls within one or more of the categories listed herein.

The information furnished Secret Service should to the greatest extent possible be limited to a succinct statement of facts forming the basis for the determination that a subject falls within one or more of the four categories listed above. If it becomes necessary to include information concerning a subject's affiliation with a subversive movement or other movement in order to establish the fact that he does fall within one of the four categories, the information set forth regarding the affiliation should be as brief as possible.

Copies of the letterhead memoranda directed to Secret Service should be retained in a control file in your office. It is the responsibility of each SAC to insure that these instructions are administered with good judgment in each instance. Do not advise the Bureau of the identities of these individuals unless they fall within section 1 above dealing with the handling of a specific threat against the President, members of his immediate family, the President-elect, and the Vice-President. Matters brought to the Bureau's attention under the instructions contained in section 1 above should be under the caption "Threat Against the President" or "Threat Against the Vice-President," etc., as the case may be.

## FBI HANDBOOK

### Chapter 63 - Reference Matters

#### 1. Violations Within the Jurisdiction of Other Federal Agencies

##### B. THREATS AGAINST THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES AND OTHER PERSONS PROTECTED BY THE SECRET SERVICE

###### 1. Dissemination of information re threats

Title 18, U. S. Code, Section 3056 authorizes the Secret Service, subject to the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, to protect the person of the President of the United States, the members of his immediate family, the President-elect, the Vice President or other officer next in the order of succession to the office of President, and the Vice President-elect, together with a former President, at his request, for a reasonable period after he leaves office. Therefore, any information indicating the possibility of an attempt against the person or safety of the President or the other persons afore-mentioned, must be referred immediately by the most expeditious means of communication to the nearest office of the U. S. Secret Service. The Bureau should be advised at the same time by teletype of the information so furnished to the Secret Service and the fact that it has been so disseminated. The above action should be taken without delay in order to attempt to verify the information and no evaluation of the information should be attempted. A letterhead memorandum setting forth the full details of the threat should be prepared at once. This memorandum should also set out the identity of the Secret Service officer notified and the date and time of notification. The memorandum should be promptly forwarded to the nearest office of Secret Service in confirmation of the oral dissemination and sufficient copies should be forwarded to the Bureau at the same time to permit dissemination at the Seat of Government. When the threat is in the form of a written communication, a copy should be given to local Secret Service and the original should be forwarded to the Bureau where it will be made available to Secret Service headquarters in Washington. The referral of the copy to local Secret Service should not delay the immediate referral of the information by the fastest available means of communication to Secret Service locally.

The teletype to the Bureau should include as much of the following information as is available without investigation:

- a. Name and address of subject
- b. Nature of the threat made, verbatim if possible
- c. Date or approximate date when made
- d. Identity of informant

- e. Names and addresses of any witnesses .
- f. Identity of Secret Service officer notified and date and time of notification, together with a statement concernin the referral of the threat communication locally and to Bureau headquarters, when there is a written threatening communication
- g. A statement that a letterhead memorandum or other communi- cation suitable for dissemination is being forwarded promptly to Bureau headquarters

-Upon the receipt of such information from the field, the Bureau will advise the Washington headquarters of the Secret Service and when applicable will refer to it the original threat communication if it has no further use in the Bureau.

**FBI HANDBOOK**  
**Part III**  
**Chapter 63**

**1. VIOLATIONS WITHIN THE JURISDICTION OF OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES**

- B. Threats against the President of the U. S., members of his immediate family, the President-elect, and the Vice-President**  
**2. Other dissemination to Secret Service concerning security of the President**

All investigative personnel should be alert for the identification of subversives, ultrarightists, racists, and fascists (a) possessing emotional instability or irrational behavior, (b) who have made threats of bodily harm against officials or employees of Federal, state, or local government or officials of a foreign government, (c) who express or have expressed strong or violent anti-U. S. sentiments and who have been involved in bombing or bomb making or whose past conduct indicates tendencies toward violence, and (d) whose prior acts or statements depict propensity for violence and hatred against organized government.

If cases are developed falling within the above categories, promptly furnish Secret Service locally a letterhead memorandum under the individual caption setting forth pertinent background data and a succinct statement of facts forming the basis for the determination that he falls within one or more of the categories listed herein. If it becomes necessary to include information concerning a subject's affiliation with a subversive movement or other movement to establish the fact that he does fall within one of the four categories, the information set forth regarding the affiliation should be as brief as possible.

Copies of the letterhead memoranda directed to Secret Service should be retained in a control file in your office. Do not advise the Bureau of the identities of these individuals unless they fall within section 1 above dealing with the handling of a specific threat against the President, members of his immediate family, the President-elect, and the Vice-President. Matters brought to the Bureau's attention under the instructions contained in section 1 above should be under the caption "Threat Against the President" or "Threat Against the Vice-President," etc., as the case may be.

December 19, 1963

**Airtel**

**To: SAC, Albany**

**From: Director, FBI**

**DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION  
TO U.S. SECRET SERVICE  
RACIAL MATTERS; BOMBING MATTERS**

In order to assist the U. S. Secret Service in determining possible danger spots in connection with its function of protecting the President, the Vice President and members of their families, particularly with regard to travel by the President, it is desired that copies of letterhead memoranda containing specific information concerning possible violence in connection with bombing matters, general racial matters and Klan and hate groups be disseminated to the local Secret Service office covering the territory in which the submitting Bureau office is located. A notation to the effect that this has been done should appear in the cover airtel submitting the letterhead memorandum to the Bureau.

**2 - ALL OFFICES**



7

**PERSONAL ATTENTION**  
**SAC LETTER NO. 64-11**  
**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE**  
**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**

February 19, 1964

WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

(A) **PROTECTION OF THE PRESIDENT** -- From time to time you may be called upon by Secret Service to provide personnel to assist in the protection of the President during his visits to a city or area within your territory.

Any such requests received locally should be referred immediately to Bureau Headquarters advising the date, length of time and number of personnel requested by Secret Service. The Bureau will issue the necessary authority to you.

You are instructed that, in the selection of personnel for such assignment, the Special Agents selected must be experienced, mature and of excellent appearance and dress.

Any Special Agents selected for such assignment will, of course, be placed at the disposal of the local head of Secret Service and receive their instructions from him, as the responsibility for protection of the President remains with Secret Service. Advise Bureau promptly if any instructions to our Special Agents are not in full consonance with this objective.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover

Director

## Memorandum

TO

DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

DATE:

3/30/64

FROM

SAC, PORTLAND (89-21)

SUBJECT:

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,  
11/22/63, Dallas Texas  
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

On 3/29/64, there was received by the Portland Division a post card directed to "FBI Director, Portland, Oreg., U.S.A." and bearing a sticker-type return address of "Mrs. Dorothy Mendenhall, 533 S. Buchanan, Linneus, Missouri." Also on the front of the card was the type-written notation "Am sending this to ALL major FBI offices in USA."

On the reverse the post card read as follows:

"Check FBI files for following names, find ring behind Ruby, the real assassins. Then, send to Robert F. Kennedy.

Geo. Walker (Overseer over east half of U.S.A.)

Sam Dallas	Roy Deitzel
John McNeil	Albert Sexton
Sam Carlton	Ivol Printz
Fred Kinglake	(Blacksburg, Va.)
Tom Kinglake	Ivan Frye
Dillman Heldstab	Murray Keen
Wilbur Torrence	Hugh Doak
Ronald Elliott	(Alma, Kans.)
Harley Talley	John Doak
Doyle Copeland	Glen Smith
Ed Cooney	John Hendy

- 2 - Bureau (RM)
- 1 - Dallas (89-43)(RM)
- 2 - St. Louis (105-3665)(RM)
- 1 - Portland

WSB/nwt  
(6)

REC-3

2810

18 APR 3 1964

68 APR 7 1964



PD 89-21

" These belong to Christina Conventions, Reg. in Washington 1942. They have no membership representation. I know them personally and many people from this area belonging to this sect. and will be glad to furnish information. They have persecuted me unmercifully. For further information phone Wm. L. Ornburn, Moberly, Mo. These criminals will offer you a bribe.

"Dorothy Mendenhall No%  
The Kennedy families No%"

The above is merely being brought to the attention of the Bureau and the Dallas and St. Louis Divisions in view of the notation that the card was being sent to all major FBI offices, any lead in connection with Mrs. MENDENHALL is being left to Dallas.

# Memorandum

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

TO : Mr. Rosen

FROM : R. I. Schroder

SUBJECT: PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION

DATE March 27, 1964

The President's Commission by letter dated 3-26-64, requested we determine, if possible without taking new fingerprints, if certain identifiable fingerprints and palm prints which appeared on cartons near where the assassin stood in the Texas School Book Depository (TSBD) building can be identified with persons employed in the TSBD building on 11-22-63. The Commission desires this information by 3-31-64.

A check was made with SA R. D. Rogge and other personnel in the General Investigative Division familiar with this case, as well as Sebastian Latona and other personnel in the Identification Division, as to whether elimination prints had been taken and/or received on these TSBD building employees with negative results.

SA Kenneth Howe, Dallas Office, was telephonically contacted at 10:15 p.m., this date, by Extra-Duty Supervisor E. J. McDonough and advised of the Commission's request. SA Howe advised that he did not believe such elimination prints had been taken by the Dallas Office but appropriate check would be made with the Dallas Police Department and any other agency which may have taken such prints. If such prints are not available, SA Howe was instructed to furnish adequate identifying data on the appropriate TSBD building employees in order that the Identification Division could make a check of its files on the basis of this descriptive data in order to possibly locate prior fingerprint cards on these individuals for comparison purposes.

REC-3 67-10100-2811

SA Howe was advised that the Bureau is already in possession of 70 signed statements taken from such employees, and in the event necessary identifying data on these persons is contained in their respective statements, it would not be necessary to reiterate this information but the Bureau should

1 - Identification Division

EJM:by  
77

APR 8 1964

79 APR 8 - 1964

22-10100-11

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

*[Handwritten signatures and initials]*

1 - Mr. Belmont  
1 - Mr. Rosen  
1 - Mr. Malley  
1 - Mr. Shroder  
1 - Mr. Raupach

April 3, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel  
The President's Commission  
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Enclosed for your information are three copies each of four memoranda containing results of interviews with Mr. Edwin W. Hanger, Mr. William C. Lord, and Mr. Robert Cleary.

The information revealed in these interviews pertains to Mr. Glenn T. Carthron, Jr., who alleged James Riddle Hoffa perpetrated the assassination of President Kennedy. This allegation was based on information Mr. Carthron received by a "voice from God."

This Bureau is conducting active investigation to locate and interview Mr. Carthron. The results of this interview will be furnished to you when received.

67 APR - 8  
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

Enclosures (12)

62-109060

- 1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
- 1 - 105-82555 (Lee Harvey Oswald)
- 1 - 44-24016 (Jack Leon Ruby)
- 1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. E. F. Kieffer
- 1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan
- 1 - Mr. J. W. Hines
- 1 - Mr. A. J. McGrath

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holloman \_\_\_\_\_

NOTE: See memo A. Rosen to Mr. Belmont dated 4/2/64, captioned, "Assassination of President John F. Kennedy, 11/22/63, Dallas, Texas," KMR:vhm.

68 APR 7 1964

TELETYPE UNIT

REC'D-READING ROOM  
FBI

MOON

APR 3 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-501-27 APR 3 11 52 AM '64

Memorandum to Mr. Rosen  
RE: PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION

be advised of those on whom this data has already been submitted.

It was impressed upon SA Howe that no investigation should be conducted to develop further background data on these persons and absolutely no efforts should be made to independently obtain new fingerprint impressions from them.

ACTION:

Upon receipt of the necessary material, the Identification Division will handle the Commission's request in this matter.

*JP*

*NS*

1 - Mr. Belmont  
1 - Mr. Rosen  
1 - Mr. Malley  
1 - Mr. Shroder  
1 - Mr. Rogge

April 3, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel  
The President's Commission  
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast  
Washington, D. C.

*Assassination of  
President John F.  
Kennedy*

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated March 16, 1964, requesting a signed statement be obtained from each person known to have been in the Texas School Book Depository Building on November 22, 1963.

Enclosed for your assistance are two copies each of 73 signed statements obtained from those individuals known to have been in the Texas School Book Depository Building on November 22, 1963. Every effort was made to comply with your request that six specific items be incorporated in each statement; however, in many instances the individual furnishing the statement was unaware of the address of persons referred to therein and this information, of necessity, had to be omitted.

Statements were not obtained from the following three Texas School Book Depository Building employees as they were absent from work on November 22, 1963:

Mrs. Joseph A. (Vickie) Davis  
Mr. Franklin Kaiser  
Mrs. James L. (Dottie) Lovelady

This complies with your request and no further action is being taken in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

62-109060  
1 - 62-109060 (President's Commission)  
1 - 105-82555 (Lee Harvey Oswald)

1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan  
1 - Mr. J. W. Hines  
Enclosures (146)

RDR:vhn  
(11)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

BY COURIER SVC.  
67 APR 3  
COMM-FBI

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

79 APR 7-1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

REC'D-READING ROOM  
FBI  
APR 3 1 42 PM '64

REC'D-NEW YORK ROOM  
APR 6 1964

155-28-581  
APR 3 1 42 PM '64

**NOTE:**

This complies with the Commission's request. Dallas has advised that all individuals furnishing signed statements had been previously interviewed, the statements contain no pertinent information which has not been previously reported, and no discrepancies were noted in the enclosed statements. The Commission in its letter requested the following six items should be reflected in the statements: 1. His name, address, age and race. 2. Where he was at the time the President was shot? 3. Was he alone or with someone else; if with someone else, the name and address of that person? 4. If he saw Lee Harvey Oswald at that time? 5. If at any time that morning he saw any person in the building who was a stranger to him? (This item should not be included in statements of those who were not employees in the Depository.) 6. The time that he left the Texas School Book Depository Building in the afternoon of November 22, 1963. Every effort was made to comply with the Commission's request.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

## Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: 3/31/64

FROM : Mr. Jevons

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY  
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,  
DALLAS, TEXAS

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

On 3/30/64, Mr. Melvin Eisenberg, staff member of the President's Commission, asked the Laboratory to conduct paraffin tests with the C14 assassination rifle as set forth in my memorandum of 3/30/64. The paraffin test consists of pouring warm paraffin over the hand or cheek, peeling it off and testing the inner surface of the paraffin for the presence of any gunpowder residues. The reagents used in this test, however, are not specific for only gunpowder residues and will react positively with most oxidizing agents. Some people have used this technique to determine if a person had recently fired a gun. The Laboratory experimented with the procedure many years ago and found it to be extremely unreliable as to whether a person had recently fired a gun, since in some instances casts taken of a person who had not recently fired a gun gave positive reaction. Further, even the presence of gunpowder residues on a person's hand did not positively determine if he had in fact fired the weapon, since the residues could be on his hands from the mere handling of the weapon. It is to be noted that oxidizing agents that will react positively to this are also present in such common substances as urine, fertilizer, tobacco and others. Although Mr. Eisenberg recognizes the unreliability of such tests, he requested the testing for record purposes in view of the publicity concerning use of this technique by the Dallas Police Department in the assassination case.

The tests requested by Mr. Eisenberg have been conducted and the results are set forth below.

REC 29

62-109060-2814

UNRECORDED COPY

Control paraffin tests of the right cheek and both hands were conducted on a Laboratory examiner who had thoroughly washed his face and hands and who had not recently fired a weapon. The paraffin casts were then treated with diphenylbenzidine, a sensitive reagent for the detection of most oxidizing agents. Numerous positive reactions were noted on the casts of both hands although no reactions were noted on

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Malley

62-109060  
OC:bsm (10)

3 APR 3 1964

APR 3 1964

Memorandum to Mr. Conrad  
Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,  
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,  
DALLAS, TEXAS

62-109060

the cheek cast. It is pointed out that warm paraffin can remove the foreign matter that is present on the skin or in the pores.

The C14 assassination rifle was then rapid fired three times. Paraffin tests of the examiner's right cheek and both hands were then conducted. These casts were also treated with diphenylbenzidine with negative results.

The results of these tests once again confirm the unreliability of the paraffin test as a means of determining whether or not a person had fired a gun, since the above tests gave a positive reaction on a cast prior to the firing of a weapon and no reaction when in fact a weapon had been fired.

The results of the above tests are being furnished to the President's Commission by letter.

**ACTION:**

For information.

*[Handwritten initials and a large checkmark are visible in the lower half of the page.]*



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

## Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: 3/31/64

FROM : Mr. Jevons

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,  
NOVEMBER 22, 1963;  
DALLAS, TEXAS

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
Malone \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

As a matter of record, the President's Commission returned to the Laboratory on 3/30/64, evidence Item No. C14, a 6.5 mm Mannlicher-Carcano rifle, Serial No. C2766.

The delivery of the above item to the Commission has previously been confirmed by letter.

## ACTION:

For information.

62-109060

1 - Mr. Belmont  
1 - Mr. Rosen  
1 - Mr. Sullivan  
1 - Mr. Malley

REN:bsm (8)

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

REC 29

EX 104

APR 3 1964

79 APR 7-1964

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO

Mr. Belmont

DATE: 4/2/64

**FROM**

A. Rosen

**SUBJECT :**

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN F. KENNEDY  
11/22/63  
DALLAS, TEXAS

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
 Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
 Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
 Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
 Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
 DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
 Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
 Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
 Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
 Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
 Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
 Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
 Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

**PURPOSE:**

That the following information concerning Glenn T. Carthron, Jr., be furnished to the Attorney General and the President's Commission. Carthron made allegations based on a "voice from God" that James Riddle Hoffa "trigged" the assassination of President Kennedy by obtaining \$1,500,000 from the Teamsters Pension Fund and paying this amount to Jack Ruby who procured the services of Lee Harvey Oswald to carry out the assassination. Investigation continuing and dissemination is being made to the Attorney General and the President's Commission.

**BACKGROUND :**

Mr. Robert Hickey, former Departmental attorney, reported he received information from Robert Cleary, an executive with Weaver Brothers, Inc., Washington, D. C., that an old Army friend of Cleary's named Glenn T. Carthron, Jr., had related a fantastic story concerning Hoffa taking \$1,500,000 from the Teamsters Pension Fund and paying it to Jack Ruby who procured the services of Lee Harvey Oswald to assassinate President Kennedy. Carthron sought Cleary's assistance to arrange an interview with the Attorney General to relate this story. Washington Field Office interviewed Mr. Cleary, Mr. Edwin W. Hanger and Mr. William C. Lord, the latter two are associated with the American Security and Trust Company, all of whom are former associates of Carthron.

Enclosures (2) *Revol 4-3-61*

REC-11

62-105060

1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission) (01-X)

1 - 105-82555 (Lee Harvey Oswald)

1 - 44-24016 (Jack Leon Ruby)

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach

1 - Mr. E. F. Kieffer

1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan

1 - Mr. J. W. Hines

1 - Mr. A. J. McGrath

KLR : vhm

(15)

UNRECORDED COPY FILED

10 APR 6 1964

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont  
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN F. KENNEDY

These gentlemen related similar stories which in substance was Carthron while in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, residing at a hotel stated a light came through the transom and a voice spoke to him saying that Hoffa triggered the assassination and "I am God." Carthron was reported to say there was a bomb in his car while in Philadelphia and he then left his automobile and proceeded to Washington by bus. Carthron was described as highly excitable, very nervous and Hanger advised Carthron appears to have a mental problem. Mr. Cleary advised Carthron wanted him to make an appointment with the Attorney General to obtain permission to charge Hoffa with the murder of President Kennedy and if he did not receive permission he was going to order a submachine gun and "shoot Hoffa's head off." Cleary said he feels Carthron is a violent person and was possibly in the same category as Jack Ruby who would take the law into his own hands to revenge the President's assassination, contending that Hoffa bears the responsibility for it.

OBSERVATIONS:

It appears Carthron is a violent mentally disturbed person. Leads are currently outstanding to locate and interview Carthron to determine if his allegations have a basis. Bureau files reveal no record concerning Glenn T. Carthron, Jr. Bureau files reveal a case entitled "Unknown Subject; Theft of Government Owned Property Issued in the Name of Glenn T. Carthron, U. S. Treasury Department, Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Unit." This file does not indicate whether there is any relationship involved.

RECOMMENDATION:

If approved, the attached letter to the Attorney General and a letter to the President's Commission with enclosures be forwarded indicating additional investigation is being conducted to resolve this matter. *Special clearance will be given to all persons connected with this matter.*

FBI

Date: 4/2/64

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_

PLAIN TEXT

(Type in plain text or code)

AIRTEL

REGISTERED MAIL

Via \_\_\_\_\_

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : Director, FBI (62-109060)  
FROM : SAC, Philadelphia (157-916) (P)  
SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN F. KENNEDY,  
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,  
DALLAS, TEXAS;  
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING  
OO: Dallas

Re Washington Field airtels to Bureau, dated 3/26/64 and 3/30/64, and Philadelphia airtels to the Bureau, dated 4/1/64.

Enclosed herewith for the Dallas Office are 25 copies and 2 copies each for the Baltimore Office and the Washington Field Office of an insert, setting out information obtained in an attempt to locate and interview GLENN T. CARTRON of Salisbury, Md. Pa D.C.

No further investigation is being conducted at Philadelphia, Pa., to locate CARTRON; however, a stop has been placed with the Benjamin Franklin Hotel, Ninth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pa., to be advised of his return if such happens. Therefore, Philadelphia requests to be advised when CARTRON is located and interviewed by any other Bureau office.

100-1

- 3 - Bureau (62-109060) (RM)
- 2 - Baltimore (ENCL. 1) (RM)
- 2 - Dallas (89-43) (ENCL. 1) (AM) (RM)
- 2 - Washington Field (ENCL. 1) (INFO) (RM)
- 1 - 89-75
- 1 - 62-8400
- 1 - Philadelphia (157-916)

JRW:BSF

(10)

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_

Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_

M

Per \_\_\_\_\_

REC 5

62-109060-2817

3 APR 3 1964

*see retained  
in 62-8400*

PH 157-916

The Philadelphia Office is keeping this case in a pending status inasmuch as a review is in progress to determine what investigation and reporting has to be done in view of instructions contained in Dallas airtel to the Bureau, dated 3/17/64, in captioned matter.

CONSIDER CARTHON AS POSSIBLY ARMED AND DANGEROUS.

JAMIESON

FBI

Date: 3/24/64

287

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL \_\_\_\_\_  
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10-61)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka  
IS-R-CUBA

*Assassinations of President John F. Kennedy*  
Re Bureau airtel to Dallas, 3/23/64 requesting Dallas to endeavor to resolve the identity of the white man wearing a brown raincoat and hat that was running west away from the Texas School Book Depository Building in the direction of the railroad tracks immediately following the shooting of President KENNEDY as revealed in interview of JEAN LOUIS HILL, and Dallas teletype to Bureau, 3/27/64.

A review of the results of interviews with individuals in the vicinity of the Texas School Book Depository Building at the time of the assassination has failed to reflect any data that will assist in identifying the individual referred to by Mrs. HILL. The following persons have been recontacted in an effort to identify this individual:

Patrolman W. E. BARKER, Dallas PD  
Captain P. W. LAWRENCE, Dallas PD  
Patrolman JAMES W. FOSTER, Dallas PD  
Deputy ROGER CRAIG, Dallas County SO  
Patrolman W. E. BENNETT, Dallas PD  
Patrolman J. M. SMITH, Dallas PD

THOMAS P. ALYEA, WFAA TV newsman, is in the process of running copies of film taken by him in the vicinity of Houston and Elm Streets on the date of the assassination and when this film is prepared, it will be reviewed at Dallas in an attempt to identify the individual in the brown raincoat and hat.

Complete results of the above ~~NOT RECORDED~~ will be incorporated in the forthcoming Dallas ~~100-10-61~~ under above caption.

3-Bureau  
2-Dallas  
JEF/cms

58 APR 8 1964  
Approved: \_\_\_\_\_  
Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_

SECRET

105-82555-2934

ORIGINAL FILED IN

1 - Mr. Belmont  
1 - Mr. Rosen  
1 - Mr. Sullivan  
1 - Mr. Malley

April 2, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel  
The President's Commission  
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In accordance with the request on March 30, 1964, of Mr. Melvin Eisenberg, paraffin tests were conducted with the assassination rifle, C14, by the FBI Laboratory.

The paraffin test consists of pouring warm paraffin over the hand or cheek, peeling the paraffin cast off and testing the inner surface of the paraffin for the presence of any gunpowder residues. The reagents used in this test, however, are not specific for only gunpowder residues and will react positively with most oxidizing agents. Oxidizing agents that will react are also present in such common substances as fertilizer, urine, tobacco and others, as well as gunpowder residues. In prior experiments conducted by the FBI Laboratory, it has been found that the paraffin test is unreliable as to whether a person recently fired a weapon, since in some instances, positive reactions were obtained on casts from the hands of persons who had not fired weapons and no reactions were obtained on casts from the hands of persons who had fired weapons.

Before conducting the tests with the assassination rifle, control paraffin tests of the right cheek and both hands were conducted on a Laboratory examiner who had thoroughly washed his face and hands and who had not recently fired a weapon.

The paraffin casts were then treated with diphenylbenzidine, a sensitive reagent for the detection of most oxidizing agents. Numerous positive reactions were noted on the casts of both hands.

105-82555

NOTE: The above results and limitations of the examinations set forth in memorandum Jevons to Conrad 3/31/64. Above request made orally.

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

CLM:bsm (10)

REC'D-READING ROOM  
APR 2 3 32 PM '64

BY COURIER SVC.  
65 APR-2

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

NOT RECORDED

UNREC

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

and no reactions were noted on the cheek cast. It is pointed out that warm paraffin can remove the foreign matter that is present on the skin or in the pores.

The assassination rifle was then rapid-fired three times by the same man on which the control tests were made. Paraffin casts of the examiner's right cheek and both hands were then prepared. These paraffin casts were also treated with diphenylbenzidine and there were no reactions.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover



FBI

REC-11

Date: 4/1/64

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_

(Type in plain text or code)

AIRTEL

AIR MAIL

Via \_\_\_\_\_

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,  
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS  
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re Bureau radiogram to Dallas, 3/31/64, requesting certain corrections in signed statements obtained from individuals known to have been in the Texas School Book Depository Building on November 22, 1963:

1. Statement of Mrs. R. E. (CAROLYN) ARNOLD -- paragraph 6, line 2, time indicated as 12:25 A.M. should be 12:25 P.M. This was a typing error. Bureau requested to correct its copies of insert containing this statement.

2. Statement of VIRGINIA H. BARNUM -- enclosed are five copies of an insert reflecting a new signed statement obtained from her on April 1, 1964, reflecting her home address. The old statement has been destroyed. Bureau requested to destroy its five copies of insert reflecting old statement and substitute therefor the enclosed five copies of an insert.

3. Statement of Mrs. R. A. REID -- paragraph 1, line 9, and paragraph 3, line 3, the year "64" should be "63". Mrs. REID has initialed such corrections. Bureau requested to correct its copies of insert containing this statement.

Enc. (5)  
RPG/ds  
(5)

REC-11

EX-105

NOT RECORDED

17 APR 2 1964

2818

C C Wick

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_  
Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_

M

Per \_\_\_\_\_

60 APR 10 1964

DL 100-10461

4. Statement of Mrs. ROBERT E. (PAULINE) SANDERS, SR. -- page 1, paragraph 3, line 1, "1964" should be "1963". Mrs. SANDERS has initialed such correction. Bureau requested to correct its copies of insert containing this statement. *OK Done*

5. Statement of JOYCE MAURINE STANBERY -- page 1, paragraph 6, line 2, second word "retruned" should be "returned". This was typing error. Bureau requested to correct its copies of insert containing this statement. *OK*

1

DL 100-10461

RJF/ds

"April 1, 1964  
Dallas, Texas

"I, VIRGINIA H. BARNUM, make the following free and voluntary statement to J. HALE MC MENAMIN and RAYMOND J. FOX, who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents, Federal Bureau of Investigation.

"I am a white female, born March 8, 1917, at Fort Worth, Texas, and am employed in the office of the McGraw-Hill Publishing Company located in the Texas School Book Depository Building, 411 Elm Street, Dallas, Texas. I reside at 4228 Sexton Lane, Dallas, Texas.

"On November 22, 1963, I was having lunch with my husband, SHELDON GUY BARNUM, at Sonny Bryan's Barbecue Stand, Inwood Road at Harry Hines Boulevard, Dallas, Texas, at the time President KENNEDY was assassinated. I had left the building where I am employed at about 11:45 A.M. and returned to work at about 12:40 P.M. I did not see LEE HARVEY OSWALD at the time the President was shot and did not know him as an employee at the building.

"I do not recall seeing any strangers in the Texas School Book Depository Building on the morning of November 22, 1963.

"When I returned to the building at 12:40 P.M. I was not permitted to enter, and consequently went home.

"I have read the above statement and it is true and correct.

"/s/ Virginia H. Barnum

"Witnesses:

"/s/ Raymond J. Fox, Special Agent, FBI, Dallas, Texas,  
4/1/64

"/s/ J. Hale McMenamin, SA, FBI, Dallas, Tex. 4/1/64"

COPIES DESTROYED

4 4 DEC 20 1972

FBI

REC-11

Date: 4/3/64

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_

(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL

AIRMAIL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO:

DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM:

SAC, DALLAS (89-43) (P)

SUBJECT:

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN  
FITZGERALD KENNEDY, 11/22/63,  
DALLAS, TEXAS  
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING  
OO: DL

RE: DAVID JOSEPH ST. JACQUES aka

Re San Diego airtel to Director, 11/27/63, and Legat,  
Mexico, letter to Director, 12/17/63.

Reference San Diego airtel with enclosed LHM of  
same date sets out information from [redacted]  
[redacted] Mexicali, Baja California, Mexico.  
Reference Legat, Mexico, letter advised that the only  
American arrested by Mexican authorities during the course  
of President KENNEDY's visit to Mexico, 6/29 - 7/1/62, was  
DAVID JOSEPH ST. JACQUES aka. This letter also advised that  
the Mexico City Office investigation in instant matter is  
continuing.

Dallas has not received any further communication  
in this matter. It is requested that Legat, Mexico, be  
contacted to advise Dallas, in appropriate insert for report,  
of basis for and results of its investigation.

5 - BUREAU (2: Legat, Mexico)

2 - DALLAS

RJD:eah

(7)

REC-11

17 APR 6 1964

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_

Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_

M

Per \_\_\_\_\_

APR 8 1964

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
 Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
 Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
 Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
 Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
 DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
 Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
 Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
 Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
 Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
 Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
 Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
 Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

## DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☒ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

URGENT 4-9-64

TO DIRECTOR

FROM LEGAT OTTAWA

NO. 986

CONFIDENTIAL

BUFILE 62-109060. ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY,  
 NOVEMBER 22 LAST, DALLAS, TEXAS, MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERN-  
 ING. REBUCAB APRIL 1 LAST.

RECEIVED

11 04 PM

MOSS LEE INNES

EFH

Classified by 2040  
 Exempt from GDS, Category 1a2  
 Date of Declassification Indefinite 7/1/77  
 N/A

62-109060-2820

ORIGINAL: MR. ROSEN

AND CCI MR. BELMONT

cc Mr. Mohr

CONFIDENTIAL

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic security.

## Memorandum

TO : Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

DATE: April 3, 1964

FROM : Herbert J. Miller, Jr., Assistant Attorney  
General, Criminal DivisionSUBJECT: LETTER RECEIVED FROM  
JOAQUIN RIVAS GAMEZ--  
EL SALVADOR, C. A.

*W.C. is to  
invest break down  
status about 4-6-64 PPR*

Enclosed for your information is a letter  
received from subject individual.

APR 6 1964

Enclosure

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED REC- 56

67-10870-60-2821

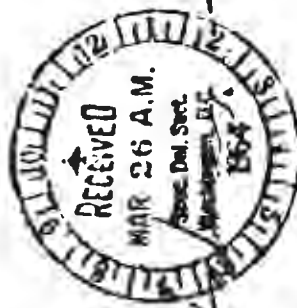
APR 8 1964

*Rosen  
Rosen*

*MacV...*

2 ENCLOSURE

Remittance. George Thomas Gurney.  
Fecoda - A. Carr. No. 1604 - F. Davis



San Francisco, Cal.

El Salvador



BY AIR MAIL

Senor. Ministro de Justicia  
Pedro Francisco Hernandez  
Casa Blanca Washington.  
Estados Unidos de Norte America



EXPRES  
-EXPRESO-  
Special Delivery

1. No. 100



TRANSLATION FROM SPANISH

The airmail envelope is addressed to Mr. Robert Francis Kennedy, Attorney General, White House (sic), Washington, (D. C.), United States of America. It bears the postmark of El Salvador, dated March 23, 1964.

The return address reads:

Joaquin Rivas Gomez  
House No. 1604  
Barrio San Miguelito  
San Salvador, Central America.

To Mr. Robert Francis Kennedy  
Attorney General of the  
United States of America  
White House  
Washington, (D. C.)  
United States of America

Dear Sir:

I hereby extend respectful greetings and wish you personal happiness.

Allow me to set forth the following:

Seven people masterminded the assassination of President Kennedy on November 22, 1963, in Dallas.

In addition, two men were assigned to protection duties should the attempt be unsuccessful.

Of course, the actual perpetrators of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy were two. One was Lee Harvey Oswald and the other Jack Ruby.

Jack Ruby was to take over in case Lee Harvey Oswald should miss the target or reported to the police before accomplishing his assignment.

TRANSLATED BY: *del*  
RAFFAELE A. VACCARI: *del*  
April 9, 1964

1-1000  
APR 14 1964  
7

In this case, Jack Ruby would have fired on the President with a revolver.

Of course they were paid by the seven men who are the true killers of President John F. Kennedy, assassinated in a most barbaric fashion.

By their cowardly and revolting assassination of President John F. Kennedy, they caused the prestige of the United States to suffer another scandalous blow.

The defenders of Jack Ruby are paid by the seven men who masterminded the assassination of President Kennedy.

Melvin Belli, who is a bought man, is also involved in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

Dear Mr. Robert Francis Kennedy, if you accept to have a public exposure of the seven men who are responsible for the horrible and cowardly assassination of your brother, John F. Kennedy, you can send your reply to this House, No. 1604, Barrio San Miguelito, San Salvador, Central America.

This is San Salvador Mail House No. 1604.

These seven men who masterminded President Kennedy's assassination are plotting another crime because they know that they have managed to remain undiscovered. Also this crime is being planned against the Kennedy family.

The killers of President Kennedy are Americans. In addition to these seven, there are other who are involved to a lesser extent.

In my second message to you, I will give you details "of the parts from where the assassination of President John F. Kennedy was planned" (sic).

Lee Harvey Oswald and Jack Ruby were paid to kill the President. They were paid by the seven men whom I mentioned before.

I am looking forward to your reply to be sent to the above address.

I remain

Sincerely yours,

Joaquin Rivas Gomez  
Salvadorian

March 23, 1964

SUMMARY FROM SPANISH

This writer from San Salvador claims he knows the names of the "seven men who masterminded President Kennedy's assassination." He promises to disclose the names upon receiving correspondence from the Justice Department.

*from*  
*Joaquin Giosa Garmez*  
*El Salvador, C. F. A.*

RECEIVED.

MAR 31 1961

CRIMINAL DIVISION

Señor Don. Robert Francis Kennedy  
Ministro de Justicia de los Estados -  
Unidos de Norte America.  
Casa Blanca Washington Estados Unidos.  
Estimado Señor Ministro: don Robert F.  
Kennedy.  
Le paterias por este medio, mi más  
respetuoso saludo, deseándole un fin  
de felicidad. Después, le digo lo siguiente.  
Los asesinos intelectuales del presidente  
Kennedy. El 22 de noviembre en Dallas.  
Son 4, los intelectuales y 2 que  
se proporcionaron en dar protección.  
Cuando el caso fue fallado, y 2 ma-  
tadores materiales del presidente  
John F. Kennedy. Lee Harvey Oswald.  
Segundo matador material es -  
Jack Ruby, en caso que Lee -  
Harvey Oswald fallara en su primera  
oferta de latido antes de hacer su cometido.  
aparecer al presidente Kennedy, con  
un revolver Jack Ruby. Estos están  
pagados por los 7 hombres intelectuales.  
matadores del presidente John F. Kennedy.  
Asesinado con hijo de Barbie.  
Dejando con el asesino del

7

Presidente John F. Kennedy, Provocando  
con esto, los Alerosos / Perfiles Es-  
candalosos Estadunidenses - - -  
La parte defensora de Jack Ruby,  
Esta pagada por los 7, hombres  
matadores intelectualmente del  
Presidente Kennedy. - - -  
Melvin Belli. Comprometido en  
El asesinato del Presidente John F.  
Kennedy. Por estar pagado por  
la parte intelectual del asesinato.  
Kennedy. Don Robert Francis Kennedy  
Sr. J. Ted. Acepta, que sean declarados  
publicamente los culpables de su  
horrendo y Aleroso, Asesinato de  
Otro hermano John F. Kennedy, -  
pueda mandarme la contestación  
a Esta Casa No. 1604. Barrio  
San Miguelito. San Salvador, C. A.  
Esta Es Casa de Correos Nacionales  
Salvadores No. 1604. - - -  
Estos 7, hombres matadores intelec-  
tualmente del Presidente Kennedy  
Están intentando Otro crimen.  
a las personas que ellos han  
quedado Ostracados, pero siguen

En contra de la familia Kennedy.  
Los matadores intelectuales del Pres-  
idente Kennedy, son de Estados Unidos  
de Norte America. M. hay; Otros menos  
comprometidos; despus de esos ho-  
mbres; En mi segunda misiva  
a Usted, le dare el conocer Detalla-  
damente de las partes de donde fui  
planeado ese Asesinato del Presidente  
John F. Kennedy. Lee Barry O'Brad-  
y, Jack Ruby; Eran pagados, pa-  
ra que dieran muerte al Presidente.  
que los que pagaron, son Estos 7 hombres  
que antes hago mension.  
Espero su amable contestacion. a la  
Direccion ya antes indicada.  
Sus atentos y seguros, devotos  
Joaquin Rivas Yanez

Salvadores  
Dennis San Miguelity Casare 160H  
San Salvador C. H.  
23 de marzo, de 1964.

4-13-64

*mt*

Airtel :

EX-102

REC 10

To: Legat, Mexico

From: Director, FBI

62-109060-2821

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA  
IS-R-CUBA

Enclosed for Legat Mexico and Dallas is a copy of a letter from the Department dated 4-3-64 and copies of a self-explanatory Bureau translated letter from Joaquin Rivas Gomez of El Salvador, Central America, which was enclosed with the Department's letter.

No information identifiable with Gomez could be located in Bureau files.

In view of statements contained in enclosed translated letter indicating "Seven people masterminded the assassination of President Kennedy..." Legat Mexico through your sources at the earliest practicable time should endeavor to locate and interview Gomez. His letter to the Attorney General should be acknowledged and full details concerning his alleged knowledge of the assassination should be obtained and incorporated in an appropriate insert in suitable quantity for transmittal by the Bureau to Dallas. Legat Mexico is also instructed to incorporate the enclosed translated letter in an appropriate insert as well as details indicating this matter was forwarded to the Bureau by the Department.

Enclosures (6)

- 1 - Dallas
- 1 - R. E. Lenihan
- 1 - C. F. Downing
- 1 - Foreign Liaison

RDR:las

(8)

(SEE NOTE PAGE TWO)

MAILED 19  
APR 13 1964  
COMM-FBI

Tolson  
Belmont  
Mohr  
Casper  
Callahan  
Conrad  
DeLoach  
Evans  
Gale  
Rosen  
Sullivan  
Tavel  
Trotter

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-3-2

REC-11  
APR 13 1964  
FBI - MEMPHIS



NOTE:

Above letter is written in very respectful terms to the AG and it is very doubtful Gamez has any information of importance to our investigation. However, in view of his writing to the AG and an indication he may again write at a later date as well as the possibility this matter could result in a request for investigation by the President's Commission. It is felt effort should be made to locate and interview Gamez.

The letter is from San Salvador, the capitol of El Salvador. Liaison has advised Central America is covered by our legal attache in Mexico City who makes regular trips to this area.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION  
ON THE  
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY  
200 Maryland Ave. NE.  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002

EARL WARREN, Chairman  
RICHARD B. RUSSELL  
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER  
HALE BOGGS  
GERALD R. FORD  
JOHN J. MCCLOY  
ALLEN W. DULLES

Mr. Tolson  
Mr. DeLoach  
Mr. Casper  
Mr. Callahan  
Mr. Conrad  
Mr. Felt  
Mr. Gale  
Mr. Rosen  
Mr. Sullivan  
Mr. Tavel  
Mr. Trotter  
Tele. Room  
Miss Holmes  
Miss Gandy

MAR 26 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover  
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

As you know, members of the Commission staff have been conferring during the past several weeks with experts from the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The Commission has requested that FBI experts in the fields of firearms identification, fingerprint identification, handwriting analysis and other specialties involved in this investigation be called before the Commission to testify.

If their schedules permit, we would appreciate having the following representative of the FBI available to testify on the designated dates:

- Tuesday, March 31, 9 a.m. - Mr. Robert A. Frazier
- Tuesday, March 31, 2 p.m. - Mr. Cortlant B. Cunningham
- Thursday, April 2, 9 a.m. - Mr. Sebastian F. Latona
- Friday, April 3, 9 a.m. - Mr. Paul Stombaugh
- Friday, April 3, 2 p.m. - An expert to testify regarding the Bureau examination of the paper bag marked Q 10, the sample and tape designated as K 2, and the replica sack designated as K 52.

OK  
Insp. [unclear]  
3/30/64

availability of witnesses  
made known to Mr. Frazier  
3/30/64. He requested  
[unclear]

REC-19

EX-105

62-14400-2822

MAR 27 1964

58 APR 8 1964

APR 8 1964

SEVEN

At a later date we expect to call a handwriting expert from the FBI to testify before the Commission regarding his conclusions on certain items of evidence developed in the course of this investigation. I expect that this will be done during the week of April 13, 1964, and I shall be in touch with you shortly regarding a specific date and time.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

  
J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel

1-Mr. Belmont - Enclosures (3)  
 1-Mr. Rosen - Enclosures (3)  
 1-Mr. Sullivan - Enclosures (3)  
 1-Mr. Malley - Enclosures (3)  
 1-Mr. Lenihan - Enclosures (3)

March 27, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin  
 General Counsel  
 The President's Commission  
 200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast  
 Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

The remaining three bullets from Officer J. D. Tippit's body were recently received from the Dallas Police Department and have been designated as C251, C252 and C253 in the Laboratory for identification purposes. These three bullets have been examined in the Laboratory and the results of the examinations are set forth below.

The C251 bullet is a caliber .38 Special copper-coated lead bullet of Winchester-Western manufacture. This bullet weighs 154.1 grains and was fired from a barrel rifled with five lands and grooves, right twist.

The C252 bullet is a caliber .38 Special lead bullet of Remington-Peters manufacture. This bullet weighs 154.8 grains. It was fired from a barrel rifled with five lands and grooves, right twist.

The C253 bullet is a copper-coated lead bullet of Winchester-Western manufacture. This bullet weighs 155.7 grains and was fired from a barrel rifled with five lands and grooves, right twist.

A portion of the surface of each bullet, C251, C252 and C253, is mutilated; however, microscopic marks remain on these bullets for comparison purposes. The C251, C252 and C253 bullets were compared with each other and with test bullets obtained from Oswald's revolver, C15, the .38 Special Smith and Wesson revolver, Serial No. V510210, Assembly No. 65248.

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
 Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
 Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
 Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
 Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
 DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
 Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
 Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
 Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
 Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
 Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
 Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
 Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

105-82555

53A OBC: fch (10)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

NOTE: See memo 3/26/64, R. H. Jevons to Mr. Conrad re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63.

REC'D - READING ROOM  
 MAR 27 1 16 PM '64

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 105-82555-2823

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

No conclusion could be reached as to whether or not C251 through C253 were fired from the same weapon or whether or not they were fired from C15. In addition, it was found that even consecutive .38 Special bullets test fired from the C15 revolver could not be identified with each other. In this connection, it should be noted that the barrel of C15 was designed for .38 S & W bullets and; therefore, it is slightly larger in diameter than barrels designed for .38 Special bullets. Firing of undersized bullets could cause erratic passage of the bullets down the barrel, resulting in individual microscopic characteristics which are not consistent. The barrel of the weapon could also be changing due to the accumulation of lead in the barrel or to wear. That one or both of the above conditions existed is apparent from the fact that consecutive .38 Special test bullets obtained from the C15 revolver could not be identified with each other.

Smith and Wesson revolvers such as C15 are among the weapons producing general rifling characteristics of the type found on C251, C252 and C253.

The lead alloy of the C251, C253 and C13 (the first bullet submitted by the Dallas Police Department in the Tippit case) Winchester-Western copper-coated bullets was spectrographically examined. This lead alloy was found to be qualitatively similar in composition to the lead alloy of the Western copper-coated bullets in the C51, C52, C55, C56, C57, C58, C59 and C137 cartridges. It is noted that these cartridges were among those obtained from the C15 revolver, Lee Harvey Oswald's pocket and the U. S. Secret Service.

The lead alloy comprising the C252 Remington-Peters bullet was spectrographically examined and found to be qualitatively similar in composition to the lead alloy comprising the Remington-Peters bullets in the C53, C54 and C138 cartridges, the remaining cartridges from the above sources.

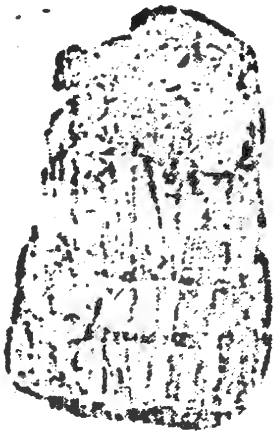
There are attached photographs of the three bullets.

Sincerely yours,

L. Edgar Hoover

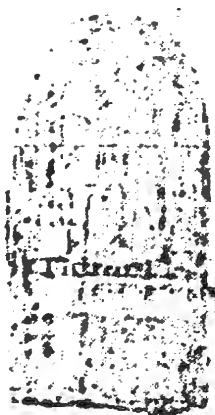
Enclosures (3)

# COMMISSION EXHIBIT



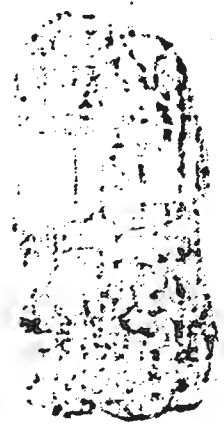
# COMMISSION EXHIBIT

100-100000





# COMMISSION EXHIBIT





UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Malone \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

TO : Mr. Conrad *ENCLOS*

DATE: 3/31/64

FROM : R. H. Jevons

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY; 11/22/63; DALLAS, TEXAS

As a matter of record, Mr. Melvin Eisenberg of the staff of the President's Commission orally requested that a diagram be prepared showing the angle of fire of the assassination weapon at the times that the President was shot. This diagram was prepared in accordance with the information supplied by Mr. Eisenberg. Mr. Eisenberg requested that this chart be delivered by SA Robert A. Frazier who was to testify before the Commission this morning. A copy of this diagram is attached hereto to be filed as a matter of record. It is to be noted that no distances or angles are given on this chart since Eisenberg requested that it be prepared in this way.

There are also attached hereto for record purposes, two ~~Xerox~~ copies of photographs requested by Mr. Eisenberg. One copy shows the breech face and firing pin of C15, Oswald's revolver and used in the murder of Officer J. D. Tippit. Mr. Eisenberg requested this to demonstrate the markings on the base of a cartridge case fired in this weapon. The other copy shows two bullets, C252 and C253, removed from Tippit's body and one bullet of Remington-Peters manufacture and one bullet of Western manufacture to show the gross similarities between two questioned bullets and those of known manufacture. The photograph of these bullets was requested by Eisenberg for the purpose of demonstration before the Commission during the testimony of SA Cortlandt B. Cunningham who is scheduled to testify the morning of 4/1/64.

## ACTION:

For information.

Enclosures (3)

62-109060

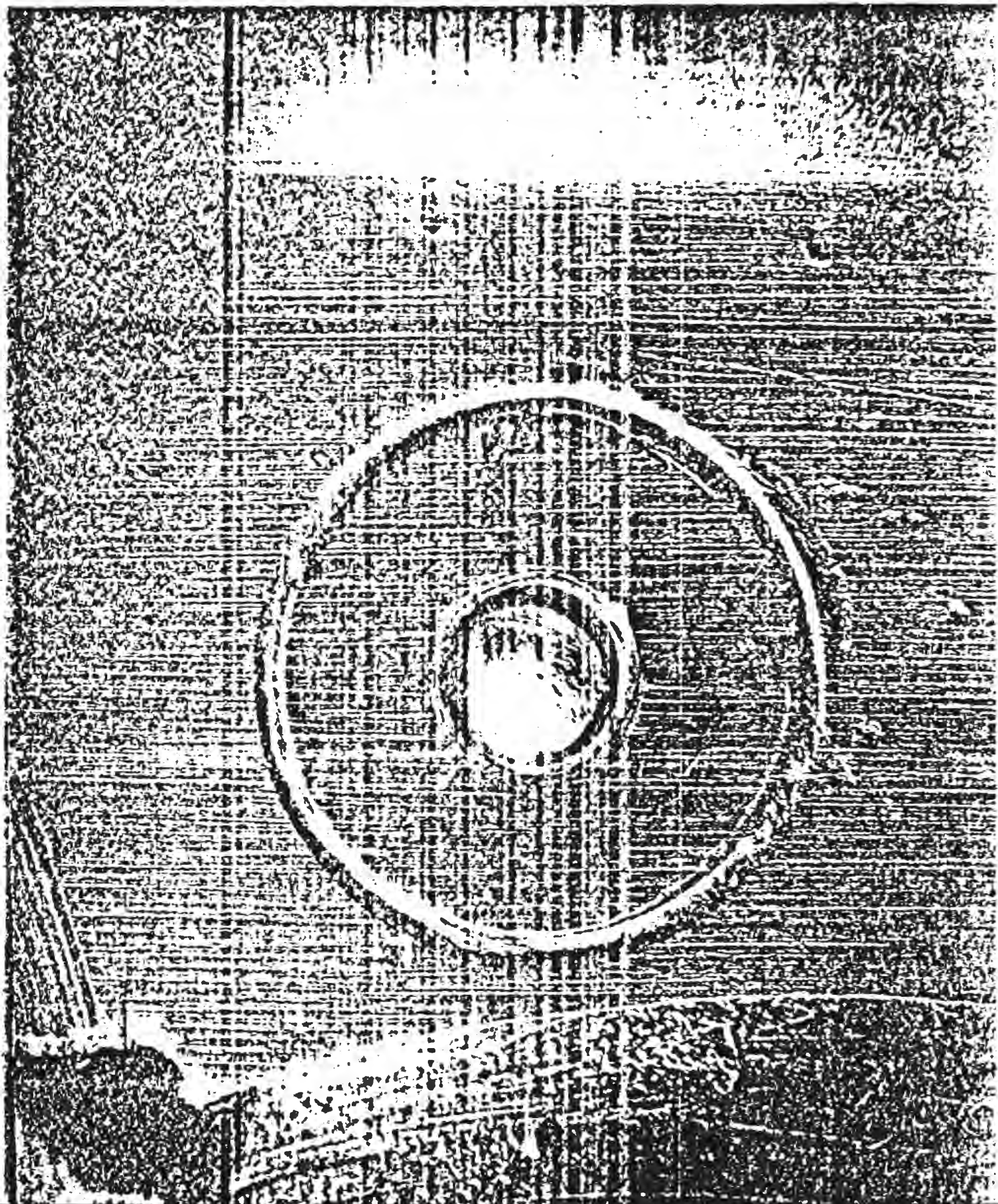
- 1-Mr. Belmont
- 1-Mr. Rosen
- 1-Mr. Sullivan
- 1-Mr. Malley

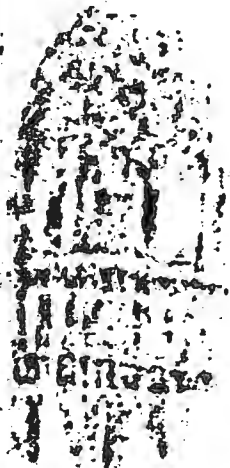
RHJ:ch  
(10)

58 APR 8 1964

*REC-19*  
*APR 6 1964*  
*2824*

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

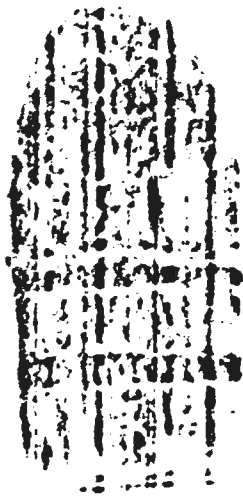




0852

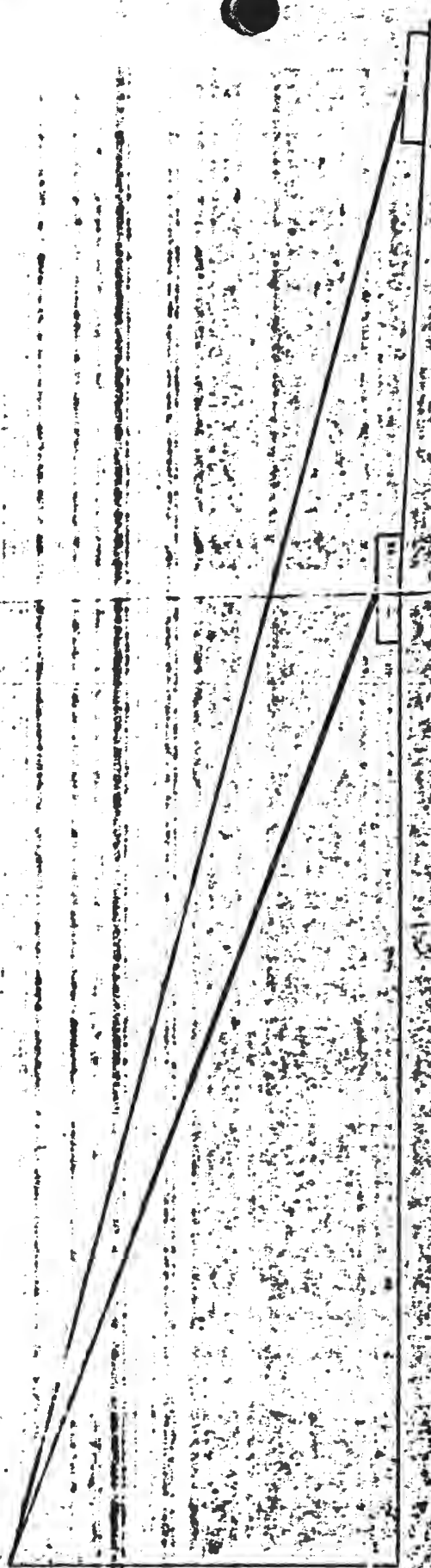
We

WESTERN



1-1

025



02

0



1 - Mr. Belmont  
1 - Mr. Rosen  
1 - Mr. Sullivan  
1 - Mr. Rogge Room 5730  
1 - Mr. Stokes Room 645 RB

1 - Mr. Conrad  
1 - Mr. Griffith  
1 - Mr. Cadigan

April 2, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel  
The President's Commission  
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Pursuant to the telephonic request of Mr. Melvin Eisenberg of your staff on March 27, 1964, the three color sketches prepared by Government pathologists depicting the course and direction of the bullets that struck the President (Commission Exhibits 385, 386, 388) were delivered to Mr. Eisenberg on March 30, 1964.

Sincerely yours,

105-82555

JCC:nlb (12)

Note: The above exhibits were delivered to the Commission by Special Agent James C. Cadigan.

JCC:mb

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

APR 6 1964

APR 8 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

REC'D-READING ROOM

APR 2 1 11 PM '64

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 105-82555-501

EX-13

REC-75

JL Edgar Hoover

105-82555-2825

*[Handwritten signatures and initials]*  
Rogge 5730  
Stokes 645 RB

FBI

Date: 4/2/64

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL REGULAR MAIL  
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, BALTIMORE (89-30)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN F. KENNEDY  
DALLAS, TEXAS  
11/22/63

OO: Dallas

Re WFO airtels to Director 3/26, 30/64.

Enclosed for Savannah is one copy each of the following communications: WFO airtels to Director, 3/26, 30/64, and FD 302's of WILLIAM C. LORD, ROBERT CLEARY, and EDWIN W. HANGER, 3/25/64.

The following investigation was conducted by SA RICHARD F. MAYO at Salisbury, Maryland:

On 4/1/64, Chief of Police WILLIAM CHATHAM (NA), Salisbury, Maryland, advised that his records reflect that GLEN CARTRON, JR., white male, date of birth 9/1/33, height 6' 1 1/2", weight 200 lbs., residence Hotel Esther, Church Street, Salisbury, Maryland, was arrested at 5:20 P.M.

- 3 - Bureau
- 2 - Dallas
- 1 - Philadelphia (Info)
- 2 - Savannah (Enc. 5)
- 1 - Washington Field (89-75) (Info)
- 1 - Baltimore

RFM:dgr  
(10)

APR 3 1964

Approved: ER/K  
Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_

on 3/26/64 on the Salisbury Parkway on an assault warrant which was obtained by GLENN CARTHON, SR. from Trial Magistrate E. SHELDON JONES, Salisbury, Maryland, on 3/26/64. Chief CHATHAM stated that his officers arrested CARTHON and incarcerated him at the Wicomico County Jail. Chief CHATHAM stated he understood that Sheriff GRAHAM transported CARTHON to the Eastern Shore State Hospital, Cambridge, Maryland, that night and next day CARTHON returned to Salisbury, Maryland, with his parents and was released by the States Attorney Wicomico County, Maryland.

Chief CHATHAM stated that CARTHON was employed by the J. I. Wells Company, a telephone pole creosoting plant as a salesman. CARTHON was driving a 1964 maroon Chevrolet, two-door sedan which he had rented from the Hertz Rent-A-Car, Salisbury, Maryland, with a credit card belonging to the J. I. Wells Company, while still employed by that firm. Chief CHATHAM stated that when the States Attorney released CARTHON, he obtained the 1964 maroon Chevrolet from the Salisbury Police Department and left the area in it.

On 4/1/64, Sheriff SAM GRAHAM, Wicomico County, Salisbury, Maryland, advised that GLENN CARTHON, JR. was incarcerated at the Wicomico County Jail 3/26/64 by the Salisbury Police Department, on an assault warrant. States Attorney ALFRED TRUITT, Wicomico County, Maryland, had advised Sheriff GRAHAM that the assault warrant was obtained by GLENN CARTHON, SR. as CARTHON had threatened his father and the father believed that he was mentally sick and needed help. The warrant was issued so CARTHON could be picked up and committed to a mental institution for treatment. Sheriff GRAHAM had CARTHON examined by two psychiatrists on 3/26/64 and both signed commitment papers stating that CARTHON was insane and that the disease was of a character which in their opinion required that CARTHON be placed in a hospital or institution in which the insane are detained for care and treatment. The commitment papers reflected that CARTHON was hyperactive, tense and reflected that CARTHON believed he had a dream in which he was chosen to eliminate JIMMY HOFFA. He also had other dreams one of which he had purchased a building in Salisbury on 3/26/64.

CARTHON had purchased a .32 automatic at Voigt's Sporting Goods Store, Salisbury, Maryland, 3/26/64.



but after his arrest, the automatic was taken back by a deputy sheriff and a refund obtained for CARTHON.

On the night of 3/26/64, Sheriff GRAHAM transported CARTHON to the Eastern Shore State Hospital, Cambridge, Maryland, but they did not want to accept him as he was not a resident of the State of Maryland. Sheriff GRAHAM stated that the hospital released CARTHON the next day to his parents presumably because he was a resident of the State of Georgia and should be committed in that state. Sheriff GRAHAM advised that it was his opinion CARTHON was dangerous and might possibly kill someone.

Sheriff GRAHAM stated that CARTHON and his parents returned to Salisbury on Saturday, 3/27/64, and thereafter left the area reportedly for Savannah, Georgia with his parents. Sheriff GRAHAM stated that GLENN CARTHON, SR.'s address was listed as 106 East 48th Street, Savannah, Georgia.

LEADS:

SAVANNAH DIVISION

AT SAVANNAH, GEORGIA

Will attempt to locate GLENN CARTHON, JR. through his parents at 106 East 48th Street and handle interview.

PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICES (Info)

Copy of this communication is designated for Philadelphia and Washington Field Offices in view of their continued interest in this case.

Baltimore is conducting no further investigation concerning CARTHON in view of the fact that on 3/26/64 he was judged insane and attributes his being chosen to eliminate JIMMY HOFFA to a dream.

CARTHON, IN VIEW OF REPORTED THREAT TO KILL HOFFA AND HIS ACTUAL PURCHASING OF A FIREARM, SHOULD BE CONSIDERED ARMED AND EXTREMELY DANGEROUS. ALSO IN VIEW OF HIS BEING ADJUDGED INSANE BY TWO PSYCHIATRISTS.

FBI

REC-40

Date: 3/24/64

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_

(Type in plain text or code)

AIRTEL

AIRMAIL

Via \_\_\_\_\_

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN  
FITZGERALD KENNEDY, 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS  
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

ReButel 3/19/64.

Enclosed herewith are ten copies of a letterhead memorandum concerning information pertaining to the public testimony before the President's Commission by MARK LANE where he is reported to have indicated that a meeting occurred in the Carousel Club attended by BERNARD WEISSMAN, J. D. TIPPIT and JACK RUBY, about a week before the assassination.

The source referred to in the enclosed LHM is [REDACTED]

Information in the enclosed LHM is taken out of context from FD-302's which have been previously reported as follows:

LARLE HENRY SCHMIDT, report SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, dated 12/10/63, at Dallas, captioned, "LEE HARVEY OSWALD aka, IS-R."

WILLIAM MILTON BURLEY, II, report SA RAYMOND J. FOX, dated 12/7/63, at Denver, captioned, "LEE HARVEY OSWALD aka, IS-R."

(3 - BUREAU (ENCS.-10)  
2 - DALLAS

RJD:eah

(5)

17 MAR 26 1964

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_

1 APR 7 1964

Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_

M

Per \_\_\_\_\_

UNRECORDED COPY FILED

114 2 1016

2827

J.W. [unclear]  
R.E. [unclear]  
J. [unclear]

DL 100-10461

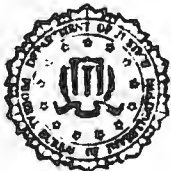
BERNARD WILLIAM WEISSMAN, report SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, dated 12/10/63, at Dallas, captioned "LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.; IS - R".

Detective THOMAS DONALD MC MILLON, report SA MANNING C. CLEMENTS, dated 12/11/63, at Dallas, captioned "JACK L. RUBY, aka.; LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka. (Deceased) - VICTIM; CR".

FRANK BELLOCCHIO, report SA MANNING C. CLEMENTS, dated 12/14/63, at Dallas, captioned "JACK L. RUBY, aka.; LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka. (Deceased) - VICTIM; CR".

STANLEY F. KAUFMAN, report SA MANNING C. CLEMENTS, dated 11/30/63, at Dallas, captioned "JACK L. RUBY, aka.; LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka. (Deceased) - VICTIM; CR".

EVA GRANT, report SA MANNING C. CLEMENTS, dated 11/30/63, at Dallas, captioned "JACK L. RUBY, aka.; LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka. (Deceased) - VICTIM; CR".



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

Dallas, Texas

March 24, 1964

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD  
KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

The following investigation was conducted concerning an allegation by Mark Lane, an attorney representing Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, mother of Lee Harvey Oswald, to the effect that about one week before the assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy a meeting occurred in Jack L. Ruby's Carousel Club, Dallas, Texas, attended by Bernard Weissman, Officer J. D. Tippit, of the Dallas Police Department, and Ruby.

A source, who requested that his identity be protected, but who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished the New York Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation a transcript of a recording of a meeting held on February 18, 1964, at The Town Hall, 123 West 43rd Street, New York, New York, by the "National Guardian." Mark Lane was a featured speaker and stated in part as follows:

"Should the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Secret Service and the Dallas Police decide in this matter to conduct honest investigation and to give that information to the Warren Commission, an investigation not dedicated to a theory they know in all likelihood is false, I would suggest that they begin with an examination of a prearranged two-hour meeting, which I have reason to believe took place a week before the assassination of the President. Present at that meeting, I'm informed, were Bernard Weissman, author of the full-page, infamous advertisement appearing in the Dallas Morning News on the day of the assassination, Patrolman Tippit, and one other leading character on the Dallas scene, not Lee Oswald. Within a period of weeks, I'll be free to reveal the name of the third person who was present at this meeting which took place in the Carousel, a strip-tease club operated by Jack Ruby."

Mr. Larrie Henry Schmidt, 5735 Gaston Avenue, Dallas, Texas, on December 3, 1963, advised in part as follows:

COPIES DESTROYED

4 / DEC 20 1964

*Connections  
made per ROP*

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD  
KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

He stated that Bernard Weissman and William M. Burley are two friends of his who served in the United States Army with him at Munich, Germany, during 1962. He stated that about the time of arrival of Weissman and Burley in Dallas, Texas, around the first of November, 1963, he (Schmidt) conceived the idea of placing an advertisement in a newspaper pertaining to President Kennedy's visit to Dallas on November 22, 1963. Schmidt stated he does not know Lee Harvey Oswald or Jack Ruby. He further stated that Bernard Weissman, William Burley and Joseph P. Grinnan do not know either Oswald or Ruby so far as he knows.

Mr. William Milton Burley, II, advised on December 4, 1963, that during the time he was in Dallas he never heard any of the people with whom he came into contact in the John Birch Society, or other conservatives, mention the name Lee Harvey Oswald or the name Jack Ruby. He said that he never heard Bernard Weissman, Joe or Robert Grinnan, or Larrie Schmidt ever refer to either Ruby or Oswald. Burley advised that neither did he hear any of these people mention any violence towards President Kennedy and it was his opinion that the people he met in the group were sound, sensible businessmen, who disagreed with the policies of President Kennedy and the administration, and he cannot seriously believe that they ever entertained thoughts of assassinating the President of the United States.

Mr. Bernard William Weissman advised on December 5, 1963, that he did not know Lee Harvey Oswald and, to his knowledge, never met Oswald. He also stated he never met nor did he know Jack Ruby.

Detective Thomas Donald McMillon, Dallas Police Department, Dallas, Texas, advised on December 4, 1963, he has no knowledge of any relationship between Jack Ruby and Lee Harvey Oswald. McMillon stated while Ruby was being interviewed by Special Agent Hall (C. Ray Hall) of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Ruby told Hall that he, Ruby, had seen an article in the Dallas newspaper by Bernard Weissman that was derogatory to Kennedy and Ruby wanted Hall to check Weissman out. Ruby appeared to be very concerned about this newspaper article and Ruby stated that he had gone to the Post Office to try to find out who Weissman was and his address.

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD  
KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

Mr. Frank Bellocchio, 9832 San Lea Drive, Dallas, Texas, advised on December 5, 1963, that on the afternoon of November 23, 1963, he was at Sol's Turf Bar, Dallas, Texas, and saw Jack Ruby standing away from the bar. Bellocchio advised he has known Ruby casually for approximately seven or eight years, and he stopped to talk with Ruby. During their conversation, Bellocchio took from his pocket a folded, full-page article prepared by Bernard Weissman that had appeared in a Dallas newspaper on November 22, 1963. Ruby, upon seeing the article, became very upset and loud. ✓ Ruby told Bellocchio that he had been to the newspaper and had been advised that there was no such person as Bernard Weissman. Ruby was also disturbed by the name Weissman, as Ruby felt that the name may have been used to create anti-Semitic feelings. Ruby told Bellocchio that he had learned that the ad placed by the person using the name Weissman had been partially paid ✓ for in cash and that a third of the price of the ad still remained unpaid. Bellocchio is specific in this recollection because he thought that it was odd that the paper would accept an ad on partial payment. Bellocchio had no information or knowledge of Ruby's associates or personal activities. Bellocchio did not know Lee Harvey Oswald, nor did he have any information pertaining to any association or acquaintance between Oswald and Ruby. ✓

Mr. Stanley F. Kaufman, 1520 Mercantile Securities Building, Dallas, Texas, advised on November 26, 1963, that on the morning of November 23, 1963, Jack Ruby called him, appeared to be very upset and asked him if he had read the article placed in the Dallas News by a Bernard Weissman. Kaufman stated that he told Ruby he had seen it and Ruby asked, "Did you notice that this ad was bordered in black, which makes it look like a death tip?" Kaufman stated that Ruby wanted to know who Weissman was and how he could get in touch with him and if Mr. Freedman, of the Anti-Defamation League, could furnish him any information as to the whereabouts of Bernard Weissman. He stated Ruby also told him that he had tried to locate this Weissman through the Post Office Department, but was unable to do so. Kaufman stated that Ruby told him that he had been to the Dallas News Advertising Department and had raised "hell" with the Ad Department for accepting such an ad. ✓

Mrs. Eva L. Grant, 3929 Rawlins Street, Apartment I, Dallas, Texas, advised on November 25, 1963, that on Friday morning,

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD  
KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

November 22, 1963, her telephone rang at her apartment and it was her brother, Jack Ruby, calling. Ruby asked her if she saw the advertisement in the morning paper which was a full-page ad addressed to "Mr. Kennedy" by Bernard Weissman. She said that Jack Ruby was very upset about this article and, undoubtedly it bothered him a great deal, not only on that day but for the next two or three days. He called Weissman an "SOB" and also said that the newspaper was completely wrong in accepting the ad. She advised that he told her he had called the "Times Herald" newspaper in Dallas, and they had advised him that they had turned down and refused to accept the same advertisement. He was very commendable in his statement regarding that paper's refusing the advertisement.

Mrs. Grant stated that he was most upset that the ad was addressed to Mr. Kennedy and thought it should have been addressed to the Honorable President if it had to be in the paper. She stated that he came to her apartment that day and had the ad from his own paper and took the ad from her paper. She said she understood both copies of this ad were found in Ruby's automobile after his arrest by the Dallas Police Officers. She stated that Jack Ruby told her that he had contacted the paper which ran the advertisement and asked them, "Where in the hell do you get off taking an ad like that? Are you money hungry?" She said that Ruby felt it was a rotten thing for any person to question the way the President was running this country. She said that Ruby made a statement regarding the advertisement and regarding Weissman, whose name appeared at the bottom of the ad, that "If that guy is a Jew, they ought to whack the hell out of him." By that, she advised, since Ruby is a Jew, he felt that this reflected against the Jewish race.

She advised that Ruby told her that he went to the Post Office in downtown Dallas and looked at the box, which box number appears in the advertisement. He told her that the box was full of mail. According to Mrs. GRANT, after he told her this, he made the statement, "I bet Weissman is a Communist," or words to that effect.

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD  
KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

✓ Mr. Jack Ruby advised on November 25, 1963, that he was  
✓ upset over an advertisement by one Bernard Weissman in the "Dallas  
Morning News" newspaper of November 22, 1963, criticizing President  
Kennedy. Ruby said he was proud of the fact that he was a Jew and  
was ashamed that anyone named Weissman would criticize the President.

During the course of the investigation in the assassina-  
tion of President John F. Kennedy and the shooting of Lee Harvey  
Oswald, no information has been developed to indicate that any  
meeting occurred in Jack L. Ruby's Carousel Club that was attended  
by Bernard Weissman, Dallas Police Officer J. D. Tippit and Ruby.

*11-27-63*



## CHARACTERIZATION

### "NATIONAL GUARDIAN"

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., contains the following concerning the "National Guardian:"

#### "National Guardian

- "1. 'established by the American Labor Party in 1947 as a "progressive" weekly \* \* \*. Although it denies having any affiliation with the Communist Party, it has manifested itself from the beginning as a virtual official propaganda arm of Soviet Russia.' (Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the ROSENBERGS and MORTON SOBELL, August 25, 1956, p. 12.)"

FBI

Date: 3/31/64

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL  
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson ✓  
Mr. DeLoach ✓  
Mr. Mohr ✓  
Mr. Casper ✓  
Mr. Callahan ✓  
Mr. Conrad ✓  
Mr. DeLoach ✓  
Mr. Evans ✓  
Mr. Gale ✓  
Mr. Sullivan ✓  
Mr. Tavel ✓  
Mr. Trotter ✓  
Tele. Room ✓  
Miss Holmes ✓  
Miss Gandy ✓

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,  
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS  
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

"The Dallas Morning News" of March 31, 1964,  
carries an article captioned "Leaks From Warren Probe  
Arouse Public Speculation".

This article states that the first week of the Warren Commission investigation in Dallas provided little more than speculation to the public. The article stated that the majority of witnesses interviewed have been Dallas policemen who witnessed the OSWALD slaying and that many of these officers were previously interviewed by trained investigators -- members of the FBI, the Secret Service and fellow officers.

The article states that when asked about "duplication", persons close to the investigation reply that the Warren Commission agents are compiling trial-like testimony as opposed to written statements.

The above-mentioned article is being furnished to the Bureau for its information.

Enc. (1)  
RPG/dg  
(5)

ENCLOSURE

REC-44

62-109060-2828

EX-117

25 APR 1 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

APR 7

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_

58 APR 8 1964

1964

Sent \_\_\_\_\_

M

Per \_\_\_\_\_

C C. Wick

Special Agent in Charge

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

# Leaks From Warren Probe Arouse Public Speculation

By JOHN GEDDIE

The first week of the Warren Commission investigation in Dallas provided little more than speculation to the public.

A few facts, however, leaked through closed doors of the commission rooms.

And many of the facts have contributed to more speculation.

When the team of attorneys arrived, they indicated that investigation would primarily concern the assassination of President Kennedy and the murder of Patrolman J. D. Tippit. They did not mention the murder of Lee Oswald, which was witnessed by millions on television.

But the majority of witnesses

interviewed have been Dallas policemen who witnessed the Oswald slaying. Many of these officers were previously interviewed by trained investigators — members of the FBI, the Secret Service and fellow officers.

They also have filed reports to the district attorney and a few testified at the Jack Ruby murder trial.

When asked about "duplication," persons close to the investigation reply that the Warren Commission agents—attorneys picked from private practice—are compiling trial-like testimony as opposed to written statements.

This is necessary, they say, to provide a complete history of the

three days in November. And they add, although Oswald is dead, the finished Washington report will provide a trial-of-sorts, complete with a question-and-answer transcript.

Heavy interest in the Oswald shooting also is indicated by the City Hall basement mockup set up behind locked doors at the Federal Building. The replica of the shooting scene, flown in from Washington, is used by officers when they give testimony.

The City Hall shooting site is only a few blocks from the Federal Building. But the mockup, owned by the FBI, apparently is used to allow interviews in private.

The number of persons interviewed indicates the investigation may end well before the estimated "three or four weeks." If not, many more than the estimated "40 or 50" persons likely will be interviewed. Almost that number already have given sworn testimony.

Thus far the other half of the heavy emphasis of interviewing has been at Parkland Hospital. Dozens of doctors, nurses, orderlies and other employees have been interviewed.

The attorneys, who work at the office of U.S. Dist. Atty. Barefoot Sanders, toiled until almost midnight Thursday. During the day they meet witnesses in private. The daily list of persons interviewed is issued by Sanders.

Many of the names are well known as murder trial witnesses or police officers. Others turn out to be parking lot attendants or hospital workers. Others cannot be checked.

It is these unknown witnesses who may provide the only new evidence in the much-investigated events.

Friday's single witness was Huey Reeves. Reserve officers H. B. Holly, A. M. Criss, G. E. Worley, K. G. Croy and A. R. Brock made statements Thursday night.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

"The Dallas  
Morning News"  
Dallas, Texas

Date: 3/31/64

Edition:

Author: John Geddle

Editor: Jack B. Krueger

Title: ASSASSINATION OF  
PRESIDENT JOHN  
FITZGERALD KENNEDY

Character: or MISC - INFO CON

Classification:

Submitting Office: Dallas

ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: 4/1/64

FROM : R. H. Jevons

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY; 11/22/63; DALLAS, TEXAS

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
Malley \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

On 3/31/64, SA Robert A. Frazier, Firearms Unit, FBI Laboratory, testified before the President's Commission on the assassination of President Kennedy, beginning at 9:10 a.m., and ending at 4:20 p.m. Various members of the Commission were present at different times during the day. Chief Justice Earl Warren was present for approximately one hour. Mr. John Jay McCloy, Chairman, Advisory Committee, Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, was present for most of the testimony and Representative Hale Boggs (Democrat - Louisiana) was present for a short time. The testimony given concerned the firearms aspect of the assassination, especially the identification of the fatal bullets and cartridge cases with Oswald's rifle and the results of the Laboratory examination of the bullet recovered from retired General Edwin A. Walker's residence (Oswald is alleged to have fired this bullet on 4/10/63. While the bullet was extremely mutilated and lacked identifying markings, it was found to bear rifling characteristics of the type produced by the assassination rifle and was similar to the type of ammunition used in the assassination.).

The testimony went smoothly and several individuals were very complimentary in their remarks concerning Mr. Frazier's presentation, commenting both to Mr. Frazier and later to Mr. Melvin Eisenberg, Staff Attorney, who elicited the testimony.

Commissioner McCloy advised SA Frazier that it may be necessary for him to reappear to testify concerning the bullet holes in President Kennedy's clothes and concerning the examination of the President's limousine, but this would be at a later date. He stated that SA Cortlandt Cunningham was

Enclosure

62-109060

1-Mr. Belmont - Enclosure  
1-Mr. Rosen - Enclosure  
1-Mr. DeLoach - Enclosure

1-Mr. Sullivan - Enclosure  
1-Mr. Malley - Enclosure  
1-Mr. Rogge - Enclosure

RAF:ch

XEROX

(10)

APR 7 1964

3 APR 6 1964

PERS. REC. UNIT

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 12

Memorandum to Mr. Conrad  
Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F.  
KENNEDY; 11/22/63; DALLAS, TEXAS  
62-109060

scheduled to appear to testify on 4/1/64, concerning the firearms evidence recovered in connection with the shooting of Dallas Police Officer J. D. Tippit by Oswald. It is expected that SA Cunningham will also testify concerning the paraffin tests performed in the FBI Laboratory insofar as the manner in which these tests were conducted and as to the results of the treatment of certain of the paraffin casts with diphenylbenzidine, as outlined in my memorandum dated 3/31/64.

Details of Mr. Frazier's testimony are set forth on the attached pages.

ACTION:

For information.

✓ JAC [Signature] [Signature]  
[Signature]

DETAILS OF TESTIMONY

Mr. Melvin Eisenberg, Commission Staff Attorney, elicited the testimony from Mr. Frazier concerning the physical characteristics of the assassination rifle, the characteristics of the ammunition for it, the identification of this rifle with the complete bullet and the two bullet jacket fragments and the three cartridge cases recovered on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository Building.

SA Frazier pointed out in response to questions in connection with the bullet examination, that we had received one complete bullet (from a stretcher) and two bullet jacket fragments (from the Presidential limousine). The two jacket fragments consist of the nose portion of a bullet and the base portion of a bullet. There is nothing which would permit determining whether they originated from one or from two bullets.

The distances and directions cartridge cases are ejected from the assassination rifle were included in the testimony as were the results of the chronograph tests conducted to determine the velocity of bullets fired from the assassination rifle. (The average velocity was 2165 feet per second.)

Commissioners Warren and McCloy were particularly interested in discussing the amount of sighting lead necessary to hit a moving target. A diagram was furnished by Mr. Frazier illustrating this lead. It is of interest to note that during the time of flight of the bullet to the car (approximately one tenth of a second for the first shot which, according to the Commission, was fired from a distance of 175 feet) the President's limousine would move a distance of approximately 1 1/2 feet. This assumes the limousine was traveling at 11 miles per hour which is the speed furnished to us by the Commission. The car would move approximately 2 feet during the flight of the last bullet which was fired from a distance of 265 feet. (Distance furnished by the Commission.) Since the limousine was moving away from the assassin and at a slight downhill angle, it would be necessary to shoot only approximately 6 inches over the intended point of bullet impact for both distances to compensate for the car's movement.

Enclosure 2 ~~1~~

100-100000-2559

Various exhibits were introduced as Commission exhibits during Mr. Frazier's testimony and detailed testimony was given concerning these exhibits. The Commission particularly showed interest in the photomicrographs illustrating the identifications of the bullet and two bullet fragments and the identifications of the three cartridge cases with Oswald's rifle.

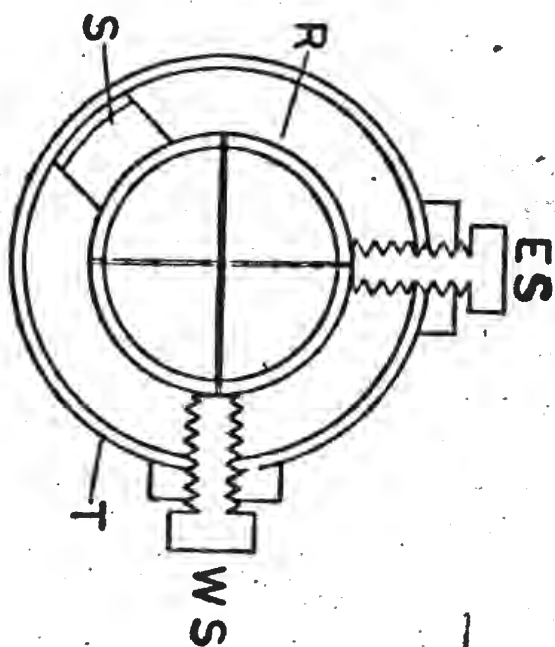
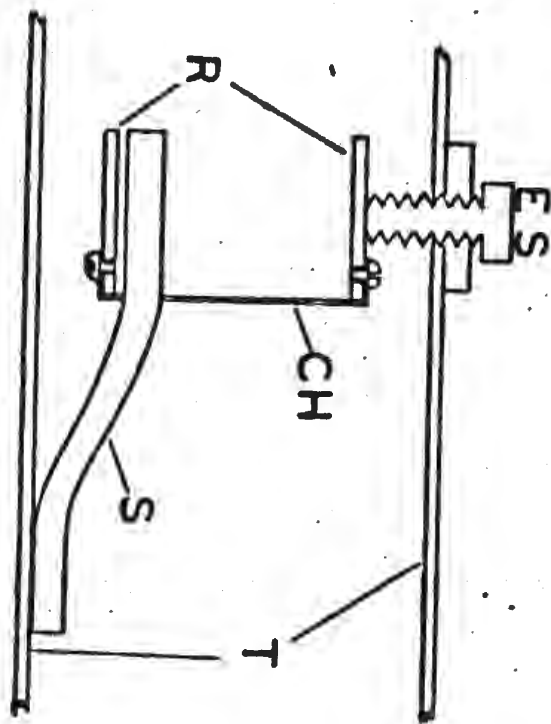
Considerable testimony was given concerning the speed-accuracy trials conducted with the assassination rifle by FBI Laboratory examiners. Summarizing this testimony: Nine separate tests were conducted, each consisting of three shots. The time required for firing three shots was recorded. The tests were conducted at 45 feet, 75 feet and 300 feet and resulted in the conclusion that three accurately aimed shots could be fired from this rifle by a person familiar with it in less than 5.5 seconds. In the tests conducted by the Laboratory three-shot targets were fired in 4.6 and 4.8 seconds, considerably less than the 5.5 second figure furnished by the Commission as the probable time interval between the first and last shots. It should be noted that our long-range tests were conducted at 300 feet on the specific instructions of Mr. Melvin Eisenberg, since the actual distances at which the fatal shots were fired has never been ascertained to a certainty.

Photomicrographs of the identifications, diagrams of the cartridge case ejection patterns, a diagram illustrating the relative sighting lead necessary due to the movement of the vehicle and various evidence exhibits were entered during Mr. Frazier's testimony. The evidence exhibits consisted of the test bullets and cartridge cases from the assassination rifle. A sulfur cast of the barrel of the assassination rifle, which was made in the Laboratory to facilitate micrometer measurements of the rifling characteristics, and a diagram showing the internal mechanism of a telescopic sight were also introduced. (A copy of this diagram is attached for record purposes.) Similar diagrams are available in public source material. This latter diagram was prepared to assist the Commission in understanding the procedure for changing the crosshair position in "sighting in" the rifle.

The bullet recovered from retired General Edwin A. Walker's residence was also introduced. This bullet was found to bear rifling characteristics of the type produced by the assassination rifle and to be similar to 6.5 mm Western ammunition of the type used in the assassination. Due to extreme mutilation it lacked marks of the type necessary for identification purposes.

A duplicate of the assassination rifle, which was secured by our Chicago Office, from Klein's Sporting Goods, Chicago, was also introduced. The purpose of the introduction of this rifle was to show its similarity to Oswald's rifle and the manner in which Klein's Sporting Goods had the telescopic sight mounted.





4/1/64

GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

Dallas by teletype advised on 3/20/64, while Agents obtaining signed statements requested by Commission, the Commission staff in Dallas were interviewing the same individuals. Director commented, "I would suggest we take this up with Rankin and see if we can withdraw and let his attorneys take the statements. We are wasting manpower, time and money . . ." By memo Rosen to Belmont 3/24/64, Malley advised this matter taken up with Rankin and he advised Commission Dallas staff not duplicating our work but only interviewing a few individuals scheduled to testify, and questions asked by our Agents not being asked by Commission. Rankin stated he would make every effort to avoid duplication

Attached article from "The Dallas Morning News" of 3/31/64 discloses the press considers the Commission duplicating effort.

174 118

1 - Mr. Belmont  
1 - Mr. Rosen  
1 - Mr. Malley  
1 - Mr. Shroder  
1 - Mr. Rogge

62-109000-2830

April 2, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel  
The President's Commission  
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated February 18, 1964, and my letters dated February 26, 1964, March 4, 1964, and March 19, 1964, relating to Mrs. Shirley Martin, also known as Mrs. Mark E. Martin, of Hominy, Oklahoma.

Enclosed are two copies of a four-page communication entitled, "FBI Fiction or Common Sense Fact?" which I received on March 27, 1964, in an envelope postmarked at Hominy, Oklahoma, on March 24, 1964. The name of Mrs. Mark E. Martin, Hominy, Oklahoma, appears on the last page of this communication.

In view of your prior interest in Mrs. Martin the enclosed communication is being furnished for your information.

Sincerely yours,  
J. Edgar Hoover

1 - 62-109000 (President's Commission)

Enclosures (2)

1 - SAC, Oklahoma City (39-41) (Enc.)  
1 - SAC, Dallas (89-13) (Enc.)

1 - Mr. C.D. DeLoach  
1 - Mr. J.E. Herington  
1 - Mr. J.W. Hines  
1 - Mr. R.E. Lenihan

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY  
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS  
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

RDR:vhr  
(14)

Oklahoma City and Dallas see note page two.

EX APR 7 1964

58 APR 8 1964

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

APR 2 3 30 PM '64  
REC'D-READING ROOM  
FBI  
UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-109000-2830

Belmont  
Mohr  
DeLoach  
Casper  
Callahan  
Conrad  
Felt  
Gale  
Rosen  
Sullivan  
Tavel  
Trotter  
Tele. Room  
Holmes  
Gandy

NOTE TO SACS OKLAHOMA CITY AND DALLAS:

Re OC airtel 3/13/64 furnishing Bureau a clipping from the "Oklahoma City Times," setting out the exploits of Mrs. Martin.

Enclosed for the information of Oklahoma City and Dallas is a recent communication received by the Director apparently from Mrs. Martin which is self-explanatory. For your information, the President's Commission has been furnished extensive background on Mrs. Martin including the fact we had unsatisfactory dealings with her in the past.

NOTE:

Shirley Martin, has been characterized as a "bright nut", and is well known to the Bureau due to the fact she has written numerous offensive and insulting communications to the Bureau. Since the assassination she has engaged in her own investigation of the events.

Full details concerning her background have been furnished in the past in the following memoranda:

D. C. Morrell to Mr. DeLoach dated 2/17/64 captioned, "Mrs. Mark E. Martin, aka Mrs. Shirley Martin, Box 566, Hominy, Oklahoma," JH:d11.

A. Rosen to Mr. Belmont dated 2/25/64 captioned, "Assassination of President John F. Kennedy, 11/22/63, Dallas, Texas," PDR:vhm.

A. Rosen to Mr. Belmont dated 3/19/64 captioned, "Assassination of President John F. Kennedy, 11/22/63, Dallas, Texas," RDR:map.

The attached communication is critical of the FBI and affixed responsibilities on the Director which of course are completely unjust. This communication does not contain a written signature but appears to have been authored and mailed by Mrs. Martin. We have not acknowledged this letter as well as several other communications from her. It is not felt we should dignify her insulting observations and comments or encourage her obvious efforts to engage in a literary argument.

TO:   
 OFFICE OF DIRECTOR  
 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
 UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

March 27, 1964

The attached material was sent to  
 the Director from Hominy, Oklahoma.  
 The material was apparently sent  
 by a Mrs. Mark E. Martin.

MR. TOLSON ✓  
 MR. BELMONT ✓  
 MR. MOHR ✓  
 MR. CASPER ✓  
 MR. CALLAHAN ✓  
 MR. CONRAD ✓  
 MR. DELOACH ✓  
 MR. EVANS ✓  
 MR. GALE ✓  
 MR. ROSEN ✓  
 MR. SULLIVAN ✓  
 MR. TAVEL ✓  
 MR. TROTTER ✓  
 MR. JONES ✓  
 TELE. ROOM ✓  
 MISS HOLMES ✓  
 MRS. METCALF ✓  
 MISS GANDY ✓

nm

AK

mr. callahan

8/8

62-109060

6-11-64

a

1 ENCLOSURE

APR 1 1964

REC-20

62-109060

2830

15 APR 7 1964

UNREC COPY AND COPY OF ENCL FILED IN

FBI FICTION OR COMMON SENSE FACT?

The leaked FBI report to the Warren Commission concerning the assassination of President Kennedy is said to state that Lee Oswald was the victim of a tortured psychopathic mind, and that it was this "psychiatric history, ranging from the streets of the Bronx through service in the Marine Corps and defection to the Soviet Union" which conditioned the violence of November, 1963.

On what exactly does the leaked FBI report base its implications of a "psychiatric history" in regard to Oswald?

On a single period of truancy in NY City at the age of 12?  
On a single instance of disrespect (verbal) to a superior officer?  
On the unauthorized possession of a pistol while in service?  
On his defection to the Soviet Union?

Let us examine the period of truancy in NY City. Records from this time show the cause of Oswald's truancy to be the ridicule shown him by NY schoolmates because of his southwestern twang and blue jeans. (Oswald had no record of truancy prior to this in the southwest.) The social worker who visited the Oswald apartment in NY found it "neat, clean, and pleasant." "Lee was quiet, and friendly," the case-worker reported. Mr. Kievel states that the boy's mother, Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, "displayed appreciation of the agency's interest, but felt that no additional help was necessary and that Lee had no serious problems." A juvenile court of this period refused to recommend Lee Oswald for commitment to psychiatric care.

It is important at this point (since we are following the FBI example which is to accent everything "psychological") to recognize the human antagonism which sprang up between the child psychologist (who was in contact with the Oswalds) and Mrs. Marguerite Oswald. It is evident Oswald received the weight of an "official" disdain that was in reality directed against his mother! A soft answer from the mother, a timorous acquiescence to male authority, and the incident would not have reached anywhere near the proportion which it did.

As a child, Lee Oswald received average to poor grades. However, once back in New Orleans, his grades climb. He is no longer truant. In one year, he rates a full year ahead of his classmates in reading and vocabulary. His grades in citizenship range from A to B.

In the Marine Corps, Oswald rates an IQ of 110 which qualifies him as officer material. Nor do the incidents of disrespect to a superior

or the possession of an unauthorized gun or until late in what had been until then an excellent service record. (In this regard, one is inclined to wonder about the "story-within-a-story" used so often in official espionage. Other facts indicate it may have been at this time Lee Oswald was approached by the CIA for service in their branch.)

At the close of his Marine Corps service, Oswald receives an honorable discharge. One wonders: Would the Marine Corps have given an honorable discharge to a "potential assassin?" How is it that in all the psychiatric examinations given him in service Oswald betrayed no hint of that "psychiatric history" with which the FBI now labels him? Are we to rate the testimony of an embittered psychologist in NY City above that of the United States Marine Corps? Why is the FBI expressing such an open and profound contempt for the psychological judgments of the military?

#### CHARACTER DEPENDABILITY HONOR

Finally, let us examine the application of Lee Oswald to the Albert Schweitzer College, Churwalden, Switzerland. Three reference-names were required from Oswald when he made application to this European school. One reference was required from a rabbi, priest, or preacher. Oswald gave the name of his Marine Corps chaplain. Here is a letter-excerpt from Dr. Robert H. Schacht, American admissions director, requesting reference:

"...the student body is small--thirty to forty--and housed as an intimate group under the directorship of Dr. Ernest Cassara and his faculty. I speak of this because any individual who attends would need to be able to adjust to this small community which is largely a world unto itself...individuals need to be those who can adjust to such an environment...(I require) your estimate of the applicant's character, adaptability, cooperative spirit, honesty, and dependability."

In conclusion, Dr. Schacht asks that the applicant come "to the college roughly at the equivalent of sophomores in American colleges."

Since Lee Oswald had completed his high school education while in the Marines, three people complied with Dr. Schacht's request and gave him (Oswald) top recommendations for entry into the Albert Schweitzer College (where entering students are required to be at the level of "sophomores in American colleges"). One of the three writing recommendation was Lee Oswald's Marine Corps chaplain, a man of God. These three people (one of whom was a man of God) gave Lee Oswald top recommendations in regard to emotional maturity, cooperative spirit, and character. Yet, the FBI takes issue with all of this! The FBI challenges the Marine Corps, the man of God, and Oswald's Ft. Worth and New Orleans schoolteachers.

The FBI leak states flatly that Lee Oswald had a "psychiatric history." But so great are the dangers inherent in this kind of judgment that we include here for your information a brief childhood-digest of an-



other men with whom we are all familiar:

BARRY GOLDWATER

"By the time he was 12...he discovered a fascination with guns, became a crack shot and created an incident that is still recalled. One evening, to celebrate his mother's birthday, he took a home-made 10-gauge shotgun, mounted on wheels, to the second-floor porch of the family mansion, which faced the Central Methodist Church across the way. He loaded the piece with live ammunition and released the charge at the moment when vespers were over. The porch railing was demolished but fortunately none of the worshippers was hurt...The young man did not excel at scholarship...he got poor grades...He grew up in the style of a bourgeois Huck Finn; he never wore shoes regularly until high school, and amused himself by tossing pats of butter at the ceiling."

"There was a streak of meanness in him and it cropped out in occasional pranks designed to annoy or embarrass a playmate. More than once he appropriated bicycles...It took a bristling call to the Goldwater home to recover the missing property...When the ultimate weapon (rocks inside mudballs) was introduced, Barry's inventive (8 year-old) mind was behind the innovation...There were those who said young Goldwater was headed for juvenile delinquency...He was an expert at taking embarrassing photographs of people in embarrassing situations."

"Never an especially good student, he was content to get by...it was simply that so many things outside the schoolroom interested him more than his studies...studies were, in general, a bore...he was floundering helplessly in the academic seas. Nobody could have worried less about his scholastic deficiencies than he...Classmates recall the time he arrived 10 minutes late for a lecture in economic geography. As Barry tried to slip unobtrusively into his chair, Professor John Mez ...barked, "Goldwater! Where have you been?"

"Had a date, doc," answered Barry...By the end of the school term, Barry's grades were still so distressingly poor that the principle called Baron Goldwater in for a chat...(He suggested) "that I not come back to Phoenix Union in the fall," Goldwater relates. "So Dad started looking into military schools."

WHAT CONSTITUTES A "PSYCHIATRIC HISTORY?"

Using the leaked FBI report as a source of reasoning, are we to conclude:

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover considers Barry Goldwater a possible paranoid?  
Mr. J. Edgar Hoover considers Barry Goldwater a possible assassin?  
Mr. J. Edgar Hoover considers himself a possible source of danger to the government? (Are there not some interesting psychological symbols extant in Mr. Hoover's life?)

If Oswald is to be proved guilty of the assassination of John F. Kennedy,



should this not be done on the basis of actual evidence? The leaked FBI attempt to pin the crime on Oswald on the basis of circumstantial evidence plus the innuendo of a "psychiatric history" would be laughable if it were not so horribly tragic. We would remind the gentlemen in Washington WHO SPEND SO MUCH OF THEIR TIME IN GLASS HOUSES that they are not in a position to be throwing "psychological" stones!

IS GOD ABLE OF THESE STONES TO RAISE UP ISSUE?

Because we are face-to-face with what appears to have been an obvious dereliction of duty on the part of the FBI in Dallas (Baughman, US NEWS & WORLD REPORT), it is not hard to understand the haste with which the FBI chooses to close the case. By the same token, the fact of the FBI leak to the press in regard to its report to the President and the Warren Commission makes it MANDATORY to the Warren Commission to bring in a verdict in line with the decision of the FBI. Can one imagine national newspaper headlines reading: "Warren Commission Says FBI in Error on Assassination?". We cannot.

But does the rest of America intend to stand still and let injustice go unchecked? Do we intend to abandon our Constitution (which says a man is innocent until proven guilty) to the whim of agency-image? Is a single agency's interpretation of justice to be the mass interpretation? We hope not.

For if the cornerstone of the new foundation is to be Lee Oswald, we may awake some morning to find the house down around our ears.

Mrs. Mark E. Martin and Children  
Hominy, Oklahoma  
3/17/64

cc: 100

References to Barry Goldwater from: The Biography of a Conservative by Rob Wood and Dean Smith and The Extremists by Mark Sherwin

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

Tolson	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Belmont	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mohr	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Casper	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Callahan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Conrad	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DeLoach	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Evans	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Gale	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Rosen	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sullivan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Tavel	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Trotter	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Tele. Room	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Holmes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Gandy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: April 2, 1964

FROM : R. H. Jevons

SUBJECT: Assassination of President John F. Kennedy; 11/22/63; Dallas, Texas

As a matter of record, Mr. Melvin Eisenberg of the staff of the President's Commission orally requested of Special Agent Paul M. Stombaugh that he prepare microphotographs, in color, showing the microscopic comparison of the cotton fibers removed from the butt plate of the rifle used in the assassination with the cotton fibers comprising Oswald's shirt. Mr. Eisenberg also requested that a chart be made showing the differences that exist among woolen, cotton, and viscose fibers. (The blanket Oswald used to cover the rifle is composed of these fibers.)

He also requested that charts be prepared to show the different characteristics used in making hair comparisons as well as microphotographs of Oswald's pubic and limb hairs and microphotographs showing the matches of these hairs with pubic and limb hairs found on the blanket.

Mr. Eisenberg requested that these photographs and charts be brought by Mr. Stombaugh to aid in his testimony before the Committee on the morning of April 3, 1964.

Copies of the requested photographs and photographs of the charts are attached hereto for record purposes.

ACTION: For information.

Enclosures (15)

62-109060)

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Malley

PLS:gt  
(10)

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

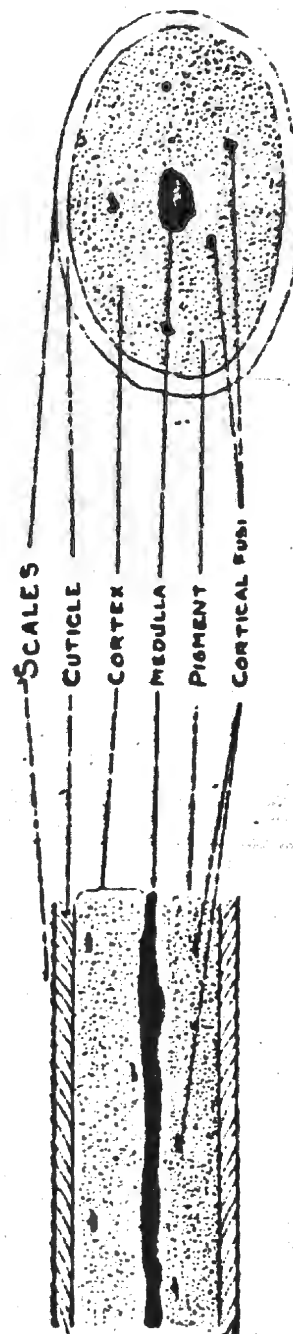
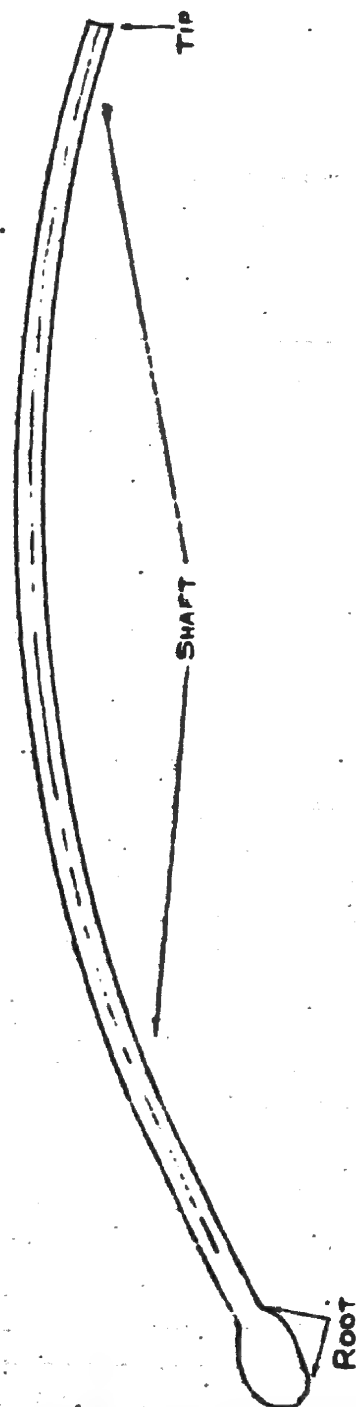
20 APR 7 1964

2831

53 APR 9 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED  
105-225-101

# DIAGRAM OF A HAIR



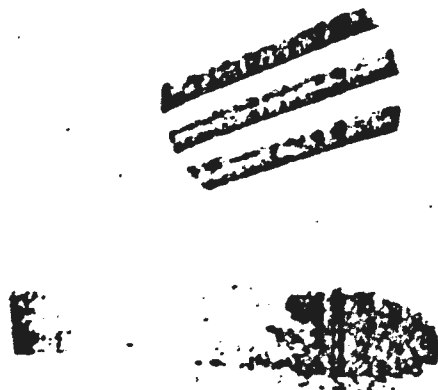
LONGITUDINAL SECTION

CROSS SECTION

## ANIMAL HAIRS



## HUMAN HAIRS



### 1. GENERAL APPEARANCE

- A. COLOR
- B. LENGTH
- C. TEXTURE

### 2. MEDULLARY STRUCTURE

- A. SHAPE OF CELLS
- B. WIDTH OF MEDULLA

### 3. PIGMENTATION

- A. SIZE
- B. DISTRIBUTION IN CORTEX

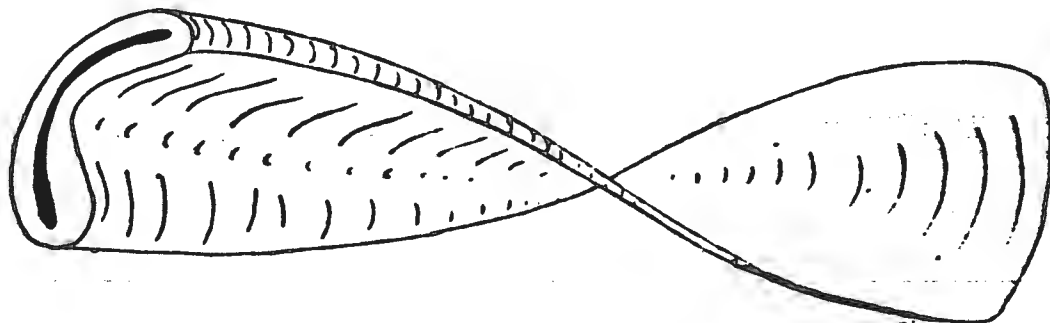
### 4. ROOT

- A. SIZE
- B. SHAPE

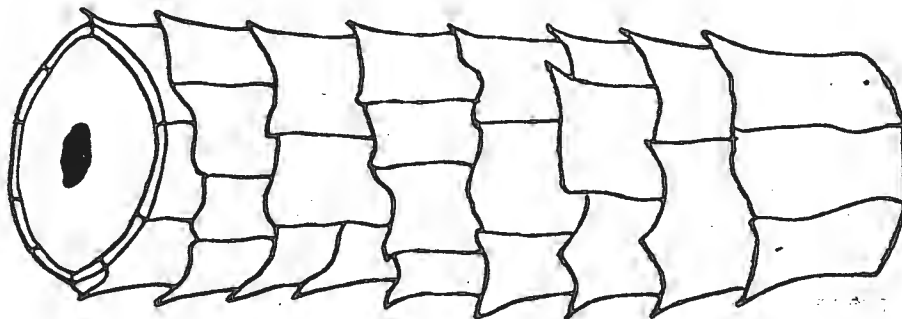
### 5. SCALES

- A. SIZE
- B. SHAPE

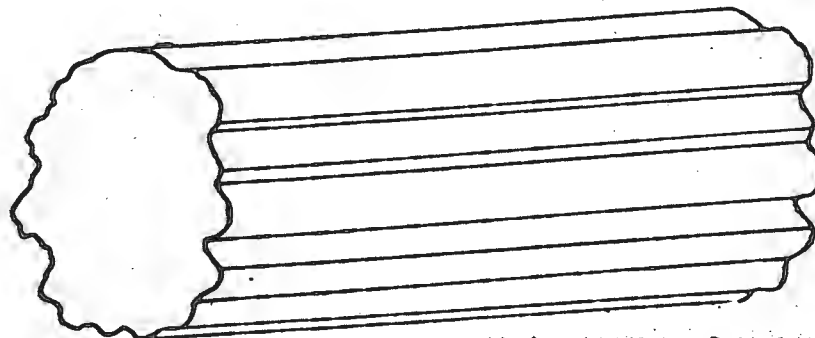
## TEXTILE FIBERS



COTTON



WOOL



VISCOSE



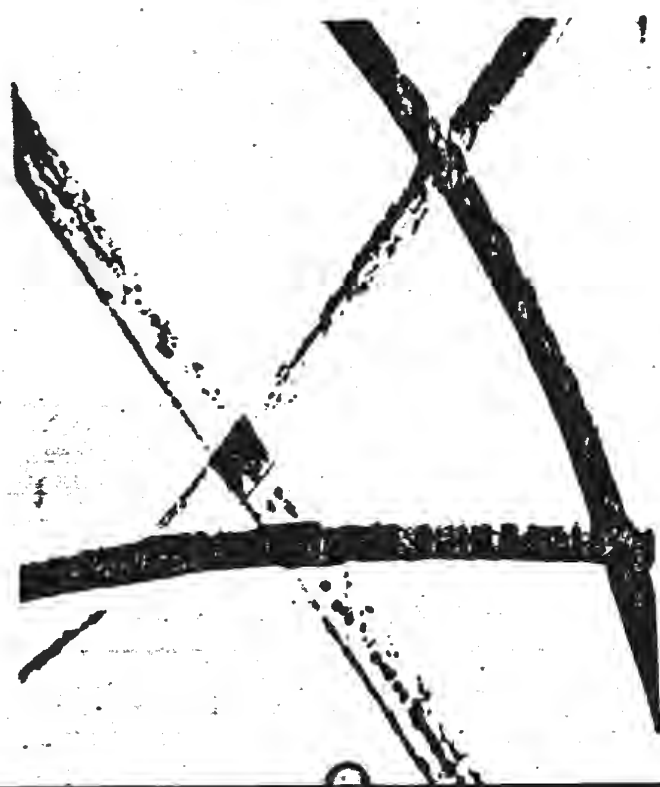
MICROPHOTOGRAPH OF OSWALD'S PUBIC HAIRS



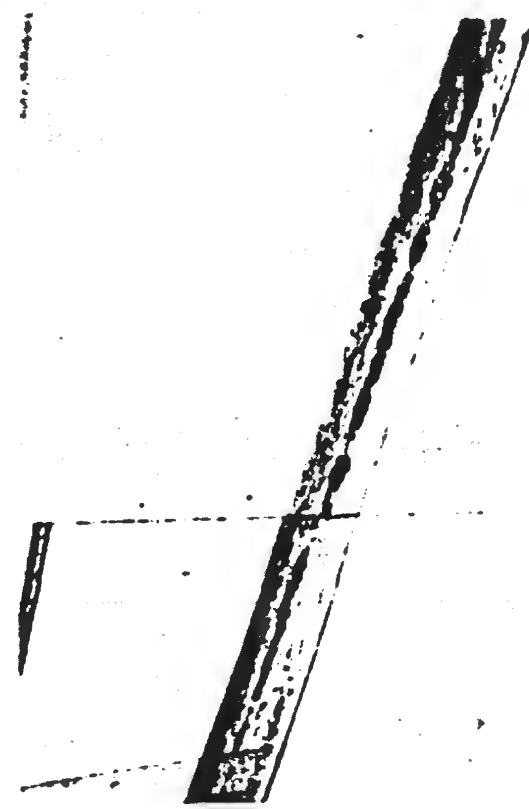
hair from blanket

hair from Oswald

MICROPHOTOGRAPH SHOWING MATCH BETWEEN  
PUBIC HAIR SAMPLE FROM OSWALD AND PUBIC HAIR  
REMOVED FROM THE Q12 BLANKET



MICROPHOTOGRAPH OF OSWALD'S LIMB HAIRS



HAIR FROM BLANKET

HAIR FROM OSWALD

MICROPHOTOGRAPH SHOWING MATCH BETWEEN  
LIMB HAIR SAMPLE FROM OSWALD AND LIMB HAIR  
REMOVED FROM THE Q12 BLANKET

RACIAL DETERMINATION OF HAIRS

CAUCASIAN



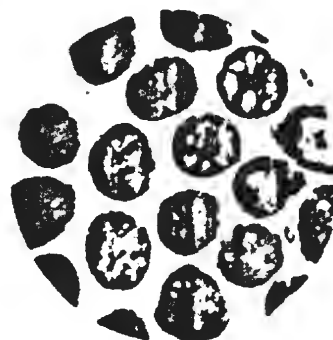
OVAL

NEGROID



FLAT

MONGOLOID



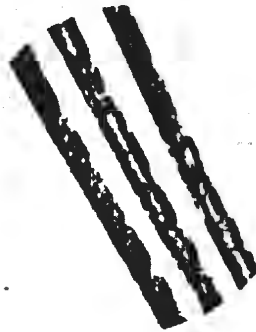
ROUND



# RACIAL DETERMINATION OF HAIRS

GENERAL APPEARANCE OF SHAFT

CAUCASIAN



SLIGHT FLUCTUATION

BLACK TO BLOND

SOFT AND FLEXIBLE

MEDIUM

NEGROID



GREAT FLUCTUATION

DENSE BLACK

VERY STIFF AND WAVY

MEDIUM

MONGOLOID



LITTLE OR NO FLUCTUATION

BLACK

FLEXIBLE

LARGE

METER

OR

ATURE

EE

RACIAL DETERMINATION OF HAIRS

CAUCASIAN



MEDIUM TO THICK

FINE TO COARSE

EVEN

NEGROID



THICK

MEDIUM TO COARSE

CLUMPED

MONGOLOID



THICK

MEDIUM TO COARSE

HEAVILY DISPERSED

CUTICLE

PIGMENT

PIGMENT

DISTRIBUTION

A high-contrast, black and white microphotograph showing several dark, irregularly shaped fibers scattered across a light background. The fibers vary in length and thickness, with some appearing as thin, curved lines and others as more solid, chunky shapes. The overall image is grainy and has a high level of contrast, typical of forensic microphotography.

Fibers from Oswald's shirt

Fiber from assassination rifle

Microphotograph showing match between gray-black cotton fibers removed from butt plate of assassination rifle and gray-black cotton fibers from Oswald's shirt.



Fibers from Oswald's shirt

This block shows a microphotograph of fibers from Oswald's shirt. The image is heavily degraded with significant vertical streaking and horizontal noise. Two dark circular punch holes are visible at the top. The fibers themselves are faint and difficult to discern against the noisy background.

Fiber from assassination rifle

This block shows a microphotograph of a fiber from the assassination rifle. Similar to the first block, the image is heavily degraded with vertical streaking and horizontal noise. The fiber is a single, thin, dark line that is barely visible against the noisy background.

Microphotograph showing match between  
orange-yellow cotton fibers removed  
from butt plate of assassination rifle  
and orange-yellow cotton fibers from  
Oswald's shirt.

This block contains a caption for the microphotograph above it. The text is enclosed in a rectangular border. The caption describes the match between orange-yellow cotton fibers removed from the butt plate of the assassination rifle and orange-yellow cotton fibers from Oswald's shirt.



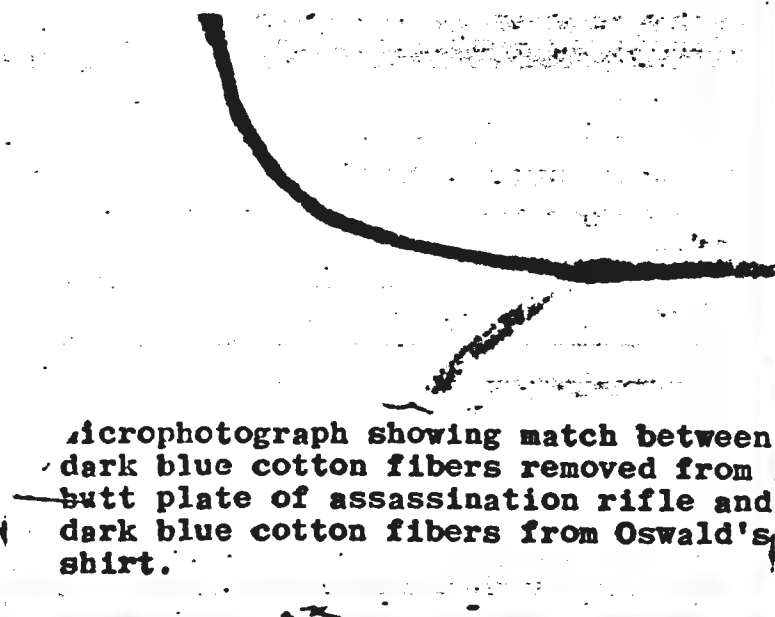
Fibers from Oswald's shirt

This microphotograph shows several dark, thin, and somewhat irregular fibers. They are scattered across the upper right portion of the frame, with some fibers appearing as single strands and others as small clusters or bundles.



Fiber from assassination rifle

This microphotograph shows a single, dark, and relatively straight fiber. It is positioned in the lower right area of the frame, extending from the middle towards the bottom right corner.



Microphotograph showing match between dark blue cotton fibers removed from butt plate of assassination rifle and dark blue cotton fibers from Oswald's shirt.

This microphotograph shows a close-up comparison of two fibers. One fiber, identified as being from the butt plate of the assassination rifle, is positioned above the other fiber, which is identified as being from Oswald's shirt. The two fibers are shown side-by-side to demonstrate a match in their appearance, including color and texture.

10-10-60 2832 IN THIS FILE SKIPPED DURING  
SERIALIZATION.

11  
1  
1

April 3, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel  
The President's Commission  
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Mr. Melvin Eisenberg, Commission Staff Member, and Mr. Sebastian F. Latona of this Bureau, have previously reviewed testimony concerning fingerprint and palm print identifications which relate to the assassination of President Kennedy.

On April 1, 1964, Mr. Eisenberg requested that four cardboard cartons found near the sixth floor window of the Texas School Book Depository Building, Dallas, Texas, be delivered to his office. Mr. Latona personally made delivery of these cartons on April 1, 1964, and obtained a receipt for them.

BY COURIER SVC.

67 APR 3

COMM-FBI

CSV:bdm  
(4)

NOTE: See cover memo C. S. Voelker to Mr. Trotter dated 4-1-64 captioned  
PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSION  
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

REC'D-READING ROOM  
FBI  
APR 3 3 03 PM '64  
UNRECORDED COPY FILED  
155-28-561  
2833

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FBI

Date: 4/6/64

Mr. Belmont  
Mr. Mohr  
Mr. Casper  
Mr. Callahan  
Mr. Conrad  
Mr. DeLoach  
Mr. Evans  
Mr. Gale  
Mr. Rosen  
Mr. Sullivan  
Mr. Tavel  
Mr. Trotter  
Tele. Room  
Miss Holmes  
Miss Gandy

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL \_\_\_\_\_  
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, WFO (89-75) P

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN F. KENNEDY, IN DALLAS,  
TEXAS, ON 11/22/63

ReBAairtel to Bureau 4/2/64, with lead for Savannah  
to locate GLENN CARTHON, JR., through his parents at  
Savannah.

Savannah discontinue. GLENN CARTHON, JR., has been  
located and interviewed by Washington Field.

- 3- Bureau
- 2- Dallas (AM)
- 2- Savannah
- 1- Baltimore (89-30)
- 1- WFO

GLM:sc  
(9)

AIRTEL

62-109060-2834  
APR 7 1964

C. C. Wick

58 APR 8 1964

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_  
Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

## Memorandum

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
Malone \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

TO : MR. CALLAHAN

DATE: 3-27-64

FROM : L. J. GAUTHIER

SUBJECT: PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION  
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

On 3-23-64, Mr. Roy S. Truly, superintendent of the Texas School Book Depository, called me at my home at 8:30 p.m. stating he was released by the President's Commission at 6:30 p.m. where he was answering questions put to him by the Commission staff for over three and one-half hours. Mr. Truly is a very important material witness to the assassination and the whereabouts of Lee Harvey Oswald immediately after the shots were fired. He mentioned that many visual aids were available to him and to each member of the Commission during his testimony and how much these exhibits assisted him in relating pertinent facts surrounding the happenings inside and outside of the Depository Building. He stated that each member of the Commission thanked him for assisting them, but no one on the staff mentioned whether he could return to Dallas. He decided to stay over a day longer at his own expense and in so doing wanted to know if I could arrange a tour of the FBI for him and Mr. Robert Reid, husband of Mrs. Reid, employee of the Texas School Book Depository who was appearing before the Commission on 3-24-64 to testify concerning the fact she saw Oswald leaving the lunchroom immediately after the shots were fired.

A special tour was arranged for them at which time Mr. Truly received a target for his grandchildren. He mentioned that he was within arm's reach of the President's car and said hello to him moments before the first shot was fired and that he would be most appreciative if he could pay his respects at the President's grave site in Arlington Cemetery. This request was made possible, after which both gentlemen were taken to lunch.

Mr. Truly is indeed a great admirer of the Director and the FBI. He spoke very well of the Agents of our Dallas Office who had to rely on Mr. Truly for considerable help in running out investigative leads. He has been a great help to me while I was in Dallas gathering technical data relating to the assassination site. On several occasions, he remained at his office many hours after the regular working day and on several occasions made himself available over the weekend to assist Bureau Agents. He stated

LJG:bod

(5)

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach (Mr. Stapleton) (Sent Direct)  
1 - Mr. Rosen (Mr. Malley) (Sent Direct)  
1 - Mr. Belmont (Sent Direct)

REC-138

MAR 31 1964

2835

Memo Gauthier to Callahan  
Re: President's Commission  
3-27-64

that he was continually called upon to assist other Government investigative agencies and that he especially enjoyed working with FBI Agents because they seemed to know what they are doing and are polite in obtaining information.

It may be appropriate to consider getting a thank you letter off to Mr. Truly after the Commission has completed its work on the assassination.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the Dallas Office keep Mr. Truly in mind and at the appropriate time recommend that he receive a personal letter from the Director thanking him for assisting the FBI in carrying out its responsibilities concerning the investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy.

*SAC Dallas  
Advised to handle  
at appropriate time  
JPM*

*3/27*

*9AC*



JFK  
Assassination  
62-109060  
Section 58

*Kaylor*

Copy

MARY FERRELL

FOUNDATION

2000-2001 AARP



FBI

Date: 4/2/64

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL  
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, SAN ANTONIO (89-67)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,  
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS  
MISCELLANEOUS, INFORMATION CONCERNING

RE: MRS. GORMAN

Re Dallas airtel to Bureau, 3/25/64.

PAT CARTER interviewed today by SA TOM E. NEAL  
and stated he thought the woman whom he reported was named  
GORMAN but it could have been DORMAN. He stated he was  
sure that the name ended "MAN". He could offer no additional  
information to identify her.

3-Bureau  
2-Dallas (89-43)  
2-SA  
TEN/eks  
(7)

REC-23

REC-23

62-109060 -2836

25 APR 7 1964

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_

Sent \_\_\_\_\_

M

Per \_\_\_\_\_

53 APR 9 1964 Special Agent in Charge

FBI

Date: 3/11/64

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plain text or code)Via A I R T E L REGISTERED MAIL  
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060) ATTENTION: FBI LABORATORY

FROM: SAC, PHILADELPHIA (105-9958) (RUC)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,  
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS;  
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re Dallas airtel to Bureau 3/4/64 and Philadelphia airtel to Bureau 3/9/64.

Enclosed for the attention of the FBI Laboratory are the following documents obtained by the Philadelphia Division from the indicated source:

(1) Page from the record book of Mr. FRED W. RUPP, RFD 2, Mink Road, Perkasio, Pa., which reflects his work notes indicating a shipment on 2/12/63 of carton number 3376 included in work order number 3178.

Mr. RUPP explained that these were the only records maintained by him regarding this particular shipment and further requested that this original page from his records be returned to him after it has served its immediate purpose.

(2) Photostat copy of undated bill of lading number 3178, furnished by ARTHUR ANDERS, President, North Penn Transfer, Inc., Lansdale, Pa., reflecting shipment of 10 cartons

- 3 - Bureau (62-109060) (Encls. -3) (REGISTERED MAIL)
- 1 - Dallas (100-10461) (Info) (REGISTERED MAIL)
- 1 - Philadelphia (105-9958)

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_

Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_

Per \_\_\_\_\_

REC 7

62-109060-2837

10 MAR 12 1964

PH 105-9958

firearms from Crescent Firearms, Inc., Ottsville, Pa., consigned to Kleins Sporting Goods, 4540 West Madison, Chicago, Ill., which contains signature of I. MOORE, driver for North Penn Transfer Company.

*D-153* (3) *PW* ~~North Penn Transfer, Inc.,~~ delivery receipt for shipping order 3178, consigned to Kleins Sporting Goods, also made available by Mr. ANDERS of North Penn Transfer, Inc.

As requested in referenced Dallas airtel to Bureau, the FBI Laboratory is requested to assign identifying numbers to the enclosed exhibits and make four photographic copies of each exhibit so that two may be furnished to the President's Commission, one for Bureau files and one for the files of the Dallas Office.

As indicated by referenced Philadelphia airtel, all documents maintained by Lifschultz Fast Freight Company are located at their Chicago Office and will be made available to the Laboratory by the Chicago Division.

*Rogge is handling  
Jae*  
JAMIESON

12/6/62 3140 41-52  
3141 41-53-54-55-91m6-1419  
3145 N-91-3333-2904-3117

TOTAL 3463-3200  
" 41-4-91m6-2-N-91-5

12/10/62 3146 41-56

TOTAL

12/11/62 3147 N-91-3305-3462-3458  
3190-3768-3151

used as replacement cart #3490

3305-OUT 669090 REFLOGE 2F4380

3462-V5037 21670

3190-2H 5421-ORG 1550

3458 2K3672-R6 5029

3768-IG 9172-2N 997

3151-MH 2022-YM 2965

Total 6 N-91

12/14/62 3151 91m8-128-150-41-57

TOTAL-3

12/26/62 3163 N-91-3535-3189

Total-2

1/4/63 EX 3165 N-91-YM 298-IN 749-IG 5285

Total 3 pco. 3 gum P. Prod to Maryland, Reading

2/1/63 3166 3421-3178-3262-3369-3294  
5-38-3315-3139-3140-3585  
3579-3348-3292-3165-  
20 3620-3364-3209-3574-  
3624-3601-3350

D-151



2/4/63 3168 41- #58  
1 PC.

2/7/63 3170EX 9IME-72-37-982  
3169 N91-3407-3112-3239

3487-3113  
3171EX 1-38-29uno- CASE 477  
9uno P722-AB2779

TOTAL 41- 59(20)\*60(69uno)  
Pdo 10

2/12/63 3180EX N-91- CASE # 3191- 76UNS  
BG 7680- RN8815-TA 3206  
ORD 1644-EF2156-ORC 1748  
NN2612

3184EX 9IME- CASE # 485- 56UNS  
C 5618- N2792- BN 4473  
I 1512- AS 5392

X 3178 T-38- 10CHSUS 9000  
3428-3260-3569-3417

TOTAL 3545-3302-3518-3526

12 3376-3132

2/15/63 3183 T-71N- CASE 3392- 5.11.7  
6X 2-7-4- CASE 3342

3183- 1254-107-1-1-655  
3170- 1337-20

TOTAL PP + 2.55  
2.55

D-151

FBI  
LABORATORY



**NORTH PENN TRANSFER, INC.**

PHILADELPHIA OFFICE  
1400 WALTON ST  
PHILADELPHIA, PA 19106  
PHONE 215-597-1311  
FAX 215-597-1312

2 12 63H  
PHONE  
CHE  
DATE

P O BOX 110. LANSDALE, PA  
LYNN 2-4431

CONSUMER  
RELATIONS  
SPORTING GOODS  
4540 N MADISON ST CHGO ILL 60618

PRO. A 394857

SHIPPEA  
CRESCENT FIREARMS INC OTTSVILLE PA. 3178

**ON B. 2341143**

## Attachment

**Phil A**

1

## Description

**10 CE OR CASE GUNSOR RIFLES.**

750

91

570

THIS RECEIPT IS VALID ONLY WHEN  
PRESENTED WITH THE ORIGINAL INVOICE

**I. C. C. REGULATIONS REQUIRE PAYMENT OF THIS BILL WITHIN 7 DAYS**

**CLAIMS FOR CONCEALED LOSS OR DAMAGE MUST BE  
SUBMITTED IN WRITING WITHIN 48 HOURS**

**TOTAL:**  
**111,111,111**

**Conclusion**

**ANALYSIS**

三

五、**「國」**

Slip: No 3178

NPT Landels, Pa.

二、

*Charles C. G.*

the fact that the Government has been unable to obtain the necessary information to enable it to make a proper assessment of the situation in the country. The Government has been unable to obtain the necessary information to enable it to make a proper assessment of the situation in the country. The Government has been unable to obtain the necessary information to enable it to make a proper assessment of the situation in the country.

Dr. J. H. H. H. H.

(Mail to street address of consignee-- for purpose of notification only.)

DESTINATION Cambridge, Mass DELIVERY ADDRESS Cambridge, Mass  
 \*To be filled in by business offices and government departments for delivery street

ROUTE 2  
Schubert's fast

CAR INITIAL. . . . . CAR NO. . . . .

No.	Kind of Package, Description of Articles, Special Marks,	Weight (in pounds and fractions)	Value or Rate	CBT Classification	Subject to Section 7 of Com.

**Packages**

**and Unpackaged**

(Send us a direction)

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

If you prefer to pay by check or money order, please indicate amount enclosed.

Applicable bill \_\_\_\_\_

# CARTONS OR CASES GUNS OR RIFLES

**CASES SMALL ARMS AMMUNITION**  
(Metric, loaded, empty)

INVESTING YOUR CARRIAGE

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----

Signature of Consignor

1. NAME OF THE PARTY  
 2. NAME OF THE PARTY  
 3. NAME OF THE PARTY  
 4. NAME OF THE PARTY  
 5. NAME OF THE PARTY  
 6. NAME OF THE PARTY  
 7. NAME OF THE PARTY  
 8. NAME OF THE PARTY  
 9. NAME OF THE PARTY  
 10. NAME OF THE PARTY  
 11. NAME OF THE PARTY  
 12. NAME OF THE PARTY  
 13. NAME OF THE PARTY  
 14. NAME OF THE PARTY  
 15. NAME OF THE PARTY  
 16. NAME OF THE PARTY  
 17. NAME OF THE PARTY  
 18. NAME OF THE PARTY  
 19. NAME OF THE PARTY  
 20. NAME OF THE PARTY  
 21. NAME OF THE PARTY  
 22. NAME OF THE PARTY  
 23. NAME OF THE PARTY  
 24. NAME OF THE PARTY  
 25. NAME OF THE PARTY  
 26. NAME OF THE PARTY  
 27. NAME OF THE PARTY  
 28. NAME OF THE PARTY  
 29. NAME OF THE PARTY  
 30. NAME OF THE PARTY  
 31. NAME OF THE PARTY  
 32. NAME OF THE PARTY  
 33. NAME OF THE PARTY  
 34. NAME OF THE PARTY  
 35. NAME OF THE PARTY  
 36. NAME OF THE PARTY  
 37. NAME OF THE PARTY  
 38. NAME OF THE PARTY  
 39. NAME OF THE PARTY  
 40. NAME OF THE PARTY  
 41. NAME OF THE PARTY  
 42. NAME OF THE PARTY  
 43. NAME OF THE PARTY  
 44. NAME OF THE PARTY  
 45. NAME OF THE PARTY  
 46. NAME OF THE PARTY  
 47. NAME OF THE PARTY  
 48. NAME OF THE PARTY  
 49. NAME OF THE PARTY  
 50. NAME OF THE PARTY  
 51. NAME OF THE PARTY  
 52. NAME OF THE PARTY  
 53. NAME OF THE PARTY  
 54. NAME OF THE PARTY  
 55. NAME OF THE PARTY  
 56. NAME OF THE PARTY  
 57. NAME OF THE PARTY  
 58. NAME OF THE PARTY  
 59. NAME OF THE PARTY  
 60. NAME OF THE PARTY  
 61. NAME OF THE PARTY  
 62. NAME OF THE PARTY  
 63. NAME OF THE PARTY  
 64. NAME OF THE PARTY  
 65. NAME OF THE PARTY  
 66. NAME OF THE PARTY  
 67. NAME OF THE PARTY  
 68. NAME OF THE PARTY  
 69. NAME OF THE PARTY  
 70. NAME OF THE PARTY  
 71. NAME OF THE PARTY  
 72. NAME OF THE PARTY  
 73. NAME OF THE PARTY  
 74. NAME OF THE PARTY  
 75. NAME OF THE PARTY  
 76. NAME OF THE PARTY  
 77. NAME OF THE PARTY  
 78. NAME OF THE PARTY  
 79. NAME OF THE PARTY  
 80. NAME OF THE PARTY  
 81. NAME OF THE PARTY  
 82. NAME OF THE PARTY  
 83. NAME OF THE PARTY  
 84. NAME OF THE PARTY  
 85. NAME OF THE PARTY  
 86. NAME OF THE PARTY  
 87. NAME OF THE PARTY  
 88. NAME OF THE PARTY  
 89. NAME OF THE PARTY  
 90. NAME OF THE PARTY  
 91. NAME OF THE PARTY  
 92. NAME OF THE PARTY  
 93. NAME OF THE PARTY  
 94. NAME OF THE PARTY  
 95. NAME OF THE PARTY  
 96. NAME OF THE PARTY  
 97. NAME OF THE PARTY  
 98. NAME OF THE PARTY  
 99. NAME OF THE PARTY  
 100. NAME OF THE PARTY

[illegible][illegible]

**Active** **To apply in preparation of the**

1. The first part of the document is a title page. It contains the title "THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA" and the author "BY JAMES MADISON".

A. The above bundle boxes or drums used for the shipment conform to the specifications set forth in the barrel, box

to drum make a certificate thereon, and all other requirements of Rule 41 of the Consolidated Freight Classification.

Shelton's answer to line of map; not a part of bill of lading approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

"current value shipped weight." NOTE.—Where the rate is dependent on the value shippers are required to state specifically in writing the amount or declared value of the property. The agreed or declared value of the property is hereby specifically stated by the shipper to be \_\_\_\_\_ Charges, adv. \_\_\_\_\_ only in amount printed thereon.

**Supplies are**

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

**CRESCENT FIREARMS, INC., SHIPPER**

Per

Permanent post office address if changed: 2 West 37th Street, New York 18, N. Y.

1

1000

2

100

3/18/64

AIRTEL

AIRMAIL

TO DIRECTOR FBI (105-82555)  
FROM SAC DALLAS (100-10461)  
SUBJECT LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka  
IS - R - CUBA

*Original letter by  
President John F. Kennedy*

*100-3012*

Re Bureau airtel to New York, Dallas, and Miami, 3/10/64, advising that information had been received indicating BERNARD WEISSMAN, one of the signers of the anti-President advertisement which appeared in a Dallas newspaper, may have resided at the rooming house of a woman by the name of ROBERTS at the same time LEE HARVEY OSWALD resided at such rooming house.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are ten copies and for New York one copy of a Letterhead Memorandum resolving this allegation.

One copy of this Letterhead Memorandum is furnished New York for its information in view of the fact that the original source of the allegation resides that Division.

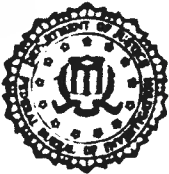
The results of the investigation contained in the enclosed Letterhead Memorandum will be included in the next Dallas report submitted in above-captioned case.

- 3 - Bureau (Enc. 10)
  - 1 - New York (Enc. 1) (105-38431) (Info)
  - 2 - Dallas
- RPG:vm  
(6)

ENCLOSURE

162-109060  
RECORDED  
MAR 9 1964

58 APR 10 1964



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

Dallas, Texas  
March 18, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

By letter dated February 26, 1964, the New York Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation received information from Mr. G. Michael Hanrahan, Attorney, Post Office Building, 1 Wolf's Lane, Pelham, New York, to the effect that a client of his engaged in private investigative work had stated that Lee Harvey Oswald resided in east Dallas in the house of a landlady named Roberts shortly before the assassination, and that Bernard Weissman, one of the signers of the anti-President advertisement which appeared in a Dallas newspaper, reportedly resided in east Dallas at about the same time in the house of a landlady named Roberts.

On March 13, 1964, Mrs. Marguerite Roberts, 4618 Reiger, Apartment 5, Dallas, Texas, advised she is the manager of the apartment building located at that address. Mrs. Roberts said she rented an apartment to Bernard Weissman and William M. Burley for the period of November 5-27, 1963.

Mrs. Roberts said she saw the full-page advertisement which appeared in a Dallas newspaper signed by the American Fact-Finding Committee, Bernard Weissman, Chairman, and she asked Weissman if he had placed that advertisement in the newspaper. Weissman told her he had placed the advertisement.

Mrs. Roberts said Lee Harvey Oswald had never rented an apartment from her. She also stated she has seen Lee Harvey Oswald on television and has never seen him at the apartment building located at 4618 Reiger Street. She stated to her knowledge neither Bernard Weissman nor William M. Burley knew Oswald.

On March 13, 1964, Mrs. Gladys Johnson, 1026 N. Beckley, advised she is the owner and operator of the rooming house at that address. She said she formerly employed Mrs. Earlene Roberts as a

## LEE HARVEY OSWALD

housekeeper at that address. She stated however that on Saturday night, March 7, 1964, Earlene Roberts packed her belongings and left unexpectedly. She said she does not know her present whereabouts but has talked to Earlene Roberts' sister, Bertha Cheek, who informed her that Earlene left her employment as a housekeeper because she was jealous of the attention Mrs. Johnson paid to an elderly roomer, Mrs. Katie Gage.

Mrs. Johnson stated Lee Harvey Oswald rented a room at her rooming house, 1026 N. Beckley, from October 14, 1963, to November 22, 1963, under the name of O. H. Lee. Mrs. Johnson stated she has never rented a room to Bernard Weissman or to William M. Burley and is sure that neither ever visited Oswald in his room since Oswald had no visitors.

Mrs. Johnson said she saw the anti-President Kennedy advertisement which appeared in a Dallas newspaper on November 22, 1963. She advised however she does not recall the name of the signer of this advertisement. Mrs. Johnson also stated she is not acquainted with Bernard Weissman or with William M. Burley.

FBI

REC-31

Date: 3/13/64

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL  
(Priority or Method of Mailing)TO: Director, FBI (62-109060)  
Att: FBI Laboratory

FROM: SAC, Albany (62-1646)(P)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,  
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS  
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNINGEnclosed for the Bureau are the following exhibits  
regarding subject matter.

D-156

1. ~~Empire Sporting Goods, Ltd.~~, Invoice # 1078  
covering sale of 700 used Italian rifles to Century Arms,  
Inc., St. Albans, Vt. Invoice dated 6/29/62.

D-157

2. Memorandum for Bill of Lading from H.P.  
Welch Co. for 25 cases containing 700 rifles consigned  
to Aldens, 5000 W. Roosevelt Rd., Chicago, Ill. Memorandum  
dated 6/29/62.The above two exhibits were obtained from Mr.  
JAMES L. OUMET of the Century Arms, Inc., St. Albans,  
Vt. on 3/11/64 by SA JOHN W. FOWKES, Jr. and need not be  
returned.3-Bureau  
2-AlbanyJWF:jmc  
(5)(1)  
ENCLOSURE  
J. W. FOWKES, JR.  
SAENCLOSURE ATTACHED  
C. G. Wick: ? 15:30 11.24

62-109060-2838

4 16 34

58 APR 10 1964

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_  
Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_

D-158 3. Photostatic copy of Consumption Entry number 77, Bureau of Customs for shipment of items, one item of which is 700 used Italian rifles. Date of arrival, 7/1/62 at St. Albans, Vt.

D-159 4. Photostatic copy of examination and appraisalment of entry number 77, examined by U.S. Bureau of Customs on 7/3/62.

Items numbered 3 and 4 were obtained from Mr. MARK K. GARDNER, U.S. Customs Agent in Charge, St. Albans, Vt. on 3/11/64 by SA JOHN W. FOWKES, Jr. and need not be returned.

D-160 5. Duplicate of H.P. Welch Co., Burlington, Vt. shipping order #B-3686 for 25 cartons containing 700 rifles dated 7/6/62 from Century Arms, Inc., St. Albans, Vt., to Alden's 5000 W. Roosevelt Rd., Chicago, Ill.

Item number 5 was obtained from Mr. ~~ABE SHINDEL~~, Manager, H.P. Welch Co., Burlington, Vt. on 3/11/64 by SA JOHN W. FOWKES, Jr. and need not be returned.

The Laboratory is requested to assign identifying number to the above five items and make four photographic copies of each item in order that two may be furnished to the President's Commission, one furnished for Bureau files and one forwarded for the files of the Dallas Office.

Rogge is handling  
Jr

# SUMMARY OF EXAMINATION AND APPRAISEMENT

(To be attached to invoice(s) this side up)

Commodity  
Workbook  
Order

**EXPLAINER:** The attached invoice(s) was (were) presented with the above specified entry. Pursuant to section 59 of the Tariff Act of 1930, I hereby designate the following packages or quantities to be opened and examined at the place or places specified:

ENTRY NO. AND DATE

77

JUL 6 1962

PAGE NO.

PACKAGES OR QUANTITIES

PLACE OF EXAMINATION

I certify that the merchandise covered by this entry has been (1) examined or sampled, (2) weighed, gauged, or measured or stamped as directed, or weighed (1) or entered in quantities accepted (check one box, if applicable) and (3) released under immediate delivery permit No. 3 on 7/3/62 (date) and that it was in apparent good order, except as noted below (if no exceptions, write "none")

None

(Inspector-Acting Examiner)

Adm. Deputy Collector

## COLLECTOR:

The examination and appraisal of the merchandise covered by the attached invoice(s) have been made in accordance with law, and the following is a summary of my report thereon as noted on the invoice(s):

**EXPLANATION:**—A check mark (✓) in the appropriate column below indicates that: (a) the marks and numbers of the packages examined agree with the marks and numbers shown in your designation; (b) the appraised value agrees with the entered value as represented by the information on the invoice(s); and in any instance a notation entered thereon or attached thereto: (c) the entry classification agrees with that indicated by the importer on the invoice(s), or (d) the quantities in the packages as listed for examination are correctly stated on the invoice(s), as the case may be. Findings of variance with the invoice description and information are indicated by notation in the appropriate columns below as follows: "Val" or advanced; "Ad": value reduced; "Red": higher rate applies; "RA": lower rate applies; "RR": excess quantity; "E": shortage in quantity; "M": not legally marked; "PM": prohibited; "P": prohibited.

Invoice and in any instance a notation entered thereon or attached thereto: (c) the entry classification agrees with that indicated by the importer on the invoice(s), or (d) the quantities in the packages as listed for examination are correctly stated on the invoice(s), as the case may be. Findings of variance with the invoice description and information are indicated by notation in the appropriate columns below as follows: "Val" or advanced; "Ad": value reduced; "Red": higher rate applies; "RA": lower rate applies; "RR": excess quantity; "E": shortage in quantity; "M": not legally marked; "PM": prohibited; "P": prohibited.

MARKS AND NUMBERS	EXAMINED AND DATE OF EXAMINATION	AP. PRINCE	REMARKS	CLASSIFICATION	QUANTITIES	PLACE OF EXAMINATION	REMARKS
	7/3/62						

SEP 3

D-15?



This Space For Customs Use Only		Form approved Budget Bureau No. 65-2317-6		This Space For Customs Use Only	
BLOCK AND FILE NO.		M. G. T.		ENTRY NO. AND DATE	
		MANIFEST NO.		71 J11 1962	
FOREIGN PORT OF LADING		U.S. PORT OF UNLADING		Date and Port of Origin	
				ST. ALBANS, VT.	
				Transit Bond No.	
				3	
Importer of Record (Name and Address) <b>A. N. DERINGER, INC., ST. ALBANS, VT.</b>					
For Account of (Name and Address) <b>Century Arms Inc. St. Albans, Vermont</b>					
Exporting Firm (Name) or Carrier		B/L or AWB No.		Port of Loading	
Central Vermont Railway, Inc.					
Country of Exportation		Date of Exportation		Type and Form of Invoice	
CANADA		7/1/62			
U.S. Port of Unloading		Date of Importation		Invoice of Goods - C.O. No.	
		7/1/62			
MARKS & NUMBERS OF PACKAGES OR CONTAINERS OF MERCHANDISE		DESCRIPTION OF MERCHANDISE IN TERMS OF U.S. ARMO. NUMBER AND KIND OF PASSENGER		ENTERED VALUE IN U.S. DOLLARS	
GROSS WEIGHT IN POUNDS		NET QUANTITY IN U.S. LIQ. ARMO. UNITS		UNITED STATES DUTY RATE	
DOLLARS		CENTS		TAX	

D-158



# THIS MEMORANDUM

is an acknowledgment that a Bill of Lading has been issued and is not the Original Bill of Lading, nor a copy or duplicate, covering the property named herein, and is intended solely for filing or record.

Shipper's No. \_\_\_\_\_

Agent's No. \_\_\_\_\_

HOMER OFFICE  
600 Somerville Ave.  
SOMERVILLE, MASS.

## H. P. WELCH CO. MOTOR TRANSPORTATION

Telephone  
FRospect 8-3000

RECEIVED, subject to the classification and tariffs in effect on the date of the receipt by the carrier of the property described in the Original Bill of Lading.

From Century Arms Inc. Date June 29 '62

At 54 Lake Street, St. Albans City, Vermont State

The property described below, in approved good order, except as noted (contents and condition of contents of packages unknown), marked, numbered, and delivered as shown below, which said property (the said property) being understood throughout this contract as being the property of the shipper, is hereby agreed to be carried by the carrier to the place of delivery at said destination, if so required, under the highest route or routes, or within the territory of its highest operations, subordinate to delivery to another carrier on the route to said destination. It is hereby agreed, as to each carrier of all or any of said property over all or any portion of said route to destination, and as to each party at any time interested in all or any of said property, that every service to be performed hereunder shall be subject to all the conditions and prohibitions by law, statutes printed or written, tariffs contained, including the conditions on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to by the shipper and accepted by the carrier and his assigns.

Consigned to Aldens

Destination 5000 W. Roosevelt Rd., Dept. G33 Street, Chicago City,

County, Illinois State

Routing \_\_\_\_\_

Delivering Carrier \_\_\_\_\_ Vehicle or Car Initial \_\_\_\_\_ No. \_\_\_\_\_

Collect On Delivery \$ \_\_\_\_\_ and remit to: \_\_\_\_\_ C.O.D. charge to be paid by

Street \_\_\_\_\_ City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ ☐ Shipper ☐ Consignee

No. Packages	DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES, SPECIAL MARKS AND EXCEPTIONS	WEIGHT (Subject to Tare)	CLASS OF RATE	Check Box	Remarks
25	Cases containing 700 Rifles				
	ORDER NO. 82803				
	CATALOGUE NO. 33-3541M				
	RUSH WITH TRAJER				
	COLLECT				

By the shipment made between two parts by a carrier to make, the law requires that the bill of lading shall state whether it is "carrier's or shipper's weight."

NOTE—Where the rate is dependent on value, shippers are required to state specifically in writing the agreed or declared value of the property.

The agreed or declared value of the property is hereby specifically stated by the shipper to be not exceeding \_\_\_\_\_

CENTURY ARMS INC. Shipper FIP Agent

Per \_\_\_\_\_ Per \_\_\_\_\_

Permanent Address of Shipper: 54 LAKE Street, ST. ALBANS City, VERMONT State 3

Form MT-3 Rev. PRINTED BY A. C. MORGAN CO., 10 BROADWAY ST., BOSTON 10, MASS.

~157

FBI  
LABORATORY



**H. P. WELCH CO.**  
**MOTOR TRANSPORTATION**  
GENERAL OFFICE—400 SOMERVILLE AVE.  
SOMERVILLE 43, MASS.  
TEL. PROSPECT 6-3900

DUPLICATE

No. B-3686

TRAILER NO.  
CONSIGNEE

ALLEN'S  
5000 W. POWERSVILLE RD. DEPT. G. 33  
CHICAGO, ILL.

SHIPPER

CENTURY APPLS INC.  
91 LAKE ST.  
ST. ALBAN'S, VT.

DATE

7 6 62E

TRANSFERRED TO

REC'D FROM

NO. PKGS.	DESCRIPTION OF PACKAGES	WEIGHT	RATE	C. O. D.	ADVANCE CHARGES	PREPAID	COLLECT	TOTAL
25	CS. CONTAINING 700 RIFLES ORDER NO. 82803 CATALOGUE NO. 33-3541M	GET WT.					XX	

RECEIVED THE ABOVE NAMED GOODS IN GOOD ORDER

RECORD OF DELAY IN DELIVERY OR SPECIAL SERVICES

SIGN FIRM NAME \_\_\_\_\_

BY \_\_\_\_\_

DATE

TIME

A.M.

P.M.

FORM 100 (REV. 1)

-160-

**FBI**  
LABORATORY

Tel: 845-0098

# EMPIRE WHOLESALE SPORTING GOODS LTD.

360 CRAIG STREET WEST

MONTREAL 1, QUE.

Nº 1078

SOLD TO •

- Century Arms Inc.,
- 54 Lake Street,
- ST, ALBANS, Vermont.

DATE June 29, 1962.

TERMS: NET CASH

YOUR ORDER NO.		DATE OF ORDER	F.O.B.	SHIP VIA	SALESMAN			
QTY. ORD.	NO. NO.	DESCRIPTION			QTY. EACH SHIP.	UNIT PRICE	AMOUNT	NET AMOUNT
700		used Italian rifles <u>Made in Italy</u> Dept. of State Lic. 3483				\$ 1. 50	1050.00	
400		used Single Shot rifles MARTINIS				1. 50	600.00	
200		used .303 Short Lee Enfield rifles #1MKIII <u>Made in England</u> Dept. of State Lic. 3483				5. 00	1000.00	
								\$2650.00

## THIS IS YOUR INVOICE

INTEREST AT 6% PER ANNUM ON OVERDUE ACCOUNTS  
IN CASE OF DAMAGED GOODS NOTIFY CARRIER IMMEDIATELY  
GOODS NOT RETURNABLE WITHOUT VENDORS' AUTHORIZATION

D-156

**FBI**  
LABORATORY

FBI

Date: 3/16/64

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_

(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL \_\_\_\_\_

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)  
 (ATTN: FBI LABORATORY)  
 FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (89-75)  
 SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
 JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,  
 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS..  
 MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING  
 (OO: DALLAS)

Re Dallas airtel to the Bureau 3/4/64, and  
 Newark airtel to the Bureau 3/10/64.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are copies  
 of the following documents:

Bill of lading shippers number 3178 from  
~~Crescent Firearms Incorporated, New York City, NY~~  
 consigned to Klein's Sporting Goods, 4540 W. Madison  
 Street, Chicago, Illinois. Route North Penn Transfer-  
 Lifschultz of Landsdale, Pa. reflecting 10 packages.

The original sale order from Crescent  
 Firearms Incorporated, 2 West 37th Street, NY 18,  
 NY, their number 3178, dated 2/7/63, customers  
 number 1243, sold to Klein's Sporting Goods  
 Incorporated, 450 W. Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois

copy to Mr. Rogers 3/17  
 (3- Bureau (Encls. 18) (REC-31)  
 (2- Dallas (100-10461)  
 (2- New York  
 (1- 100-38431)

62-109060-2839

MAR 17 1964

EWO:jc  
(8)

RECEIVED

RECEIVED

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_

Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_

58 APR 10 1964

COPY AND SPECIMENS  
RETAINED IN LAB.

D 171

D 172

RECEIVED FILES

100-109060-2839



NY 89-75

reflecting sale of 10 cases and reflecting carton numbers of T-38 6.5 mm rifles, \$8.50 each full price \$850.00. Shipped complete via Lifschultz 2/12/63.

D173 Office copy of 10 shipping slips reflecting carton numbers and gave numbers in each carton.

D174 Bill of lading number 18 for Motor Ship Elettra Fassio, Port of Loading, Genoa Port of Discharge, NY shipping date 9/29/60, showing carton numbers. J.L. 1/1/61 NY

D175 Attached to the above bill of lading number 18 is a copy of the inventory list reflecting carton numbers and also gave numbers.

D176 Copy of Warehouse Entry Form from Freedman and Slater Incorporated, 8 Bridge Street, New York 4, New York, Customs Brokers number 52737 dated October 24, 1960 reflecting shipment received on 10/17/60 and listing importers on record as Adams Consolidated Industries Incorporated, 404 Fifth Avenue, NYC. This form listed case numbers of gifts and reflected that 520 cartons containing rifles valued not over \$5 each as surplus Italian arms, sporting goods. NY

D177 A copy of a notice with estimated date of arrival of shipment dated 10/10/60 from Genoa to Adams Consolidated Industries Incorporated, NY letterhead form Norton Lilly and Company, Inc., 26 Beaver Street, New York 4, New York listing 520 cartons of obsolete rifle and carton numbers.

D178 Copy of a bill of lading dated 10/25/60 from Adams Consolidated Industries Incorporated

NY 89-75

~~Harborside~~

consigns to ~~Harborside~~ Terminal, 34 Exchange Place,  
Jersey City, New Jersey via ~~Waterfront Transfer~~  
Company, Customs House license number 290 reflecting  
520 cartons of rifles in bond cargo and carton  
numbers. NY

Copy of sales invoice number 03408 from  
Adams Consolidated Industries Incorporated, NYC,  
dated October 16, 1962 reflecting sale of 70 cartons  
of 6.5 <sup>caliber</sup> to FRED RUPP and time stamped 1962,  
10/16, a.m. 8:12, Harborside Terminal. US

The above documents were made available  
by Mr. LOUIS REBELSCOTT, the President of Crescent  
Firearms Incorporated, 2 West 37th Street, NYC, NY  
to SA EUGENE W. O'NEILL on 3/13/64.

Mr. GEORGE F. DUNN, Deputy Collector,  
Customs House, NYC, was contacted and could not  
furnish any additional information re shipment  
of rifles.

The Laboratory is requested to assign  
identifying numbers to the enclosures and make  
four photographic copies of these documents so  
that two may be furnished to the President's  
Commission, one for Bureau files and one for  
files of the Dallas Office as per instructions  
in referenced airtel.

Report follows as requested in referenced  
Dallas airtel.

*Proper handling*  
*[Signature]*



PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION  
ON THE  
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave., N. E.

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20002

EARL WARREN, Chairman  
RICHARD B. RUSSELL  
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER  
HALE BOGGS  
GERALD R. FORD  
JOHN J. MCCLOY  
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN,  
General Counsel

MAR 20 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover  
Director, Federal Bureau  
of Investigation  
Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I call your attention to our letter of March 12, 1964,  
concerning the paper bag found on the sixth floor of the Texas  
School Book Depository building.

The last paragraph of this letter requests the laboratory's  
opinion concerning the source of the paper.

Specifically, the Commission would like to know whether this  
paper might have originated in either of Oswald's two previous places  
of employment. These are the Jaggars-Chiles-Stovall Company and the  
William B. Reilly Company.

Sincerely,

*Rankin*  
J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel

162-109060

NOT RECORDED  
199 APR 7 1964

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

MAR 23 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN  
31

*SCOTT*

1 - Mr. Belmont  
1 - Mr. Sullivan  
1 - Mr. Rosen  
1 - Mr. Stokes (Room 645 RB)  
1 - Mr. Conrad  
1 - Mr. Griffith  
1 - Mr. Cadigan  
3/23/64

PLAIN TEXT

TELETYPE

URGENT

TO SAC DALLAS (100-10461)  
FROM DIRECTOR FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA, IS DASH 2 DASH CUBA

LETTER DATED MARCH TWENTY LAST FROM THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION STATES THE COMMISSION WOULD LIKE TO KNOW WHETHER THE PAPER BAG, Q TEN, FOUND ON SIXTH FLOOR OF TEXAS SCHOOL BOOK DEPOSITORY BUILDING MIGHT HAVE ORIGINATED IN EITHER OF OSWALD'S TWO PREVIOUS PLACES OF EMPLOYMENT. THESE IDENTIFIED AS JAGGERS DASH CHILES DASH STOWALL COMPANY AND THE WILLIAM B. REILLY COMPANY. DETERMINE WHETHER THESE TWO COMPANIES USE WRAPPING PAPER AND THREE INCH MANILA GUMMED TAPE SIMILAR TO THAT USED TO CONSTRUCT BAG Q TEN. DID COMPANIES USE SUCH PAPERS AT TIME OSWALD EMPLOYED. DETERMINE NAME OF PAPER SUPPLIERS OF THESE TWO COMPANIES AND ALSO SUPPLIER FOR TEXAS SCHOOL BOOK DEPOSITORY BUILDING. ARE THERE NOW AVAILABLE ANY SAMPLES OF PAPER STOCK IN INVENTORY OF THE TWO COMPANIES WHICH WAS AVAILABLE AT TIME OSWALD EMPLOYED. IF SO, SUBMIT SUCH PAPER SAMPLES TO LABORATORY FOR

COMPARISON WITH Q TEN. ADDRESS YOUR REPLY THIS MATTER, ATTENTION

FBI LABORATORY.

DC:LT (9)

53 APR 9 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☒

ORIGINAL FILED IN

105-82555-2975

RECEIVED  
MAR 23 1964  
TELETYPE  
FBI

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 24 1964

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

*[Handwritten signature]*

*WCS*

100-10461

ORIGINAL FILED IN

FBI LOS ANG.

739 PM URGENT 3/24/64 AH

TO DIRECTOR 105-82555 AND DALLAS 100-10461

FROM LOS ANGELES 89-75 1P

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA. IS - R - CUBA. REBUTEL TODAY.

PAGE FROM LOOSE LEAF NOTEBOOK OF MICHAELIS ON WHICH IS  
ENTERED RECORD OF POINT THIRTY EIGHT SMITH AND WESSON REVOLVER SN V  
FIVE ONE ZERO TWO ONE ZERO, ASSEMBLY NUMBER SIX FIVE TWO FOUR  
EIGHT SHIPPED TO A.J. HIDELL, DALLAS, TEXAS, WAS PHOTOSTATED BY LOS  
ANGELES OFFICE AND PHOTOSTATE FORWARDED TO DALLAS. ORIGINAL  
RETURNED TO MICHAELIS AS NECESSARY PART OF HIS RECORDS.

DL TO BE ADVISED

WA VSR 3

FBI WASH DC

P

162 109060 -

NOT RECORDED

199 APR 10 1964

*[Faint handwritten notes]*

*[Handwritten signatures and initials]*  
RHR 4c

79 APR 13 1964

FBI

Date: 3/25/64

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL  
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-52555)  
ATTN: FBI LABORATORY

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD aka  
IS-R-CUBA  
OO: DL

ReButel to Dallas and Los Angeles, 3/24/64; Los Angeles teletype to Bureau and Dallas, 3/24/64, regarding a page from a loose-leaf notebook concerning the shipment of the .38 caliber Smith & Wesson Revolver, Serial No. V510210, to A. J. HIBELL, Dallas, Texas, by the George Rose & Company, Inc., Los Angeles, Calif.

Enclosed herewith is one Photostat of the loose-leaf notebook page referred to in retels.

3 - BUREAU (ENC.-1)(RM)  
2 - DALLAS  
EPG:eah  
(5)

ENCLOSURE

MAR 26 1964

162-109060

NOT RECORDED  
199 APR 10 1964

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_

79 APR 10 1964 Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_

ORIGINAL FILED IN

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

## Memorandum

TO : Mr. Rosen

DATE: March 27, 1964

FROM : G. H. Scatterday

SUBJECT: WILLIAM MANCHESTER (Article re Assassination of President)

Tolson	_____
Belmont	_____
Mohr	_____
Cooper	_____
Callahan	_____
Conrad	_____
DeLoach	_____
Evans	_____
Gale	_____
Rosen	_____
Sullivan	_____
Tavel	_____
Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

The Washington "Daily News" 3/27/64 contained an article indicating that Manchester, managing editor of the Wesleyan University Press, has been chosen by Mrs. John F. Kennedy to write a history of the assassination of the young President. *John F. Kennedy*

Reference material indicates that he was born in Attleboro, Massachusetts, in 1922. He attended the University of Massachusetts and the University of Mississippi, receiving an A.B. and an A.M. degree. He has written numerous articles for periodicals, magazines and has been news reporter for various newspapers including the "Baltimore Sun." He has written "Portrait of a President, John F. Kennedy, President."

Bureau files contain no derogatory information. We have had considerable cordial correspondence with him during the past several years.

The most recent information (1958) indicates that he is the managing editor, Department of School Services and Publications, Wesleyan University, Middleton, Connecticut. This publication distributes material to high schools. The Director at one time met Manchester and in 1955 supplied him with a manuscript having to do with juvenile delinquency which was subsequently published in "Current Events." Wesleyan University is a nondenominational college and its student newspapers appear to be well prepared. Our experience with Manchester has been entirely favorable. (94-1-17192; 94-48768)

## ACTION:

This is for information.

*GJB*  
JWB:ncb  
(6)

*gme*

NOT RECORDED

199 APR 8 1964

APR 8 1964

**FBI**

Date: 3/17/64

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL  
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)  
ATT'N: FBI LABORATORY  
FROM: SAC, ALBANY (62-1646) (P)  
SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY  
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS  
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

**Re Dallas airtel to Bureau, 3/4/64.**

Enclosed for the Bureau is a photostatic copy of Canadian National Railways Straight Bill of Lading dated 6/29/62 for 41 cases of used guns consigned to Century Arms, Inc., 54 Lake Street, St. Albans, Vermont, shipped from Empire Wholesale Sporting Goods Ltd., 360 Craig Street West, Montreal 1, Quebec.

The Lab is requested to assign an identifying number to this exhibit and make four photographic copies in order that two may be furnished to the President's Commission, one furnished for Bureau files and one for the files of the Dallas Office.

4-Bureau (Enc  
1-Dallas (10  
2-Albany

JWF:jmb

(8)

ENCLOSURE (REACHEN)  
ENCLOSURE (P)  
1cc. of Page 3.

Page is handling

REC 7

62-109060-2840

10 MAR 19 1964

EX-103

**Approved:** \_\_\_\_\_

Sent \_\_\_\_\_

53 APR 9 1984 Special Agent in Charge

~~SEVEN~~



PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION  
ON THE  
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave., N. E.  
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20002

EARL WARREN, Chairman  
RICHARD B. RUSSELL  
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER  
HALE BOGGS  
GERALD R. FORD  
JOHN J. MCCLOY  
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN,  
General Counsel

MAR 23 1964

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover  
Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Would you please furnish us the following:

a) Three (3) photostatic copies of the exhibits  
which pertain to the purchase of one .38 ST.W. 2" BBL.  
for \$ 29.95.

1) Order form marked Q 89 by the FBI laboratory.

2) Shipping invoice # A5371, Seaport Traders,  
Inc., the original of which was secured from H. W. Michaelis,  
Office Manager of George Rhodes and Company, Inc., Los Angeles,  
California.

3) A page from the loose-leaf notebook of  
Michaelis on which is entered a record of one .38 Smith and  
Wesson revolver shipped to A. J. Hidell, Dallas, Texas,  
March 20, 1963.

b) Ten (10) photographs of the Houston Street side  
of the Texas School Book Depository Building. (Negatives are  
in your file. See Commission Exhibit 356.)

Sincerely,

*J. Lee Rankin*  
J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel

162-109060

NOT RECORDED  
199 APR 9 1964

MAR 23 1964

EX-100-100000  
MAR 24 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-100000

3-30-64  
rec/54



1 - Mr. Belmont  
1 - Mr. Rosen  
1 - Mr. Sullivan  
1 - Mr. Rogge, 5730

1 - Mr. Lenihan, 645 RB  
1 - Mr. Conrad  
1 - Mr. Griffith  
1 - Mr. Cadigan

March 30, 1964

By Courier Service

62-109060-

Honorable J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel  
The President's Commission  
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of March 23, 1964, requesting three Photostats of the exhibits which pertain to the purchase of one .38 Smith and Wesson revolver for \$23.00 and requesting ten photographs of Commission Exhibit 253.

Transmitted herewith are three Photostats of the following exhibits:

Order Form marked Q33. This is further identified as D-27.

Shipping invoice number A5371, Seaport Traders, Incorporated, the original of which was secured from H. T. Michaelis, Office Manager of George Rhodes and Company, Incorporated, Los Angeles, California. This is further identified as exhibit D-92. Also, related exhibits D-93, D-94, and D-95 which were not listed in your letter of March 23, 1964.

BY COURIER SVC.

31 3

RECEIVED

JCC:GR (11)

APR 13 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

105-8555-3057

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

A page from the loose-leaf notebook of Michaelis on which is entered a record of one .38 Smith and Wesson revolver shipped to A. J. Hidell, Dallas, Texas, March 20, 1963, D-191.

Also transmitted herewith are ten photographs of the Houston Street side of the Dallas School Book Depository Building (Commission Exhibit 350).

Sincerely yours,

Enclosures (22)

1 - Dallas (100-10461) (with copy of incoming letter)

NOTE: Set forth below is a description of exhibits D-27, D-93, D-94, and D-95.

- D-27 Mail order coupon in the name of A. J. Hidell used by subject Oswald to order .38 Smith and Wesson revolver from Los Angeles Mail Order House.
- D-93 Shipping copy (Alphabetical File) of invoice number A5371 reflecting the .38 caliber Smith and Wesson revolver was shipped March 20, 1963. It is noted that D-92 the numerical copy of the original invoice does not show the shipping date.
- D-94 Copy of Railway Express Agency receipt number 70638 showing the shipment of one "carton pistol" to A. J. Hidell, Post Office Box 2915, Dallas, Texas, March 20, 1963, in the amount of \$19.95.
- D-95 Railway Express form bearing receipt number 70638 dated March 20, 1963, indicating balance of \$19.95 due Seaport Traders, Incorporated, 1221 South Grand Avenue, Los Angeles, California, had been paid. It refers to a shipment that was to be delivered to A. J. Hidell, Post Office Box 2915, Dallas, Texas, shippers number 5371.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : MR. SULLIVAN

FROM : MR. BRANIGAN

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD  
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA

1 - Mr. Belmont  
1 - Mr. Mohr  
1 - Mr. DeLoach  
3-23-64

DATE:

1 - Mr. Callahan  
1 - Mr. Rosen  
1 - Mr. Sullivan  
1 - Mr. Malley  
1 - Mr. Lenihan  
1 - Mr. Branigan

Tolson  
Belmont  
Mohr  
DeLoach  
Casper  
Callahan  
Conrad  
Felt  
Gale  
Rosen  
Sullivan  
Tavel  
Trotter  
Tele. Room  
Holmes  
Gandy

Reference is made to memorandum 3-16-63 which recommended that eight Special Agents be continued on special assignment to the Dallas Office for an additional two-week period.

It will be noted that commencing 2-23 and 2-29-64 eight Special Agents were sent to the Dallas Field Division to assist in the investigation of Lee Harvey Oswald.

SAC Shanklin, Dallas, called today with a request that the Bureau continue the special assignment of the eight Agents for the present time. SAC Shanklin advised that he is currently using on a full-time basis the services of 17 Agents in handling the Oswald and related investigations. There are currently 35 leads outstanding for the headquarters city of Dallas and approximately 20 other leads in Dallas territory. In addition, Dallas has been requested to identify and trace a laundry mark appearing on one of Oswald's jackets. SAC Shanklin stated that it is still too early to determine just how extensive the investigation will be in order to resolve this point. Shanklin advised that a 400-500 page report is currently being prepared in the investigation of the assassination of the President and a similar report is being prepared in the Oswald case. Members of the Commission are still in the Dallas territory and it can be anticipated that requests for investigation will originate with them.

ACTION:

SAC Shanklin requested that the eight Agents on special assignment be continued in Dallas in view of the volume of work currently on hand. SAC Shanklin stated

WAB:art.  
(10)

162-109060  
NOT RECORDED  
199 APR 7 1964

52 APR 7 1964

PERS. REC. UNIT

ORIGINAL FILED IN

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. SULLIVAN  
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

that he will release four or five of these Agents by the end of the week unless something of a major nature comes up which would preclude him from doing so. The remainder of the Agents will be released for return to their offices of assignment as soon thereafter as possible.

*over* *Q* *Wd.* *✓* *JS*

1 - Belmont  
1 - Rosen  
1 - Mr. Sullivan  
1 - Mr. Conrad  
1 - Mr. Griffith  
1 - Mr. Cadigan

April 2, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable C. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel  
The President's Commission  
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

*Assassination of  
President John F.  
Kennedy*

Reference is made to your letter of March 20, 1964, requesting advice as to whether the paper bag found on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository Building (Commission Exhibit 142) might have originated in either the Company's two previous places of employment which were the Jaggars-Chiles-Stovall Company and the William B. Reilly Company.

A sample of paper was obtained from the Jaggars-Chiles-Stovall Company, Dallas, Texas, and was designated as FBI Exhibit D-193. Samples of paper and three-inch Manila gummed tape were obtained from the William B. Reilly Company, New Orleans, Louisiana, and were designated as FBI Exhibit D-194. The papers and gummed tape comprising Exhibits D-193 and D-194 were found to be different from the paper and gummed tape of Commission Exhibit 142.

The Jaggars-Chiles-Stovall Company has advised that the company has had no three-inch gummed tape on the premises in the last several years. It is noted that the gummed tape on Commission Exhibit 142 is three inches wide.

The paper sample D-193 was obtained from the Jaggars-Chiles-Stovall Company on March 24, 1964, and the company advised that the paper which was being used during March and April 1963 during the time of employment of Oswald had been used.

The paper and tape sample D-194 was obtained on March 20, 1964, from the William B. Reilly Company and the company

Tele. Room  
Mr. Tolson  
Mr. Belmont  
Mr. Mohr  
Mr. Casper  
Mr. Callahan  
Mr. Conrad  
Mr. DeLoach  
Mr. Evans  
Mr. Gale  
Mr. Rosen  
Mr. Sullivan  
Mr. Tavel  
Mr. Trotter

105-22555

Dallas (105-10001)  
New Orleans (105-10600)

JCC:lm (10)

162-109060  
NOT RECORDED  
199 APR 7 1964

REC'D-READING ROOM

APR 30 PM '64

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

advised that this was the only type of wrapping paper and gummed tape that this company has used for a number of years and it was the only type of wrapping paper and gummed tape which this company had in stock at the time Oswald was employed during the months May through July 1963.

Sincerely yours,

~~J. Edgar Hoover~~

ADDENDUM: A Laboratory report covering the results of the Laboratory examination of the paper samples D-193 and D-195 is being furnished the Dallas Office separately.

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (62-109060)

FROM : Legat, Rome (62-168) (RUC)

DATE: April 2, 1964

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, 11-22-63, Dallas, Texas  
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re Dallas airtel, 3-19-64, captioned "ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, 11/22/63, Dallas, Texas; MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING; Bufile 62-109060; Dallas 89-43; LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka; IS-R-Cuba; Bufile 105-82555; Dallas 100-10461; JACK L. RUBY, aka; LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka (Deceased) - Victim; CIVIL RIGHTS; Bufile 44-24016; Dallas 44-1639" and Romelet, 12-2-63.

Enclosed are two letterhead memoranda, one captioned "LEE HARVEY OSWALD" and the other captioned "ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY."

The information set out in the letterhead memorandum captioned "LEE HARVEY OSWALD" was received from [REDACTED] presently residing in Rome, Italy, who requested that his identity be concealed.

A thorough review of the materials contained in this office's files on the captioned case, as well as other case files touching upon any aspect of the assassination of President Kennedy, reveals that all pertinent information, except that in the enclosed letterhead memoranda, has already been reported to the Bureau in letterhead memorandum form.

The manner in which to report information in our files pursuant to the instructions set out in re-airtel, was discussed with Legat, Paris, on April 2, 1964. Legat, Paris, advised that he had been in contact with Legat, London, who had in turn been in direct telephonic contact with the Bureau, where he had determined that information already submitted by Legat offices in letterhead memorandum form was adequate for the purposes of the Bureau.

UACB this office is taking no further action in this matter at this time.

Bureau (1 - Liaison Section) (Enc. 20)  
Rome 105-1242 (Lee Harvey Oswald)  
Rome 105-1263 (George DeMohrenschildt; et al)  
Rome 62-168

APR 9 1964

REC-11

LEE Side  
W 11/22/63

EXP. PROC.

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

REC-11 62-109060-2841

APR 8 1964

ENCLOSURE

APR 9 1964



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

Washington, D. C.

April 2, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

The following information was furnished by  
a confidential source abroad on December 2, 1963:

The source had shortly prior thereto  
~~seen a Spanish-language intelligence service~~  
report which was in the possession of [REDACTED]

While the source does not read Spanish well,  
he did understand enough of the report to know  
that the report contained allegations that the  
assassination of President Kennedy was brought  
about by Fidel Castro.

As the source understood the report,  
Fidel Castro was very much disturbed by the  
deaths of the DIEM brothers in Vietnam and  
felt certain that these deaths had been caused  
by the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).  
Castro allegedly felt that since CIA was re-  
sorting to assassination in Vietnam to bring  
about a change in the government there, it  
might very well be willing to attempt the  
assassination of Castro in order to bring  
about a change in the government of Cuba.  
Additionally, as the source understood the  
report, Castro, following the thinking of the  
Chinese communists, had been most upset by the  
apparent rapport established between President  
John F. Kennedy and Premier Nikita Khrushchev

COPIES DESTROYED.

44 DEC 29 1972



and felt that some dire act was needed to destroy this rapport. The act which he decided upon, as the source understood the matter, was the assassination of President Kennedy.

The implication contained in the report, again as the source understood it, was that Castro found in LEE HARVEY OSWALD a willing and usable tool to bring about a desired end.

*deceased*

7



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

Washington, D. C.

April 2, 1964

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

Set out below is a true copy of a letter dated January 11, 1964, received by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Headquarters:

"Vicenza, 11th January 1964

"Mister Edguar Hoover,

excusing my delay, I would wish to you and your G-men a very happy new year to the end that American justice can cut every shape of transgressesion, that there is for many years. I'd like to know how I could do to enter the F.B.I.

/s/ Gazzotto Amedeo

"My adress:

"Gazzotto Amedeo  
Convitto Filippini  
Vicenza Italy

"I think to know whom has had the idea of shottting J. F. Kennedy. Do not think that I am an insane person I have (unintelligible) all the vicissitudes of his death. "

On January 31, 1964, AMEDEO GARZOTTO was interviewed [REDACTED] in the presence of [REDACTED] of the 163rd Military Intelligence Battalion, U. S. Forces, at the office of [REDACTED]

COPIES DESTROYED

13  
A A DE: 29 1972

the Southern European Task Forces (SETAF), Carabinieri Nucleo, Vicenza Military Post, Vicenza, Italy. GARZOTTO was born on December 28, 1946, at Cologna Veneta, Verona, Italy, the son of GINO GARZOTTO and MARIA AGNOLETTI, and is a third-year drafting student at the Fusinieri State Institute of Vicenza and boards at the Filippini Boarding School, Filippini Street #2, Vicenza. His home address is Viale Roma 12, Cologna Veneta, Verona, Italy. GARZOTTO was interviewed concerning the letter which he had sent to the FBI in January, 1964.

During the interview, GARZOTTO stated that he is intensely interested in the FBI. He has read many murder mysteries written by American authors and enjoys crime movies pertaining to the FBI and its fight against gangsterism. GARZOTTO's interest in murder mysteries is so strong that it has been defined by his classmates as fanaticism and last year, 1963, he wrote, for his own enjoyment, a murder mystery entitled "Two Million Dollars is Too Much".

GARZOTTO stated during the interview that he had been very much affected by the death of President JOHN F. KENNEDY, whom GARZOTTO had considered to be a just man who was interested in the peoples' problems and because President KENNEDY had demonstrated firmness in dealing with Russia. At the time of the President's assassination, GARZOTTO read newspaper accounts of the incident and formed the opinion that KENNEDY had been killed by a person who disliked the President's political policies and wished those policies to be discontinued.

The idea of writing to the FBI occurred to GARZOTTO during the Christmas holidays, 1963, which he spent with his family, and upon his return to the boarding school at Vicenza he wrote a letter, in Italian. GARZOTTO had a friend of his, VITTORIO BONMARTINI, translate the letter into English. GARZOTTO then recopied the letter in his own handwriting and mailed it to the FBI, Justice Department, Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, Maryland, USA. As nearly as GARZOTTO could recall, the letter read as follows:

"Mr. Edgar Hoover, Excuse my lateness but I want to wish you and your G-men a happy new year and that the American gangsters are eliminated. Besides I would

like to know what I have to do to join the FBI."

GARZOTTO signed the letter and, as an afterthought, wrote the following: "I know who could have had the idea to kill Kennedy."

GARZOTTO stated that he wrote to the FBI because of his extreme interest in and desire to join the FBI; because he wanted to be able to show the FBI's reply to his classmates; and because of the possibility of visiting the United States if he were to be accepted by the FBI.

On February 3, 1964, VITTORIO BONMARTINI mentioned above, was interviewed [redacted] in the presence of [redacted] at the office of the SETAF, Carabinieri Nucleo, Vicenza Military Post, Vicenza, Italy. BONMARTINI was born on August 26, 1946, at Vicenza, Italy, to RINO BONMARTINI and MARIA MARCHETTO. BONMARTINI is a third-year student in bookkeeping at the Fusinieri State Institute of Vicenza and boards at the Filippini Boarding School, Filippini Street #2, Vicenza. BONMARTINI's home address is Via dell'Oro 24, Treviso, Italy. BONMARTINI was interviewed concerning a letter which he had translated from Italian into English for his friend, AMEDEO GARZOTTO. In the letter it was indicated that GARZOTTO knew who had assassinated President KENNEDY.

Concerning this letter, BONMARTINI stated that during the first or second week of January, 1964, GARZOTTO asked BONMARTINI to translate into English a letter which GARZOTTO had written in Italian and which was addressed to the FBI. The letter, to the best of BONMARTINI's memory, read as follows: "Mr. Hoover, Excusing my delay, I would wish to you and your G-men a very happy new year, to the end that American justice can cut every shape of transgression, at last that there is for a great many years in the American country. I'd like to know how I could enter in the FBI corporation. N.B. I'm not an insane man but I know who has shot John F. Kennedy."

BONMARTINI stated that he did not take the matter of the letter seriously and told GARZOTTO that if GARZOTTO

received a reply from the FBI, BONMARTINI would pay GARZOTTO's admission to a movie. BONMARTINI believed that GARZOTTO had written and mailed the letter because of the bet that had been made; because GARZOTTO is an avid reader of murder mysteries and detective stories; because GARZOTTO wants to go to America and become an investigator for the FBI; and, mainly, because GARZOTTO wants to impress his friends. BONMARTINI stated that it was his opinion that GARZOTTO does not know who killed President KENNEDY and that the whole incident was the result of GARZOTTO reading too many murder mysteries and detective stories.

On February 4, 1964, [REDACTED] advised that the records of the Carabinieri at Cologna Veneta, Verona, Italy, and of the Questura (Provincial Police), Verona, Italy, contained no record identifiable with AMEDEO GARZOTTO.

On February 5, 1964, [REDACTED] advised that the records of the Carabinieri, Vicenza, Italy, and of the Questura (Provincial Police), Vicenza, Italy, contained no record identifiable with VITTORIO BONMARTINI.

4-8-64

**AIRTEL**

**TO: SAC, Baltimore (89-30)**  
**FROM: Director, FBI (62-109060)**

**ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY  
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS,  
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING**

Reurairtel 4-2-64, and WFO airtel 4-2-64.

Baltimore is instructed to immediately prepare an appropriate letterhead memorandum containing the results of the investigation conducted at Salisbury, Maryland, concerning Mr. Glenn T. Carthron, Jr. The property stamp should be deleted from this letterhead memorandum. *a*

For your information, Glenn T. Carthron, Jr., was interviewed by WFO on April 2, 1964, and Savannah has been advised to discontinue investigation to locate him.

Baltimore is instructed to handle this matter promptly and results should reach the Bureau on or before April 17, 1964.

- 1 - WFO (Info (89-75))  
1 - Savannah  
1 - Dallas (89-43)

**NOTE:** This matter pertains to Glenn T. Carthron, Jr., who alleged a "voice from God" said that James Riddle Hoffa "triggered" the assassination of President Kennedy by obtaining \$1,500,000 from the Teamsters Pension fund and paying this amount to Jack Ruby who procured the services of Lee Harvey Oswald to carry out the assassination.

Baltimore airtel indicated Carthron was arrested on 3-26-64, at Salisbury, Md., based on an assault warrant which was obtained by his father, Glenn T. Carthron, Sr.. Carthron was examined by two psychiatrists on 3-26-64 at the Eastern Shore State Hospital, Cambridge, Md. However, he was released on the following day as he was a resident of the State of Georgia and should be committed in that state. WFO is submitting results of interview which will be furnished to Attorney General and President's Commission.

KMR:icm/mag (7)

APR - 7 1964

COMM-FBI

53 APR 9 1964

FBI

Date: 3/17/64

Transmit the following in

PLAIN TEXT

(Type in plain text or code)

AIRTEL

Via

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)  
(ATTN: FBI LABORATORY)

FROM: SAC, BOSTON (89-43) (RUC)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY  
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS  
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

445-111

Re Albany airtel 3/13/64.

Enclosed for the Bureau are ten copies, for the FBI Lab one copy, for Chicago two copies and for Dallas three copies of a letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above pertaining to investigation conducted by SA DARREL B. CURRIE on 3/17/64 to obtain shipping data on Italian Carcano Carbine number 2766.

Mr. JAMES MOONEY, mentioned in the letterhead memo, suggested that the Manager of the Chicago Terminal of Eastern Express Company located at 7526 State Road, Bedford Park, Illinois, be contacted to obtain a delivery receipt and possibly a copy of the manifest showing the date of the receipt of this shipment at Somerville, Mass. and the date of delivery to the consignee at Chicago, Illinois.

Also enclosed for the FBI Lab are the following:

1.) Photostatic copy of shipping order of H. P. Welch Company dated June 29, 1962.

- 4 - Bureau (62-109060) (Encls. 10) (RM)
- 1 - FBI Lab (Encls. 10) (RM)
- 2 - Chicago (62-6115) (Encls. 3) (RM)
- 2 - Dallas (100-10461) (Encls. 3) (RM)
- 1 - Boston (89-43)

DBC/cap

(9)

3 MAR 19 1964

Approved: *[Signature]*

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

M

Per *[Signature]*

53 APR 9 1964

BS 89-43.

D182 2.) Yellow duplicate copy of H. P. Welch Company way bill Number B-3686.

D183 3.) Photostat of customer's copy of H. P. Welch Company way bill Number B-3686 showing Eastern Express Company way bill Number 191947 assigned to this shipment.

In accordance with referenced airtel, the FBI Lab is requested to assign identifying numbers and make four photographic copies of each of the three enclosed exhibits so that two copies of each exhibit may be furnished to the President's Commission, one copy of each exhibit for Bureau files and one copy for files of the Dallas Office.

Rogge  
Handling  
jr These documents will be considered as Boston exhibits 1, 2 and 3 respectively until the Bureau, Boston and Dallas are advised of the identifying numbers assigned them by the FBI Lab.

LEAD

CHICAGO DIVISION

AT BEDFORD PARK, ILLINOIS

Will at the Eastern Express Company, 7526 State Road, Bedford Park, Illinois, attempt to obtain a delivery receipt and possibly a copy of the manifest showing the date of receipt of instant shipment at Eastern Express Company, Allston, Mass., and the date of delivery of instant shipment to the consignee at Chicago, Illinois.





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

Boston, Massachusetts

March 17, 1964

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY  
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,  
DALLAS, TEXAS

Investigation to Identify the Italian  
Carcano Carbine, Number 2766, Shipped  
to Alden's of Chicago in July, 1962.

On March 17, 1964 Mr. Albert C. Penney, Office Manager for H. P. Welch Company, Motor Transportation, 400 Somerville Avenue, Somerville, Massachusetts, produced a photostatic copy of his company's shipping order dated June 29, 1962 for a shipment of twenty-five cases containing seven hundred rifles from Century Arms, Inc., St. Albans, Vermont, and consigned to Alden's, 5000 West Roosevelt Road, Chicago, Illinois. Mr. Penney noted that this shipping order bore the following stamped impression in the lower right-hand corner, "E. Ward Truck Number 499 July 5, 1962". He stated that this indicates that Elmer Ward, a company driver at St. Albans, Vermont, had picked up this shipment at St. Albans, Vermont on July 5, 1962 and had taken it to the company terminal at Burlington, Vermont.

Mr. Penney also made available a yellow duplicate copy of his company's way bill, number B-3686, dated July 6, 1962 for this same shipment. He stated this way bill indicates the shipment was loaded onto a McLean trailer, number 7526, on Friday, July 6, 1962 and transported to Somerville, Massachusetts on the same date by an H. P. Welch Company driver where it laid over until Monday, July 9, 1962 as Saturday, July 7, 1962, was not a work day.

Mr. Penney further advised that this way bill indicates that on July 9, 1962 the shipment was unloaded at the Somerville terminal of H. P. Welch Company from trailer number 7526, and was reloaded on company truck number 344739, operated by driver J. Dillon as noted on the stamped impression in the upper left-hand corner of the way bill.

This shipment was then transported by Dillon on July 9, 1962 to the Eastern Express Company Terminal at 260 Western Avenue, Allston, Massachusetts, where it was again unloaded as Eastern Express Company was to transport the shipment to the consignee in Chicago.

Mr. Penney pointed out that the yellow duplicate copy bears the signature of one "Conway" for receipt of twenty-five cases received at Eastern Express Company as noted in the lower left-hand corner of the way bill.

On March 17, 1964 Mr. James Mooney, Office Manager, Boston Terminal, Eastern Express Company, 260 Western Avenue, Allston, Massachusetts, produced a photostat of the customer's copy of H. P. Welch Company way bill Number B-3686 containing the pencilled notation "191947", which according to Mr. Mooney was the way bill number assigned by Eastern Express Company to this shipment.

Mr. Mooney stated that his company's manifest for this particular shipment had been destroyed on or about January 1, 1964 along with numerous other old records in order to make additional storage space at their location. Therefore, he had no record to show the date the shipment was received by Eastern Express Company from H. P. Welch Company and no record of the date when the shipment was sent to the consignee at Chicago.

Mr. Mooney noted that when the shipment was received at his company's terminal, it was signed for by Charles Conway, their outbound dock supervisor. Mr. Mooney advised that he had no further information concerning this shipment at this office.



**H. P. WELCH CO.**  
**MOTOR VEHICLE EQUIPMENT**  
 GENERAL OFFICE 100 CENTRAL ST. NEWTON, MASS.

CUSTOMER'S COPY  
 1  
 1935

TRAILER NO. T-MCLEAN 7516  
 LICENSE

1935  
 100 CENTRAL ST. NEWTON, MASS.  
 100 CENTRAL ST.  
 NEWTON, MASS.

1935  
 100 CENTRAL ST.  
 NEWTON, MASS.  
 191947

76528

25 CS CONTAINING 700 RIFLES

SET

XXXX

CATALOG NO 33-3541M

42 147.10  
 38 90.13

365  
 237.25

RECEIVED THE ABOVE QUANTITY OF GOODS IN BULK COUNTRY

DELAY IN DELIVERY OR SPECIAL SERVICES

D-183  
 LABORATORY



**H. P. WELCH CO.**

**MOTOR TRANSPORTATION**

**J. DILLON TRUCK NO. 344739**  
**GENERAL OFFICE - 400 SOMERVILLE AVE.**  
**SOMERVILLE 43, MASS.**  
**TEL. PROSPECT 6-3800**

DESTINATION TERMINAL

**No. B- 3686**

**TRAILER NO. 9-1967**  
**CONSIGNEE J. McLEAN 7585**

**ALDEN'S**  
**5000 N. ROOSEVELT RD DETP 8 33**  
**CHICAGO ILL.**

**CENTURY ARMS INC**  
**14 LAKE ST**  
**ST ALBANS VT**

**7 6 62E**

TRANSFERRED TO

REC'D FROM

NO. PKGS.	DESCRIPTION OF PACKAGES	WEIGHT	RATE	G. O. D.	ADVANCE CHARGES	PREPAID	COLLECT	TOTAL
25	CONTAINING 700 RIFLES  ORDER NO 32303 CATALOGUE NO 33-3541M	827 1500					XXXX	

RECEIVED THE ABOVE NAMED GOODS IN GOOD ORDER

RECORD OF DELAY IN DELIVERY OR SPECIAL SERVICES

SIGN FROM NAME

*Carlton E. Conroy*

DATE

TIME

A.M.  
P.M.

ATLANTIC BUSINESS FORMS DIVISION, NEWTON, MASS.

D-182

**FBI**

LABORATORY



**THIS SHIPPING ORDER** must be legibly filled in, in ink, in indelible pencil, or in carbon and retained by the Agent.

must be legibly filled in, in ink, in indelible pencil, or in carbon and retained by the Agent.

**Author's Note:**

**H. P. WELCH CO.**  
**MOTOR TRANSPORTATION**

Telephone  
MORRIS 8-2900

RECEIVED, subject to the classifications and markings to effect on the date of the issue of this Material Control

No. 34 Lake Street St. Albans City, Vt. County Vermont State

[illegible]

Assigned to Alders

Destination 5000 W. Roosevelt Rd. Dept. Q12 First Chicago Ill City

County \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

Reeling

Referring Carrier	Vehicle or Car Initial	No.

COD charge to be paid by

Collect On Delivery \$\_\_\_\_\_ and remit to: \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ ☐ Shipper ☐ Consignee

No.	DESCRIPTION OF ART, CASE, SPECIAL ORDER, AND EXCEPTIONS	QTY	Issued to Gov.	From or To	Trans. Exp.	Remarks
						Section 7 of conditions. If this is to be delivered to the consignee

\_\_\_\_\_ shall also be the following statement:

5. ~~Carry explanation 700 million~~

[illegible]

ORDER NO. 11001	(Signature of Principal)
-----------------	--------------------------

2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

CATALOGUE NO. 33-3641M

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

[illegible]

~~RUSS WITH TRACER~~ Agree in Detail

---

**COLLECT**

1071 - From the 1942 to 1944, the United States and Britain were working to gain control of the island of Guadalcanal in the Pacific.

1950年12月1日

CENTURY ARMING INC. Please keep this document and retain this Shipping Order

For \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ Original Bill of Lading. 2

Former Address of SA L. E. [redacted] VERMONT 2

PHOTO BY A. J. COOPER JR., 10

.....

1. The first part of the document is a header section containing the following information:

D-181

1. INTRODUCTION

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont *W*

DATE: March 24, 1964

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN F. KENNEDY; 11/22/63;  
DALLAS, TEXAS

*W*  
Belmont ☒  
Mohr ☒  
Casper ☒  
Callahan ☒  
Conrad ☒  
DeLoach ☒  
Evans ☒  
Gale ☒  
Rosen ☒  
Sullivan ☒  
Tavel ☒  
Trotter ☒  
Tele. Room ☒  
Holmes ☒  
Gandy ☒

Referenced memorandum dated 3/20/64 from Jevons to Conrad set forth information concerning testimony relating to firearms evidence and the fact that firearms evidence was to be made available to the President's Commission on March 21, 1964, in order that an independent examination could be made of the firearms evidence.

This matter was discussed with J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel, President's Commission, in the early evening of March 23, 1964. Mr. Rankin was advised that in view of the action taken by the Commission concerning the firearms evidence, it was obvious the Commission does not have confidence in the FBI Laboratory, and that in view of the independent examinations being requested, it would appear desirable for the Commission to have whatever examination they desire from independent experts made and for the Bureau to step out of the picture from the standpoint of Laboratory examinations. It was pointed out to Mr. Rankin that our Laboratory was greatly burdened with a large volume of work and that if the examinations that we made were not going to be accepted, it would appear that there would be no reason for our Laboratory experts to be tied up on these examinations in utilizing the time it requires to furnish testimony concerning matters where independent examinations are being made.

Mr. Rankin immediately replied that he certainly desired to correct any impression that the Bureau may have received that anyone connected with the President's Commission had a lack of confidence in the examinations made by the Bureau Laboratory. He stated that there had been a tremendous amount of pressure from various sources on the Commission for accepting the work being performed by the Bureau and not subjecting it to any independent examination. He also commented that the Bureau had performed a tremendous amount of investigative activity at the Commission's request and that there was likewise considerable pressure on the Commission to have independent examinations made concerning the findings made available by the FBI. Mr. Rankin

1 - Mr. Conrad  
1 - Mr. Sullivan

JRM:pab  
(8)

REC-11

23 APR 8 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont  
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN F. KENNEDY; 11/22/63;  
DALLAS, TEXAS

advised he had personally been completely opposed to any independent investigation by any outside investigators and that he had taken a strong stand that any investigation conducted should be handled by Government agencies unless it was found that the Commission could not obtain the results they desired. He stated thus far there had been no difficulties encountered with the FBI or any other Government agency relative to investigations and he did not anticipate there would be any. He stated he sincerely hoped he would be able to keep the members of the Commission agreeable to Government agencies handling investigative matters without any investigations on the part of outside investigators. Mr. Rankin was advised that his comments concerning investigative matters were appreciated but this did not change the picture relative to what appeared to be a lack of confidence in the Laboratory examinations. Mr. Rankin again stated that there was no lack of confidence and that the Commission relied completely on the thoroughness of the FBI Laboratory examiners, which he considered to be the best in the country. He stated because of the pressure that had been brought, the members of the Commission had made the decision to have the independent examinations. He stated emphatically that the Commission would insist that the Bureau Laboratory men be available to furnish testimony concerning matters examined by the Laboratory.

During the discussion, it was ascertained from Mr. Rankin that the Commission members had indicated they will probably desire independent examination concerning handwriting and fingerprint examinations. He gave no indication what items he was referring to or when such a request would be made.

Throughout the discussion Mr. Rankin seemed to be a little disturbed over the Bureau pointing out to him that the Commission obviously lacked confidence in our Laboratory and he repeatedly commented that the independent examinations of evidence were being made at the instructions of the seven members of the Commission. He gave no indication, however, whether this was the desire of certain members of the Commission and others were going along, or whether the Commission was in full agreement concerning this matter.

The foregoing is submitted for information.

## Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad *SWC*

DATE: 3/27/64

FROM : R. H. Jevons *RHJ*SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF  
PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY,  
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS

Belmont	
Mohr	
Casper	
Callahan	
Conrad	
DeLoach	
Felt	
Gale	
Rosen	
Sullivan	
Tavel	
Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Holmes	
Gandy	

In accordance with the verbal request of Mr. Melvin Eisenberg of The President's Commission and with prior approval, SAs Henry B. Heiberger and John F. Gallagher met with Mr. Eisenberg on 3/26/64, to discuss spectrographic examinations conducted on materials relating to the assassination of President Kennedy.

SA Heiberger discussed the spectrographic comparison examinations which he conducted in the Laboratory. SA Heiberger advised that the lead alloy of the bullet recovered from the attempted shooting of General Walker was different from the lead alloy of a large bullet fragment recovered from the car in which President Kennedy was shot. SA Gallagher advised Mr. Eisenberg the spectrographic examinations of the bullet fragments recovered from the wound in President Kennedy's head and from the vehicle in which President Kennedy was riding at the time of his assassination were composed of the same chemical elements.

As reported in my memorandum of March 17, 1964 (Jevons to Conrad, LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS - R), SA Gallagher discussed with Mr. Eisenberg the neutron activation analyses of the paraffin casts from Oswald. This technique you will recall revealed deposits on the casts characteristic of powder residues. However, it was not possible to distinguish the powder residues of the rifle cartridges from the powder residues of the revolver cartridges. It was in connection with this examination that Mr. Eisenberg then discussed with SA Gallagher a letter of Dr. Paul C. Aebersold, Director, Division of Isotopes Development, Atomic Energy Commission, to Assistant Attorney General Herbert J. Miller, which was dated December 11, 1963, and subsequently forwarded to The Commission. He read from this letter the following:

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Malley

REC 7 62-109060-2845

62-109060

EX-103

25 APR 7 1964

JFG:gl  
(11)66 APR 13 1964  
FBI - NEW YORK

APR 8 1964



Memorandum to Mr. Conrad  
Re: ASSASSINATION OF  
PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY,  
11/22/63, DALIAS, TEXAS  
62-109060

"We would hope soon to have more details on whether the method (neutron activation analyses) will give useful information to distinguish between smoke deposits from revolvers and those from rifles--by means of their distribution on the body of the person firing them and by the levels of antimony and barium (and perhaps other elements) deposited."

Mr. Eisenberg then asked if more detailed background was available at this date. It was pointed out by SA Gallagher that Dr. Aebersold's letter was written prior to the actual activation analyses examinations of Oswald's casts. No elements were found during these tests to distinguish between rifle and revolver deposits. Mr. Gallagher further pointed out that the data in the present instance were further complicated by Oswald's firing of the revolver subsequent to the firing of the rifle and by the fact that the casts have been chemically treated and washed prior to receipt for neutron activation analyses. Nothing has come to our attention and to our knowledge nothing has been done subsequent to these examinations which would assist further in the interpretation of the data obtained from the activation analyses of the paraffin casts from Oswald.

ACTION: None, for information.

*[Handwritten signatures: "G. J. ...", "W. ..."]*

## Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: 4/3/64

FROM : R. H. Jevons

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY; 11/22/63; DALLAS, TEXAS

Tolson	
DeLoach	
Mohr	
Casper	
Callahan	
Conrad	
DeLoach	
Evans	
Gale	
Rosen	
Sullivan	
Tavel	
Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Holmes	
Gandy	

On 4/3/64, SA Paul M. Stombaugh, Hairs and Fibers Unit, FBI Laboratory, testified before the President's Commission on the assassination of President Kennedy, beginning at 9:05 a.m. and ending at 12:20 p.m. Chief Justice Earl Warren was present from 9:05 a.m., until 10:00 a.m. at which time he left for duties at the Supreme Court. At 10:00 a.m., Mr. Allen Dulles replaced Mr. Warren and remained until the completion of SA Stombaugh's testimony. Mr. Melvin Eisenberg was also present and elicited the testimony.

The testimony concerned the receipt in the Laboratory of the blanket from Mrs. Paine's garage, the assassination rifle, homemade paper bag found near the rifle and the shirt Oswald was wearing at the time of the apprehension and subsequent examinations for hairs and fibers.

With regard to the blanket (in which the assassination rifle may have been wrapped) the Commission was interested in knowing how the blanket was folded when received. This was demonstrated through the use of a small piece of paper taken to the hearing and folded in a similar manner to that which the blanket had been folded. At the time of the examination of the blanket in the Laboratory, a small "hump" approximately 10" in length was observed and noted. Inasmuch as the length of this "hump" approximated the length and size of the telescopic sight of the rifle, the approximate location of this hump was noted on the paper used in the demonstration, although the "hump" could not definitely be attributed to the sight or to any other part of the gun. The blanket also had a metal safety pin attached to one end and a short length of twine had been tied to this end. A small safety pin was inserted into the paper at the approximate location of the larger pin as it had appeared in the blanket. The Commission was also interested in the type of knots used in tying the twine around the blanket and this was demonstrated with a separate piece of twine. The knots actually used on the blanket were a granny knot (very common) and a double bowknot (the type used in tying shoe laces). The paper, safety pin and twine were then entered into evidence. A folded paper similar to that introduced into evidence during the testimony is attached for record.

Enclosure

62-109060

1 - Mr. Belmont

1 - Mr. Rosen

1 - Mr. DeLoach

1 - Mr. Sullivan

1 - Mr. Malley

1 - Mr. Rogge

REC-11

25 APR 3 1964

XEROX

1964

PMS:fch:NOB (10)

PERS. REC. UNIT

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

14 APR 15 1964

2846

Memorandum to Mr. Conrad  
Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F.  
KENNEDY; 11/22/63; DALLAS, TEXAS  
62-109060

The Commission was then interested in the various hairs found adhering to the blanket. Testimony was given regarding the fact that limb hairs and pubic hairs found on the blanket matched those of Oswald in all observable microscopic characteristics. The Commission was shown, through the use of previously prepared charts, how the Laboratory determined the origin of hairs as to race, and the microscopic characteristics present in the hairs removed from the blanket. Photomicrographs were then shown of these hairs as compared with known hairs from Oswald. It was pointed out to the Commission that the Laboratory could not state definitely that the hairs originated from Oswald to the exclusion of all other Caucasian persons inasmuch as hairs do not exhibit enough individual microscopic characteristics to permit this to be done.

The homemade bag (paper bag) was introduced and testimony given regarding how a single brown viscose fiber and several light green fibers matched similar fibers found in the composition of the blanket and the conclusion that these fibers could have originated from this blanket. A previously prepared chart was used to demonstrate the differences that exist among woolen, cotton and viscose fibers of which the blanket was composed. With regard to the remaining contents of the debris removed from this bag, which consisted of a small particle of wax and a minute fragment of woody material, it was pointed out that the wax was examined and compared spectrographically with a large quantity of wax found adhering to the front of Oswald's shirt and found to be dissimilar. The woody material was too limited in size for identification purposes.

Testimony was then brought out regarding the small tuft of cotton fibers found adhering to a jagged edge on the butt plate of the rifle. A description of these fibers was given regarding their type and colors and the fact that they were compared with the cotton fibers composing Oswald's shirt and found to match microscopically. Color photomicrographs were used to show these comparisons wherein the conclusion was reached that these fibers could have originated from Oswald's shirt. Mr. Eisenberg attempted to obtain mathematical probabilities from SA Stombaugh as to two persons having identical hair or of fibers originating from a particular shirt to the exclusion of all other shirts. SA Stombaugh stated that such probabilities could not be determined in view of the numerous unknown factors which exist in such cases.

The charts prepared by SA Stombaugh, photographs of which were attached to my memorandum of 4/2/64, were all entered into evidence. Upon completion of his testimony, SA Stombaugh was complimented upon his testimony by Mr. Dulles and thanked for his appearance before the Commission.

ACTION: For information. V.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION  
ON THE  
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.  
Washington, D.C. 20002  
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN,  
Chairman  
RICHARD B. RUSSELL  
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER  
HALE BOGGS  
GERALD R. FORD  
JOHN J. MCCLOY  
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN,  
General Counsel

APR 3 1964

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover  
Director, Federal Bureau  
of Investigation  
Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I am returning herewith the two photographs taken by Mrs. Mary Ann Moorman of the Presidential motorcade on November 22, 1963, which you forwarded to the Commission with a covering letter dated March 27, 1964.

You may return these photographs to Mrs. Moorman since the Commission has no further use for them at this time.

Sincerely,

*J. Lee Rankin*

J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel

Enclosures

35 APR 6 1964  
16  
100

XEROX

APR 8 1964

REC-19

62-109060-2847

11 APR 8 1964

4-7-64

Airtel

To: SAC, Dallas (89-43)

From: Director, FBI (62-109060) — 547

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY  
11-22-63  
DALLAS, TEXAS  
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Reurairtel 3-24-64.

By letter dated April 3, 1964, the Commission returned the two photographs furnished by Mrs. Mary Ann Moorman, which are enclosed.

The Commission advised they have no further use for these photographs at this time and that they may now be returned to Mrs. Moorman.

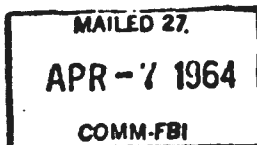
Dallas is instructed to immediately return the two enclosed photographs to Mrs. Moorman.

Enclosures (2)

KMR:jh  
(4) *9H*

NOTE: By letter dated 3-18-64 the President's Commission decided to review one additional photograph taken by Mary Ann Moorman of the Presidential motorcade on 11-22-63. Mrs. Moorman furnished both photographs she had taken and requested they be returned as soon as the President's Commission had finished with them. Upon return of these photographs this matter will be completed.

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_



APR 9 - 1964  
MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FBI

REC-24

Date: 3/23/64

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plain text or code)

AIRTEL

AIR MAIL, REGISTERED

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)  
FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)  
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.  
IS - R - CUBA

J. B. Kelly  
R. P. [unclear]

Enclosed herewith are ten copies each of two letterhead memoranda, together with three copies each of two exhibits, being furnished in accordance with Bureau instructions.

These letterhead memoranda concern Exhibits D-102 and D-103.

It is pointed out that in connection with Exhibit D-103, investigation is currently being conducted in an effort to establish if the weapon bearing serial number "2766" is identical to the assassination weapon which bore serial number "C2766". It appears highly unlikely that the two serial numbers refer to the same weapon, but every effort is being made to completely resolve.

Enc. (26)  
AIR MAIL, REGISTERED  
RPG/ds  
(5)

REC-24

62-109060-2848

18 MAR 26 1964

EX-103

SEARCHED SECTION

26 ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_ Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_

Special Agent in Charge

72 APR 13 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN



**Bureau Copy**

**Exhibit D-102**

**Attachment to FBI, Dallas,  
letterhead memorandum dated  
March 23, 1964**



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

Dallas, Texas  
March 23, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Exhibit D-102 is Century Arms, Inc., St. Albans, Vermont, order number 8934 dated June 29, 1962, reflecting sale of 700 6.5 caliber Italian Carbines to Aldens, 5000 West Roosevelt Road, Chicago, Illinois.

This exhibit was obtained from JAMES L. OULMET, owner, Century Arms, Inc., St. Albans, Vermont, on November 23, 1963.

The results of the investigation concerning this exhibit are reflected on page 206 of the report of Special Agent ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated December 10, 1963, at Dallas, Texas.

COPIES DESTROYED  
44 JAN 24 1973



Bureau Copy

Exhibit D-103

Attachment to FBI, Dallas,  
letterhead memorandum dated  
. March 23, 1964



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

Dallas, Texas  
March 23, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Exhibit D-103 is an original list of serial numbers of 700 Carcano Italian Carbines received by Century Arms, Inc., St. Albans, Vermont, from Empire Sporting Goods, Montreal, Quebec, Canada, on which list there appears the serial number "2766" on the last page.

This exhibit was obtained from Mr. JAMES L. OUIMET, owner, Century Arms, Inc., St. Albans, Vermont, on November 23, 1963..

The results of the investigation concerning this exhibit are reflected on page 206 of the report of Special Agent ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated December 10, 1963, at Dallas, Texas.

COPIES DESTROYED

4 4 JAN 24 '73

PHONE: LA. 6-5700



# CENTURY ARMS INC.

80 LAKE STREET  
ST. ALBANS, VERMONT

**SOLD TO**

Aldens,  
5000 W. Roosevelt Rd.,  
Chicago, Ill.

**SHIPPED TO:**

Aldens,  
5000 W. Roosevelt Rd.,  
Dept. G33  
Chicago, Ill.

DATE June 29/62

YOUR ORDER NO. 82803

TERMS: NET CASH

DATE SHIPPED	SHIPPED VIA	FED. FIREARMS LICENSE NO.	PAYMENT COLLECT	
	Freight		<input type="checkbox"/>	

QUANTITY	DESCRIPTION	BACK ORDER	UNIT PRICE	AMOUNT	TOTAL
700	6.5 cal. Italian Carbines  CATALOGUE NO. 33-3541M		\$6.00	\$4,200.00	\$4,200.00

✓

*Shipped*  
*7/5/62*  
*per. City Am 1000*

Ⓢ - BACK ORDER MERCHANDISE WILL BE SHIPPED SHORTLY.  
IMPORTANT: IF YOU WRITE US REGARDING YOUR ORDER KINDLY  
MENTION THIS INVOICE NUMBER IN YOUR LETTER.

C.O.D.

No 8934

IN CASE OF DAMAGED GOODS NOTIFY CARRIER IMMEDIATELY.

D-102

**FBI**  
LABORATORY

CARCANO

Carbine

#1's

#1

#2

#3

#4

~~4099~~  
4884  
~~5069~~  
5588  
~~6867~~  
~~9170~~  
~~2674~~  
5909  
2788  
1445  
9922  
2666  
8440  
3823  
1445  
2912  
7462  
7457  
6244  
6505  
3092  
3125  
3044  
3872  
6223  
25

2774  
4578  
4398  
278  
4445  
1710  
879  
9275  
1053  
1663  
1960  
9896  
2500  
2684  
14400  
6822  
4247  
635  
8242  
5402  
7272  
4619  
3062  
7970  
1459  
25

153  
8523  
8591  
5039  
5655  
6630  
8988  
2216  
593  
811  
2508  
2752  
8258  
4896  
99  
2651  
2241  
8527  
9907  
2533  
1749  
2529  
2515  
3876  
7243  
25

6354  
2026  
943  
5026  
2706  
3568  
5112  
4010  
1248  
7056  
5839  
8568  
7158  
6874  
9396  
9283  
2720  
3570  
4164  
9440  
2098  
6542  
4503  
2152  
1783  
25

ITALIAN

Carbine

D-103  
FBI  
LABORATORY

# 5	# 6	# 7	# 8
8184	593	110	6171
8139	2947	4185	7395
4324	8063	5224	8597
3095	4023	2765	7318
4158	4758	8637	4572
9459	684	6976	2977
4342	5469	2267	1686
714	3556	3788	6513
2093	8876	3291	8414
7466	1969	7331	2333
343	9655	6605	9243
5701	5594	7968	5325
9980	2475	9482	3256
2467	2589	6921	3960
4090	4969	6009	4054
5094	1879	861	2865
2494	7820	1950	6495
7466	3560	4679	4793
7690	446	554	3753
2467	2464	988	2009
2395	893	778	924
4689	253	5431	7227
9245	5830	6360	3008
1457	4542	5754	461
4113	7906	9986	6394
825	#25	#25	#25





# CARCANO

# 9

3935  
4687  
6802  
5755  
67  
9642  
3443  
8114  
6917  
134  
9815  
286  
4132  
4613  
427  
5112  
5446  
1087  
4247  
5351  
7490  
6753  
3422  
2947  
8287  
  
25

# 10

6360  
331  
584  
1582  
4987  
8069  
6468  
2371  
2904  
3776  
9648  
4042  
4161  
5223  
8043  
4828  
3455  
5947  
8308  
1678  
9478  
5376  
7495  
145  
8254  
25

# 11

7996  
3792  
552  
2243  
5198  
483  
7854  
6631  
2252  
6577  
9868  
727  
2539  
3829  
7593  
7634  
6514  
7787  
1039  
5377  
7047  
2304  
6225  
7823  
2164  
25

# 12

4343  
961  
1591  
590  
3697  
1406  
7981  
2577  
669  
9101  
8327  
4208  
1036  
174  
1642  
2430  
3994  
1963  
1379  
111  
6279  
4024  
5685  
6132  
4057  
25

D-103

FBI  
LABORATORY

#13

#14

#15

#16

3467

1255

1006

7545

5080

2568

8335

5410

7216

5154

2312

5808

6388

5215

8562

8926

5676

1278

7233

5626

8105

7944

8156

4911

3073

#25

5756

26

1868

3949

7241

8899

3491

4980

2585

9116

3740

5668

1703

5054

7945

8093

9390

4278

5186

8823

421

27

8990

8754

257

#25

7030

6335

1965

29

5809

3524

4994

12

4885

175

3363

1574

2473

6406

16189

733

6233

4702

2461

6915

3409

9657

7934

85

3994

#25

8663

1638

8927

2985

610

1182

9318

8378

6856

4169

3432

4898

2184

788

9264

9856

1483

8225

4615

3851

9101

2117

4456

7261

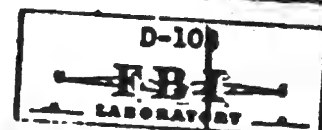
7479

#25

D-103

FBI  
LABORATORY

# 17	# 18	# 19	#
4696	2994	9469	
6693	9579	2205	
3787	3436	6545	
642	2506	4017	
8072	476	1785	
7526	529	9407	
9300	5892	8141	
8217	6924	4341	
6776	5717	1316	
3545	5520	3987	
0017	2940	1978	
2495	3058	4337	
916	7664	4937	
5365	2489	6273	
9189	8254	4055	
2259	1868	9125	
1293	6683	3121	
2759	1328	4621	
5204	3097	125	
3008	4079	4818	
4259	2488	4164	
8838	2488	8386	
6525	3540	5734	
6204	9944	3857	
9197	2208	2118	
	7671		
# 25	# 15	# 25	





# CARCANO

# 20	# <sup>Ten</sup> 21	<sup>Ten</sup> # 22
3658	6757	8016
4365	6490	9865
2928	6659	6958
5544	670	5461
8099	4488	8203
2453	739	5772
3960	2518	5694
4885	7715	7316
2804	474	4043
4788	7841	6163
1057	1260	4320
3829	5371	1816
9949	4098	7685
<del>8261</del>	4583	8130
4687	2818	7321
9308	3350	5610
9139	7570	7991
1662	7023	8618
140	4292	5115
8209	7079	7819
1438	4951	3835
3175	7915	1142
5545	1391	336
6945	1418	5185
3185	5972	5086
25	25	95

#23

410  
 6310  
 8330  
 6260  
 3622  
 9769  
 4970  
 4190  
 691  
 2735  
 895  
 5592  
 2551  
 1007  
 2221  
 1284  
 1688  
 9706  
 9536  
 2188  
 3986  
 2952  
 832  
 3651  
 3514

6928  
 2899  
 9818  
 9314  
 8472  
 1907  
 5975  
 8971  
 4335  
 5979  
 727  
 6944  
 2328  
 4078  
 6081  
 8573  
 1212  
 1433  
 2756  
 6390  
 2563  
 5106  
 6846  
 6805  
 4935

Combine 46

#24

7371  
 236  
 6661  
 455  
 332  
 6883  
 7265  
 3069  
 322  
 7220  
 4812  
 5747  
 6123  
 9542  
 2766  
 4344  
 4495  
 3322  
 398  
 2199  
 2776  
 5652  
 9645  
 2317  
 9112

6088  
 1752  
 4102  
 6296  
 6507  
 9295  
 4369  
 5004  
 7425  
 8654  
 1999  
 701  
 9957  
 8048  
 6219  
 6320  
 7726  
 899  
 3108  
 1025  
 7759  
 3927  
 3141  
 1072  
 7200

#25

9444  
 6710  
 9798  
 6963  
 9329  
 3667  
 4983  
 4760  
 8927  
 8707  
 2866  
 3446  
 8259  
 30  
 6295  
 6528  
 5691  
 123  
 2795  
 4085  
 5919  
 3069  
 3619  
 3612  
 9672  
 6463

9130  
 7227  
 9931  
 2090  
 3314  
 5863  
 1283  
 2861  
 4803  
 6124  
 2766  
 9027  
 9139  
 5441  
 1579  
 5070  
 1018  
 9064  
 9243  
 1141  
 7424  
 1596  
 3789  
 2476  
 6045

50

50

50

D-103

FBI  
LABORATORY

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION  
ON THE  
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.  
Washington, D.C. 20002  
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN,  
Chairman  
RICHARD B. RUSSELL  
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER  
HALE BOGGS  
GERALD R. FORD  
JOHN J. MCCLOY  
ALLEN W. DULLES

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

J. LEE RANKIN,  
General Counsel

MAR 26 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover  
Director, Federal Bureau  
of Investigation  
Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

We have been informed by Mr. Sebastian F. Latona that the cartons found near the sixth floor window of the TSBG building at which the assassin apparently stood, bore nineteen identifiable latent fingerprints and six identifiable latent palmprints, in addition to the prints of Oswald. Could you please determine, as far as may be possible without the taking of new fingerprints, whether any of these latent prints were made by persons employed in the TSBG building on November 22, 1963.

We would appreciate it if you could furnish us with this information by March 31, 1964.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel

REC-5A

62-109060-2849

11 MAR 27 1964

APR 1 1964  
53 APR 3 1964

62-109060

*Handwritten:* 4-29-64  
4-29-64

*Handwritten:* 16  
not in file  
call 4-29-64  
D

*Vertical stamp:* MAR 27 1964

FBI

Date: 4/4/64

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL  
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)(105-82555)(44-2016)

FROM: SAC, LAS VEGAS (55-1)(105-66)(44-48)(RUC)

*assassination*  
 ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD  
 KENNEDY, 11-22-63, DALLAS, TEXAS  
 MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING  
 BUFILE 62-109060

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka  
 IS-R-CUBA  
 BUFILE 105-82555

JACK L. RUBY, aka: LEE  
 HARVEY OSWALD, aka (Deceased) - VICTIM  
 CIVIL RIGHTS  
 BUFILE 44-24016

Re Dallas airtel to Director, 3/17/64.

A complete review of all of these cases at Las Vegas reflect that all investigation conducted by the Las Vegas Division has been either furnished in report form or by inserts and FD 302's (25 copies each) to Dallas.

- (6- Bureau
- 6- Dallas (2- 89-43)  
 (2- 100-10461)  
 (2- 44-1639)
- 3- Las Vegas  
 (1- 105-66)-  
 (1- 44-48)

DMH:rmb  
 (15)

REC-43

EX-101

10 APR 8 1964

58 APR 10 1964

Approved: *AWC*

Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

44-2016-505

# Memorandum

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
Felt \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 4-2-64

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: MRS. MARK E. MARTIN  
HOMINY, OKLAHOMA

Mr. Edwin O. Guthman, Departmental Public Information Officer, has furnished your office the attached propaganda tract entitled "FBI Fiction or Common Sense Fact?", which he received from captioned individual, with whom we have had prior unsatisfactory dealings.

## ANALYSIS OF TRACT:

This four-paged mimeographed document purports to be an analysis of certain information in the "leaked FBI report to the Warren Commission concerning the assassination of President Kennedy." Its purpose is to question Lee Oswald's guilt in the assassination by showing that the FBI has chosen him as a scapegoat in the investigation, that our report implies Oswald was a psychopath who was conditioned to violence by his early history. Mrs. Martin states that the FBI based its "implications of a 'psychiatric' history in regard to Oswald" on a "single period of truancy in New York," a "single instance of disrespect to a superior officer," his unauthorized possession of a pistol while in the service and his defection to Russia.

She then attacks these points with an illogical mish mash of distortions. For example, she states that the Marine Corps gave Oswald an honorable discharge and asks if a "potential assassin" would have received such a discharge. She also asks how it was that the Marine Corps examinations of Oswald "betrayed no hint of that 'psychiatric history' with which the FBI now labels him?" and concludes that the FBI has expressed a "profound contempt for the psychological judgments of the military."

Mrs. Martin follows this up with a long-winded and ridiculous discussion concerning Senator Barry Goldwater's youth. She notes that Goldwater received poor grades and was given to pranks as a youth. Therefore, she asks whether or not it should be concluded, following the same reasoning the FBI applied to Oswald, that "J. Edgar Hoover considers Barry Goldwater a possible paranoid?," "...a possible assassin?," or whether Mr. Hoover "considers himself a possible source of danger to the government? (Are there not some interesting psychological symbols extant in Mr. Hoover's life?)."

Mrs. Martin concludes that the FBI was derelict in Dallas and it, therefore, wishes to close the case quickly by branding Oswald as the assassin. By the same token, she states, the fact we leaked our report to the press will make it mandatory for the Warren Commission to bring in a similar verdict concerning Oswald.

Enclosure

1 - Mr. DeLoach - Enclosure

1 - Mr. Rosen - Enclosure

1 - Mr. Sullivan - Enclosure

ELR:eab

(7)

23 APR 9 1964

CRIME RECORDS



M. A. Jones to DeLoach  
Re: MRS. MARK E. MARTIN

INFORMATION IN BUFILES:

We have handled several communications from Mrs. Martin recently. Some of her letters were directed to the Department and referred to us, others were addressed to the Director. One letter asked why we had shown Oswald's mother a photograph of Ruby before her son was murdered. We replied no such photograph had been shown. She immediately wrote back and asked whether any photographs had been shown Mrs. Oswald. This letter was received at the same time we were handling a referral from the Department in which Mrs. Martin claimed to have seen a photograph taken moments after President Kennedy's shooting and depicting an individual on a rooftop with a rifle. As she did not identify this photograph in her letter, she was interviewed for this purpose. She was advised on that occasion that all evidence was being forwarded to the Warren Commission by the FBI and we were making no information public since this would be the responsibility of the Commission. It was subsequently determined that the photograph she mentioned had no significance in the investigation.

The Oklahoma City Agent who interviewed Mrs. Martin found her extremely antagonistic to the FBI. Her attitude was such that the Agent believed her to be mentally disturbed. During the interview, she demanded to know Mr. Hoover's age, why he had never married and if Agents still had to have their hands "swabbed" before they shook hands with the Director. It was obvious to the Agent that Mrs. Martin was deliberately attempting to provoke an argument. One of her letters to the Director was orally acknowledged and she stated that she did not consider a letter to the FBI as important enough to remember it. (62-109060-2389)

Information has been received from the Dallas Office that Mrs. Martin had personally contacted Mrs. Ruth Paine, Irving, Texas, with whom the Oswald's had stayed, to question her about Oswald. She told Mrs. Paine that she was conducting an investigation of the assassination on her own as she was not satisfied that Oswald was the assassin. Mrs. Paine characterized Mrs. Martin as a "bright nut."

Copies of the Martin tract are being sent to Oklahoma City and Dallas Offices for information by routing slip. (Already done by General Investigative Division.)

RECOMMENDATION:

That in view of Mrs. Martin's antagonism to the Bureau and her apparent mental disturbance, no further action be taken concerning the allegations in this document as it would serve no practical purpose. It should be noted that this material was furnished to the Presidential Commission by the General Investigative Division by letter dated April 2, 1964.

Q JH 4/13

FROM  
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INFORMATIONOFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL  
to  
Official indicated below by check mark

Attorney General .....	
Deputy Attorney General .....	
First Assistant Deputy Attorney General .....	
Executive Office For U. S. Attorneys .....	
Executive Office For U. S. Marshals .....	
Solicitor General .....	
Executive Assistant to the Attorney General .....	
Assistant Attorney General, Antitrust .....	
Assistant Attorney General, Tax .....	
Assistant Attorney General, Civil .....	
Assistant Attorney General, Lands .....	
Assistant Attorney General, Criminal .....	
Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Counsel .....	
Assistant Attorney General, Internal Security .....	
Assistant Attorney General, Civil Rights .....	
Administrative Assistant Attorney General .....	
Budget and Accounts Office .....	
Records Administration Office .....	
Personnel Office .....	
Administrative Services Office .....	
Supplies and Printing Section .....	
Transcription Section .....	
Director, FBI .....	
Assistant to the Director - Room 5640 .....	
Director of Prisons .....	
Director, Office of Alien Property .....	
Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization .....	
Pardon Attorney .....	
Parole Board .....	
Board of Immigration Appeals .....	
Librarian .....	

## MEMORANDUM

*Dep. Dir.*  
*5640*

11.01

62-109060-2851

APR 17 1964

ENCLOSURE

**FBI FICTION OR COMMON SENSE FACT?**

The leaked FBI report to the Warren Commission concerning the assassination of President Kennedy is said to state that Lee Oswald was the victim of a tortured psychopathic mind, and that it was this "psychiatric history, ranging from the streets of the Bronx through service in the Marine Corps and defection to the Soviet Union" which conditioned the violence of November, 1963.

On what exactly does the leaked FBI report base its implications of a "psychiatric history" in regard to Oswald?

On a single period of truancy in NY City at the age of 12?

On a single instance of disrespect (verbal) to a superior officer?

On the unauthorized possession of a pistol while in service?

**On his defection to the Soviet Union?**

Let us examine the period of truancy in NY City. Records from this time show the cause of Oswald's truancy to be the ridicule shown him by NY schoolmates because of his southwestern twang and blue jeans. (Oswald had no record of truancy prior to this in the southwest.) The social worker who visited the Oswald apartment in NY found it "neat, clean, and pleasant." "Lee was quiet, and friendly," the case-worker reported. Mr. Kievel states that the boy's mother, Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, "displayed appreciation of the agency's interest, but felt that no additional help was necessary and that Lee had no serious problems." A juvenile court of this period refused to recommend Lee Oswald for commitment to psychiatric care.

It is important at this point (since we are following the FBI example which is to accent everything "psychological") to recognize the human antagonism which sprang up between the child psychologist (who was in contact with the Oswalds) and Mrs. Marguerite Oswald. It is evident Oswald received the weight of an "official" disdain that was in reality directed against his mother! A soft answer from the mother, a timorous acquiescence to male authority, and the incident would not have reached anywhere near the proportion which it did.

As a child, Lee Oswald received average to poor grades. However, once back in New Orleans, his grades climb. He is no longer truant. In one year, he rates a full year ahead of his classmates in reading and vocabulary. His grades in citizenship range from A to B.

In the Marine Corps, Oswald rates an IQ of 110 which qualifys him as officer material. Nor do the incidents of disrespect to a superior

James to Donald  
received 4/2/64  
ENCLOSURE 62-109060-2851



or the possession of an unauthorized gun or until late in what had been until then an excellent service record. (In this regard, one is inclined to wonder about the "story-within-a-story" used so often in official espionage. Other facts indicate it may have been at this time Lee Oswald was approached by the CIA for service in "their branch.")

At the close of his Marine Corps service, Oswald receives an honorable discharge. On wonders: Would the Marine Corps have given an honorable discharge to a "potential assassin?" How is it that in all the psychiatric examinations given him in service Oswald betrayed no hint of that "psychiatric history" with which the FBI now labels him? Are we to rate the testimony of an embittered psychologist in NY City above that of the United States Marine Corps? Why is the FBI expressing such an open and profound contempt for the psychological judgments of the military?

#### CHARACTER DEPENDABILITY HONOR

Finally, let us examine the application of Lee Oswald to the Albert Schweitzer College, Churwalden, Switzerland. Three reference-names were required from Oswald when he made application to this European school. One reference was required from a rabbi, priest, or preacher. Oswald gave the name of his Marine Corps chaplain. Here is a letter-excerpt from Dr. Robert H. Schacht, American admissions director, requesting reference:

"...the student body is small--thirty to forty--and housed as an intimate group under the directorship of Dr. Ernest Cassara and his faculty. I speak of this because any individual who attends would need to be able to adjust to this small community which is largely a world unto itself...individuals need to be those who can adjust to such an environment ...(I require) your estimate of the applicant's character, adaptability, cooperative spirit, honesty, and dependability."

In conclusion, Dr. Schacht asks that the applicant come "to the college roughly at the equivalent of sophomores in American colleges."

Since Lee Oswald had completed his high school education while in the Marines, three people complied with Dr. Schacht's request and gave him (Oswald) top recommendations for entry into the Albert Schweitzer College (where entering students are required to be at the level of "sophomores in American colleges"). One of the three writing recommendation was Lee Oswald's Marine Corps chaplain, a man of God. These three people (one of whom was a man of God!) gave Lee Oswald top recommendations in regard to emotional maturity, cooperative spirit, and character. Yet, the FBI takes issue with all of this! The FBI challenges the Marine Corps, the man of God, and Oswald's Ft. Worth and New Orleans schoolteachers.

The FBI leak states flatly that Lee Oswald had a "psychiatric history." But so great are the dangers inherent in this kind of judgment that we include here for your information a brief childhood-digest of an-

other man with whom we are all familiar:

BARRY GOLDWATER

"By the time he was 12...he discovered a fascination with guns, became a crack shot and created an incident that is still recalled. One evening, to celebrate his mother's birthday, he took a home-made 10-gauge shotgun, mounted on wheels, to the second-floor porch of the family mansion, which faced the Central Methodist Church across the way. He loaded the piece with live ammunition and released the charge at the moment when vespers were over. The porch railing was demolished but fortunately none of the worshippers was hurt...The young man did not excel at scholarship...he got poor grades...He grew up in the style of a bourgeois Huck Finn; he never wore shoes regularly until high school, and amused himself by tossing pats of butter at the ceiling."

"There was a streak of meanness in him and it cropped out in occasional pranks designed to annoy or embarrass a playmate. More than once he appropriated bicycles...It took a bristling call to the Goldwater home to recover the missing property...When the ultimate weapon (rocks inside mudballs) was introduced, Barry's inventive (8 year-old) mind was behind the innovation...There were those who said young Goldwater was headed for juvenile delinquency...He was an expert at taking embarrassing photographs of people in embarrassing situations."

"Never an especially good student, he was content to get by...it was simply that so many things outside the schoolroom interested him more than his studies...studies were, in general, a bore...he was floundering helplessly in the academic seas. Nobody could have worried less about his scholastic deficiencies than he...Classmates recall the time he arrived 10 minutes late for a lecture in economic geography. As Barry tried to slip unobtrusively into his chair, Professor John Mez ...barked, "Goldwater! Where have you been?"

"Had a date, doc," answered Barry...By the end of the school term, Barry's grades were still so distressingly poor that the principle called Baron Goldwater in for a chat...(He suggested) "that I not come back to Phoenix Union in the fall," Goldwater relates. "So Dad started looking into military schools."

WHAT CONSTITUTES A "PSYCHIATRIC HISTORY?"

Using the leaked FBI report as a source of reasoning, are we to conclude:

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover considers Barry Goldwater a possible paranoid?  
Mr. J. Edgar Hoover considers Barry Goldwater a possible assassin?  
Mr. J. Edgar Hoover considers himself a possible source of danger to the government? (Are there not some interesting psychological symbols extant in Mr. Hoover's life?)

If Oswald is to be proved guilty of the assassination of John F. Kennedy,

should this not be done on the basis of actual evidence? The leaked FBI attempt to pin the crime on Oswald on the basis of circumstantial evidence plus the innuendo of a "psychiatric history" would be laughable if it were not so horribly tragic. We would remind the gentlemen in Washington WHO SPEND SO MUCH OF THEIR TIME IN GLASS HOUSES that they are not in a position to be throwing "psychological" stones!

IS GOD ABLE OF THESE STONES TO RAISE UP ISSUE?

Because we are face-to-face with what appears to have been an obvious dereliction of duty on the part of the FBI in Dallas (Baughman, US NEWS & WORLD REPORT), it is not hard to understand the haste with which the FBI chooses to close the case. By the same token, the fact of the FBI leak to the press in regard to its report to the President and the Warren Commission makes it MANDATORY to the Warren Commission to bring in a verdict in line with the decision of the FBI. Can one imagine national newspaper headlines reading: "Warren Commission Says FBI in Error on Assassination?" We cannot.

But does the rest of America intend to stand still and let injustice go unchecked? Do we intend to abandon our Constitution (which says a man is innocent until proven guilty) to the whim of agency-image? Is a single agency's interpretation of justice to be the mass interpretation? We hope not.

For if the cornerstone of the new foundation is to be Lee Oswald, we may awake some morning to find the house down around our ears.

Mrs. Mark E. Martin and Children  
Hominy, Oklahoma  
3/17/64

cc: 100

References to Barry Goldwater from: The Biography of a Conservative by Rob Wood and Dean Smith and The Extremists by Mark Sherwin

## Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad *WLC*

DATE: 4/2/64

FROM : R. H. Jevons *RHJ*

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY; 11/22/63; DALLAS, TEXAS

Tolson	
Belmont	
Mohr	
Casper	
Callahan	
Conrad	
Felt	
Gale	
Rosen	
Sullivan	
Tavel	
Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Holmes	
Gandy	

On 4/1/64, SA Cortlandt Cunningham, Firearms Unit, FBI Laboratory, testified before the President's Commission on the assassination of President Kennedy, beginning at 9:05 a. m. and ending at 3:10 p. m. Various members of the Commission were present at different times during the day. Chief Justice Earl Warren was present for approximately one hour. Representative Gerald R. Ford (Republican - Michigan) was present during the testimony and Representative Hale Boggs (Democrat - Louisiana) was present for a short time. In the afternoon session of the testimony, Allen W. Dulles, former head of the Central Intelligence Agency, was also present.

The testimony given concerned the firearms aspect of the slaying of Officer J. D. Tippit by Lee Harvey Oswald on 11/22/63, especially the identification of the cartridge cases found in the area of the slaying.

Testimony was also given concerning the revolver which was taken from Oswald at the time of his arrest by the Dallas Police Department, as well as the results of the Laboratory examination of the four bullets removed from Officer Tippit's body. Three of the bullets were caliber .38 Special copper-coated lead bullets of Winchester-Western manufacture which were fired from a barrel rifled with five lands and grooves, right twist. The fourth bullet is a caliber .38 Special lead bullet of Remington-Peters manufacture which was fired from a barrel rifled with five lands and grooves right twist. One of the copper-coated lead bullets was so mutilated that no microscopic marks of value for identification purposes were remaining on its surface. Although microscopic marks remain on the other three bullets for comparison purposes, no conclusion could be reached as to whether or not these bullets were fired from the same weapon or whether or not they were fired from Oswald's revolver. In addition, it was found that even

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Enclosure

REC-43

62-109060-2852

62-109060

23 APR 8 1964

1-Mr. Belmont - Enclosure

1-Mr. Sullivan - Enclosure

1-Mr. Rosen - Enclosure

1-Mr. Malley - Enclosure

CC:ch  
(10)

PERS. REC. UNIT

Memorandum to Mr. Conrad  
Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F.  
KENNEDY; 11/22/63; DALLAS, TEXAS  
62-109060

consecutive .38 Special bullets test fired from this revolver could not be identified with each other. Smith and Wesson revolvers such as Oswald's revolver, are among the weapons producing general rifling characteristics of the type found on these bullets. Mr. Cunningham also testified in detail as to the probable causes of the inconsistent microscopic characteristics on these bullets.

The results of the paraffin tests conducted by the Firearms Unit, as set forth in my memorandum of 3/31/64, as well as the limitations of these tests, were testified to by Mr. Cunningham. At the specific request of Melvin Eisenberg, Staff Attorney, the testimony given by SA Robert A. Frazier, Firearms Unit, regarding the bullet removed from General Walker's residence was essentially repeated by Mr. Cunningham. Oswald is alleged to have fired this bullet on 4/10/63. While the bullet was extremely mutilated and lacked identifying markings, it was found to bear rifling characteristics of the type produced by the assassination rifle and was similar to the type of ammunition used in the assassination.

During the luncheon break and after the completion of Mr. Cunningham's testimony, Mr. Cunningham received very complimentary remarks from the members of the President's Commission as well as members of Mr. J. Lee Rankin's staff. The comments were in reference to the smoothness and manner of presentation of his testimony.

As a matter of record, Mr. Joseph D. Nicol, Superintendent, Criminal Identification and Investigation, Illinois Department of Public Safety, Springfield, Illinois, intimated, during a break in Mr. Cunningham's testimony, that he had also identified the bullet and bullet fragments from the assassination as well as the cartridge cases from the scene of Officer Tippit's slaying. Mr. Nicol volunteered this information and it was in no way solicited by SA Cunningham. These are the same identifications made by the Bureau.

Details of Mr. Cunningham's testimony are set forth on the attached pages.

ACTION:

For information.

### DETAILS OF MR. CUNNINGHAM'S TESTIMONY

Mr. Melvin Eisenberg, Commission Staff Attorney, elicited the testimony from Mr. Cunningham concerning the physical characteristics of Oswald's revolver, a detailed description of the characteristics of the ammunition used in it and the identification of this revolver with the four cartridge cases recovered in the area of the slaying of Officer Tippit. His testimony also included information regarding the cartridges obtained from Oswald's revolver and from Oswald's pocket. Mr. Cunningham's testimony regarding the revolver included detailed descriptions of the revolver when manufactured as well as the obvious alterations of this weapon prior to its being sold to Oswald.

Various exhibits were introduced as Commission exhibits during Mr. Cunningham's testimony and detailed testimony was given concerning these exhibits. The Commission particularly showed interest in the photomicrographs illustrating identifications of the cartridge cases with Oswald's revolver. During this detailed testimony, the different types of marks found on these cartridge cases as well as the cartridge cases in the assassination were discussed.

Testimony was given regarding the results of examinations of the four bullets removed from Officer Tippit's body. Summarizing this testimony: Three of the bullets were caliber .38 Special copper-coated lead bullets of Winchester-Western manufacture which were fired from a barrel rifled with five lands and grooves, right twist. The fourth bullet is a caliber .38 Special lead bullet of Remington-Peters manufacture which was fired from a barrel rifled with five lands and grooves, right twist. One of the copper-coated lead bullets was so mutilated that no microscopic marks of value for identification purposes were remaining on its surface. Although microscopic marks remain on the other three bullets for comparison purposes, no conclusion could be reached as to whether or not these bullets were fired from the same weapon or whether or not they were fired from Oswald's revolver. In addition, it was found that even consecutive .38 Special bullets test fired from this revolver could not be identified with each other. Smith and Wesson revolvers such as Oswald's revolver are among the weapons producing general rifling

Enclosure

62-109060 - 2852

ENCLOSURE

characteristics of the type found on these bullets. Mr. Cunningham also testified in detail as to the probable causes of the inconsistent microscopic characteristics on these bullets.

Mr. Cunningham testified in detail concerning the paraffin tests performed in the FBI Laboratory insofar as the manner in which these tests were conducted and as to results of the treatment of certain of the paraffin casts with diphenylbenzidine, as outlined in my memorandum dated 3/31/64. This testimony included the Laboratory experiments which were performed many years ago and which found that these tests are extremely unreliable as to whether a person had recently fired a gun. All of the limitations of these tests were given to the Commission as well as the enumeration of numerous oxidizing agents which react positively to diphenylbenzidine.

Mr. Eisenberg wanted the testimony on the Walker bullet repeated in conjunction with the discussion of bullet characteristics, types, weights and so forth. Mr. Cunningham repeated most of the testimony of Mr. Frazier, although Mr. Eisenberg slanted his questions more to the bullet's construction and characteristics.

Photomicrographs of the identifications of the cartridge cases, a photograph of the breech face and firing pin of Oswald's revolver and a photograph depicting two of the fatal Tippit bullets (representing both brands of ammunition involved), along with similar brand test bullets obtained from Oswald's revolver, were entered during Mr. Cunningham's testimony. The evidence exhibits consisted of the cartridge cases, cartridges, test bullets from the revolver, sample cartridges of the type used by Oswald and a schematic breakdown of a .38 Special Smith and Wesson revolver (which appears in the National Rifle Association publication entitled "Firearms Assembly Handbook") were introduced as exhibits. A copy of the breakdown of the .38 Special Smith and Wesson revolver is attached for record purposes.

# Smith & Wesson Military & Police Revolver

By James M. Triggs

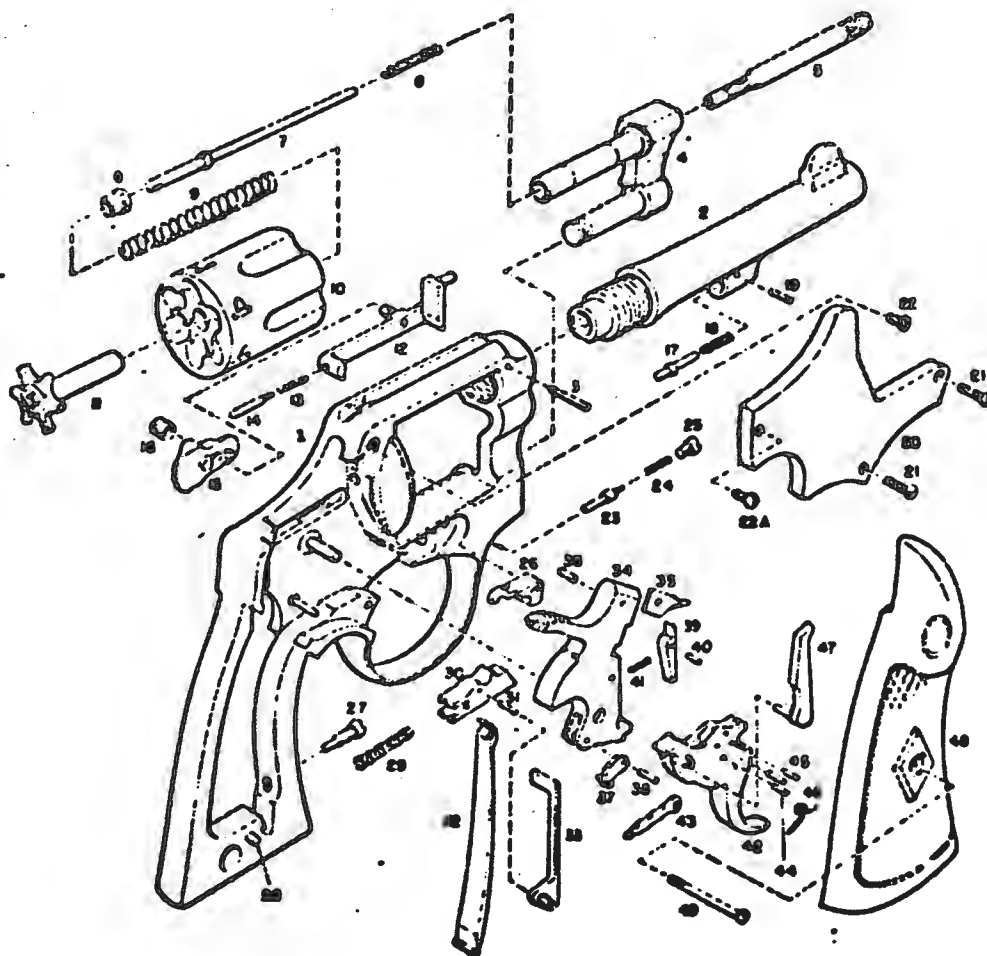
**D**URING the Spanish-American War, Smith & Wesson, Springfield, Mass., was tendered a government contract for 3000 cal. .38 double-action revolvers, of which 2000 were for the Navy and 1000 for the Army. The war ended before delivery of a single gun had been made, but the contract was

not canceled, and first deliveries were eventually made early in 1899. Designated the .38 Hand Ejector, Military & Police Model, this revolver was the first cal. .38 side-swing model to be made by Smith & Wesson. It was chambered for the .38 Colt long cartridge. The military version was made with

6 1/2" barrel and walnut grips. The commercial model had hard rubber and 4" barrel.

The improved Model 1902 M&P introduced in that year was chambered for the new cal. .38 S&W Specialtridge, and also featured a front for the extractor rod.

The Model 1905 that superseded the Model 1902 also incorporated significant improvements. By 1942 1,000,000 M&P's had been manufactured. Under pressure of wartime Smith & Wesson in April 1942 began production of the Victory Model with gray sandblasted finish. Numbers were preceded by the 'V' and a new numbering series began. In December 1944 an improved hammer block was instituted and numbers were preceded by the 'VS' to indicate incorporation of feature in the lock mechanism. With coming of peace, and cancellation government contracts, Smith & Wesson resumed production of commercial



## Parts Legend

1. Frame
2. Barrel
3. Barrel pin
4. Yoke
5. Extractor rod
6. Center pin spring
7. Center pin
8. Extractor rod collar
9. Extractor spring
10. Cylinder
11. Extractor
12. Bolt
13. Bolt plunger spring
14. Bolt plunger
15. Thumbpiece
16. Thumbpiece nut
17. Locking bolt
18. Locking bolt spring
19. Locking bolt pin
20. Side-plate
21. Side-plate screws, roundhead
22. Side-plate screw, large head (discontinued)
- 22A. Side-plate screw, flathead
23. Cylinder stop plunger
24. Cylinder stop plunger spring
25. Cylinder stop screw
26. Cylinder stop
27. Strain screw
28. Stock pin
29. Rebound slide spring
30. Rebound slide
31. Rebound slide pin
32. Mainspring
33. Hammer block
34. Hammer
35. Hammer nose
36. Hammer nose rivet
37. Stirrup
38. Stirrup pin
39. Sear
40. Sear pin
41. Sear spring
42. Trigger
43. Trigger lever
44. Trigger lever pin
45. Hand spring tension posts
46. Hand tension spring
47. Hand
48. Stocks
49. Stock screw

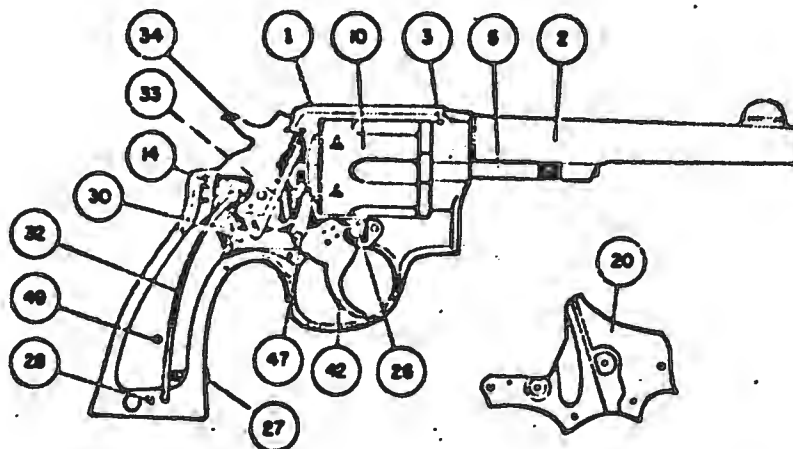


rips. The com-  
l rubber grips

1902 M&P in-  
was chambered  
W Special car-  
a front lock

at superceded  
corporated sig-  
By 1942 over  
been manufac-  
wartime need,  
ril 1942 began  
y Model M&P  
finish. Serial  
by the letter  
ing series was  
t an improved  
uted and serial  
by the letters  
ration of this  
nism. With the  
ancellation of  
ith & Wesson  
f commercial

and



Drawing of revolver with side-plate removed shows proper relationship of interior parts

M&P's but continued the serial number sequence begun in 1942. Serial numbers were preceded by the letter 'S'.

On Oct. 21, 1947, with gun No. S 924,878, the manufacturer instituted an improved short action, and external shape of the hammer was modified for easier cocking.

Production of the 'S' series continued until March 1948 when the present 'C' series was started. It is significant that over 1,000,000 M&P's, including the Victory Model, were manufactured from April 1942 through March 1948. As of this date Smith & Wesson has produced well over 500,000 M&P revolvers in the 'C' series.

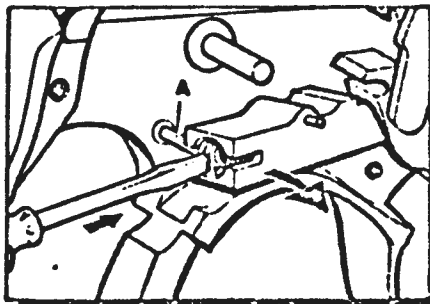
#### DISASSEMBLY PROCEDURE

Swing out cylinder and check to insure that revolver is unloaded. Cylinder and yoke assembly are removed by loosening foreward side-plate screw (21) and drawing entire assembly to front and out of frame (1). Further disassembly of cylinder, yoke, or extractor is not recommended and should be undertaken only by a qualified gunsmith. Remove stock screw (49) and stocks (48).

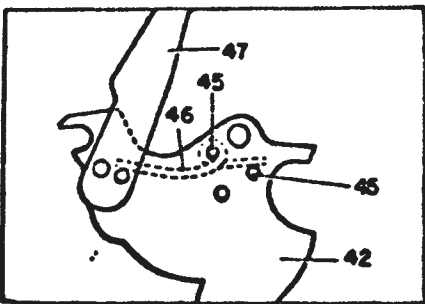
Remove side-plate screws (21 [2], 22, 22A). Side-plate (20) is loosened by tapping opposite surface of frame sharply with a wood or fiber hammer until it can be removed from frame. Attempts to pry out side-plate will deform its edges and those of frame cut.

Main spring (32) is easily removed by loosening strain screw (27). All interior parts of lock mechanism are now easily removed for cleaning or replacement. However, for normal cleaning purposes, it is seldom necessary to carry disassembly beyond removal of side-plate. The accompanying drawings point out some methods for further disassembly.

Exercise care in reassembly of lock mechanism to replace all parts in proper relationship.



1 To remove rebound slide (30), pry up rear end of slide with blade of small screwdriver but do not allow spring to clear end of rebound slide stud (A) in frame. Compress rear end of rebound slide spring (29) with screwdriver blade as shown and draw rebound slide up off stud (A), taking care not to let compressed spring escape. In replacing rebound slide in frame, spring must again be compressed inside slide so that it will clear stud before slide can be pressed down into position. Note that the stud (A) and other pivot studs in frame are permanently installed and their removal should not be attempted



2 The drawing shows proper position of hand (47) installed in trigger (42). Hand can be removed from trigger by pulling it free. When replacing hand in trigger, take care that hand torsion spring (46) is in correct position with respect to hand spring torsion pin (45) in trigger and small torsion pin installed in trigger.

FOR J. OSURB 62-109060

-2852

## Memorandum

TO : MR. TROTTER *lts.*

DATE: 3-30-64

FROM : C. S. Voelker *CSV*

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSION  
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Rememo A. K. Bowles to Mr. Trotter 3-26-64.

The Director has previously approved making available to the Presidential Commission expert testimony concerning fingerprint and palm print identifications which relate to the assassination of President Kennedy. On 3-27-64 Supervisor Sebastian F. Latona of the Latent Fingerprint Section reviewed the charts which had been prepared with Mr. Milton Eisenberg, staff member of the Presidential Commission, in the presence of the writer. Following this we turned over to him photographic copies of the latent impressions which had been developed and copies of known fingerprints and palm prints of Oswald. He indicated these photographs would be made available to the New York City Police Department who were also being asked by the Commission for their opinion.

Mr. Eisenberg requested Supervisor Latona be made available at 9:00 a.m. Thursday, 4-2-64, with the necessary materials so as to be able to testify before the Commission at that time. Mr. Latona will comply.

## ACTION:

For information.

CSV:bdm  
(7)

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Conrad
- 1 - Mr. Ponder

REC-43

62-109060-2853

25 APR 8 1964

53 APR 13 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

62-109060-2853

APR 2 1964  
RECEIVED  
BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel  
The President's Commission  
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In accordance with the oral request of Mr. W. Lee of your staff, the following items of evidence relating to the assassination of President Kennedy were delivered to him on the morning of April 2, 1964:

A piece of cardboard bearing a latent palm print developed on a box found in the Texas School Book Depository Building, Dallas, Texas

One piece of brown wrapping paper bearing latent prints found in the Texas School Book Depository Building

One lift of a latent palm print alleged to be from the underside of the murder weapon

It is noted that four cardboard boxes were previously turned over to Mr. Eisenberg on April 1, 1964.

The above items were introduced into evidence on April 2, 1964 during the course of the testimony of Mr. S. F. Latona of our

Identification Division

(See note on Page 2)

1 - Mr. Rosen  
1 - Mr. Malley  
1 - Mr. Rogge  
Bufile #105-82555

1 - Mr. Conrad  
1 - Mr. Sullivan

(all copies sent direct.)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Tele. Room  
Mr. Tolson  
Mr. DeLoach  
Mr. Mohr  
Mr. Casper  
Mr. Callahan  
Mr. Conrad  
Mr. Felt  
Mr. Gale  
Mr. Rosen  
Mr. Sullivan  
Mr. Tavel  
Mr. Trotter  
Tele. Room  
Holmes

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

APR 5 9 38 AM '64

REC'D-READING ROOM  
FBI

APR 2 1964

APR 2 1964

BY COURIER SVC  
68 APR - 6  
COMM-FBI

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

There are enclosed two copies of fingerprints of Lee Harvey Oswald and an illustration depicting ridge characteristics used by experts in comparing fingerprints. The Commission requested these items during Mr. Latona's testimony.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosures (3)

Hoover

NOTE: Commission requested this material by Monday, 4-6-64 (per memo S. F. Latona to Mr. Trotter, 4-2-64, captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald, Aka; Assassination of President John F. Kennedy, 11-22-63, Dallas, Texas").

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan (Mr. Penihan)
- 1 - Mr. Rosen (Mr. Ma...)
- 1 - Mr. Conrad
- 1 - Mr. Griffith
- 1 - Mr. Webb

April 3, 1964

By Courier Service

APR 3 10 38 AM '64  
FBI  
REC'D-READING ROOM

Honorable J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel  
The President's Commission  
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to my letter to you dated March 20, 1964, requesting that you advise this Bureau whether or not the camera furnished by Mrs. Marie Muchmore can be returned. It was pointed out that Mrs. Muchmore has requested the return of her camera by the middle of April, 1964, inasmuch as she has promised the camera to her brother who is going to Europe.

Since we will need to advise Mrs. Muchmore regarding your decision, a prompt reply would be appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Records Section advises  
no record of any answer to  
Bulet of March 20, 1964 received.

66 APR - 3  
COMM - FBI

62-109060-2855

19 APR 8 1964

APR 3 3 30 PM '64

105-82555

- Tolson
- Belmont
- Mohr
- Casper
- Callahan
- Conrad
- DeLoach
- Evans
- Gale
- Rosen
- Sullivan
- Tavel
- Trotter
- Tele. Room
- Holmes
- Gandy

RECEIVED-SECTION

XEROX RECEIVED-SECTION

APR 8 1964

66 APR 10 1964

TELETYPE UNIT

FBI

Date: 3/24/64

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL

(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)  
FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (62-6115)  
SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT...  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,  
11/22/63, Dallas, Texas.  
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION  
CONCERNING

D-201

Re Boston airtel. to Director, dated 3/17/64.

Enclosed herewith are four copies of a letterhead memorandum pertaining to a delivery receipt from the Eastern Express Company, regarding a shipment of 700 rifles from Century Arms, Inc., to Aldens. As attachments to the letterhead memorandum are two copies of the delivery receipt pro number 191947. One copy of the enclosed delivery receipt is to be included with the letterhead memorandum furnished the President's Commission.

D-201 removed in Lab. Five photos  
of D-201 furnished to Rep. Rogers  
on 4/8/64 for dissemination.

2 - Bureau (Encl. 6)  
1 - Chicago

DWS:gmf  
(4)

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

REC-43

62-109060-2856

MAR 23 1964

58 APR 10 1964

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_  
Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_ Per \_\_\_\_\_



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No. 62-6115

Chicago, Illinois  
March 24, 1964

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,  
November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas

Mr. James Damron, Assistant Terminal Manager of Eastern Express, Incorporated, 7526 State Road, Bedford Park, Illinois, advised that this firm maintains an original delivery receipt number 191947 reflecting shipment from Century Arms, Incorporated, St. Albans, Vermont, consigned to Aldens, 5000 West Roosevelt Road, Chicago, Illinois. This shipment consisted of 25 cases containing 700 rifles, on order number 82803, catalog number 33-3541M. The total weight of this shipment was 6500 pounds.

A copy of the above described delivery receipt was obtained and is attached hereto.

Mr. Damron advised that this firm would no longer maintain the manifest covering the above order since such manifests are destroyed within a few months following the shipment.

COPIES DESTROYED  
44 DEC 29 1972

EASTERN EXPRESS, INC.

DELIVERY RECEIPT

ALCHS 5000 W ROOSEVELT RD  
CGO ILL

DEPT. E RECEIVED  
JUL 1 1962

9 26191947

CENTURY ARMS INC ST ALBA  
WELCH B 3686 7/6

25 CS CONTAINING 700 RIFLES

ORD # 82303  
CATALOGUE #33-3541N

RECEIVED  
JUL 1 1962  
C. S. 6 6500  
C. S. 6 365 23725

25 3725 14710 9015

6500

TOTAL CHARGES

23725

FROM BY MAIL

DATE

D-201

FBI



FBI

Date: 3/13/64

Mr. Casper  
Mr. Callahan  
Mr. Conrad  
Mr. Felt  
Mr. Gale  
Mr. Rosen  
Mr. Sullivan  
Mr. Tavel  
Mr. Trotter  
Tele. Room  
Miss Holmes  
Miss Gandy

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_

(Type in plain text or code)

AIRTEL

(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

ATTN: FBI LABORATORY

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (62-6115)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF JOHN F. KENNEDY, 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS  
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

Investigation at Aldens, 5000 West Roosevelt Road, Chicago, Illinois, has reflected that all records pertaining to the shipment of 6.5 caliber Italian Carbines to Aldens from Century Arms, Inc., have been destroyed with the exception of a microfilm of invoice number 145352, Century Arms, Inc. and Aldens checking slip number 293779 pertaining to this same shipment. These items are enclosed herewith for the Bureau.

It should be noted that the above items do not reflect any serial numbers of the guns received and according to Mr. ALBERT LESKO, Manager, Accounting Department, Aldens, no such records are maintained for more than one year following such shipments.

It is requested that the Laboratory prepare four photographic copies of the enclosed items, two to be furnished to the President's Commission, one for the Bureau file, and one for the files of the Dallas Division.

- 3 - Bureau (Encl. 2)
- 1 - Dallas (100-10461)
- 1 - Chicago

DWS/EE: JUNE ATTACHED

(5) CC [signature]

C. G. Wick

25 APR 8 1964

Approved: [signature] Special Agent in Charge

Sent

50 APR 10 1964

62-109060-2857  
6-111R

REC-18

Proff is handling for

sent to Proff 3/16

[signature]

PHONE: LA. 4-8700

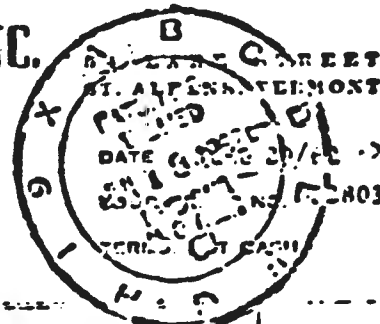
# CENTURY ARMS INC.

SOLD TO

Aldens,  
5000 W. Roosevelt Rd.,  
Chicago, Ill.

SHIPPED TO:

Aldens,  
5000 W. Roosevelt Rd.,  
Dept. G33  
Chicago, Ill.



DATE SHIPPED 7-5 by Truck	SHIP BY Freight	ARMED LICENSE NO.	PREPAID COLLECT
------------------------------	--------------------	----------------------	--------------------

QUANTITY	DESCRIPTION	BACK ORDER	UNIT PRICE	AMOUNT	TOTAL
700	6.5 cal. Italian Carbiners		\$5.00	\$4,200.00	\$4,200.00

CATALOGUE NO. 33155

JUL 9 1952

ACCOUNT DIVISION

504 33 PURCHASES

DATE DUE

JUL 9 1952

RECEIVED

IF - WITH ORDER MERCHANDISE WILL BE SHIPPED SHORTLY.  
IMPORTANT: IF YOU WRITE US REGARDING YOUR ORDER KINDLY  
MENTION THIS INVOICE NUMBER IN YOUR LETTER.

C.O.D.

No 8934

IN CASE OF DAMAGED GOODS NOTIFY CARRIER IMMEDIATELY

FBI  
LABORATORY

P 4300  
 1943 to 1944. 1945. 1946. 1947. 1948. 1949. 1950. 1951. 1952. 1953. 1954. 1955. 1956. 1957. 1958. 1959. 1960. 1961. 1962. 1963. 1964. 1965. 1966. 1967. 1968. 1969. 1970. 1971. 1972. 1973. 1974. 1975. 1976. 1977. 1978. 1979. 1980. 1981. 1982. 1983. 1984. 1985. 1986. 1987. 1988. 1989. 1990. 1991. 1992. 1993. 1994. 1995. 1996. 1997. 1998. 1999. 2000. 2001. 2002. 2003. 2004. 2005. 2006. 2007. 2008. 2009. 2010. 2011. 2012. 2013. 2014. 2015. 2016. 2017. 2018. 2019. 2020. 2021. 2022. 2023. 2024. 2025. 2026. 2027. 2028. 2029. 2030. 2031. 2032. 2033. 2034. 2035. 2036. 2037. 2038. 2039. 2040. 2041. 2042. 2043. 2044. 2045. 2046. 2047. 2048. 2049. 2050. 2051. 2052. 2053. 2054. 2055. 2056. 2057. 2058. 2059. 2060. 2061. 2062. 2063. 2064. 2065. 2066. 2067. 2068. 2069. 2070. 2071. 2072. 2073. 2074. 2075. 2076. 2077. 2078. 2079. 2080. 2081. 2082. 2083. 2084. 2085. 2086. 2087. 2088. 2089. 2090. 2091. 2092. 2093. 2094. 2095. 2096. 2097. 2098. 2099. 2100. 2101. 2102. 2103. 2104. 2105. 2106. 2107. 2108. 2109. 2110. 2111. 2112. 2113. 2114. 2115. 2116. 2117. 2118. 2119. 2120. 2121. 2122. 2123. 2124. 2125. 2126. 2127. 2128. 2129. 2130. 2131. 2132. 2133. 2134. 2135. 2136. 2137. 2138. 2139. 2140. 2141. 2142. 2143. 2144. 2145. 2146. 2147. 2148. 2149. 2150. 2151. 2152. 2153. 2154. 2155. 2156. 2157. 2158. 2159. 2160. 2161. 2162. 2163. 2164. 2165. 2166. 2167. 2168. 2169. 2170. 2171. 2172. 2173. 2174. 2175. 2176. 2177. 2178. 2179. 2180. 2181. 2182. 2183. 2184. 2185. 2186. 2187. 2188. 2189. 2190. 2191. 2192. 2193. 2194. 2195. 2196. 2197. 2198. 2199. 2200. 2201. 2202. 2203. 2204. 2205. 2206. 2207. 2208. 2209. 2210. 2211. 2212. 2213. 2214. 2215. 2216. 2217. 2218. 2219. 2220. 2221. 2222. 2223. 2224. 2225. 2226. 2227. 2228. 2229. 2230. 2231. 2232. 2233. 2234. 2235. 2236. 2237. 2238. 2239. 2240. 2241. 2242. 2243. 2244. 2245. 2246. 2247. 2248. 2249. 2250. 2251. 2252. 2253. 2254. 2255. 2256. 2257. 2258. 2259. 2260. 2261. 2262. 2263. 2264. 2265. 2266. 2267. 2268. 2269. 2270. 2271. 2272. 2273. 2274. 2275. 2276. 2277. 2278. 2279. 2280. 2281. 2282. 2283. 2284. 2285. 2286. 2287. 2288. 2289. 2290. 2291. 2292. 2293. 2294. 2295. 2296. 2297. 2298. 2299. 2300. 2301. 2302. 2303. 2304. 2305. 2306. 2307. 2308. 2309. 2310. 2311. 2312. 2313. 2314. 2315. 2316. 2317. 2318. 2319. 2320. 2321. 2322. 2323. 2324. 2325. 2326. 2327. 2328. 2329. 2330. 2331. 2332. 2333. 2334. 2335. 2336. 2337. 2338. 2339. 2340. 2341. 2342. 2343. 2344. 2345. 2346. 2347. 2348. 2349. 2350. 2351. 2352. 2353. 2354. 2355. 2356. 2357. 2358. 2359. 2360. 2361. 2362. 2363. 2364. 2365. 2366. 2367. 2368. 2369. 2370. 2371. 2372. 2373. 2374. 2375. 2376. 2377. 2378. 2379. 2380. 2381. 2382. 2383. 2384. 2385. 2386. 2387. 2388. 2389. 2390. 2391. 2392. 2393. 2394. 2395. 2396. 2397. 2398. 2399. 2400. 2401. 2402. 2403. 2404. 2405. 2406. 2407. 2408. 2409. 2410. 2411. 2412. 2413. 2414. 2415. 2416. 2417. 2418. 2419. 2420. 2421. 2422. 2423. 2424. 2425. 2426. 2427. 2428. 2429. 2430. 2431. 2432. 2433. 2434. 2435. 2436. 2437. 2438. 2439. 2440. 2441. 2442. 2443. 2444. 2445. 2446. 2447. 2448. 2449. 2450. 2451. 2452. 2453. 2454. 2455. 2456. 2457. 2458. 2459. 2460. 2461. 2462. 2463. 2464. 2465. 2466. 2467. 2468. 2469. 2470. 2471. 2472. 2473. 2474. 2475. 2476. 2477. 2478. 2479. 2480. 2481. 2482. 2483. 2484. 2485. 2486. 2487. 2488. 2489. 2490. 2491. 2492. 2493. 2494. 2495. 2496. 2497. 2498. 2499. 2500. 2501. 2502. 2503. 2504. 2505. 2506. 2507. 2508. 2509. 2510. 2511. 2512. 2513. 2514. 2515. 2516. 2517. 2518. 2519. 2520. 2521. 2522. 2523. 2524. 2525. 2526. 2527. 2528. 2529. 2530. 2531. 2532. 2533. 2534. 2535. 2536. 2537. 2538. 2539. 2540. 2541. 2542. 2543. 2544. 2545. 2546. 2547. 2548. 2549. 2550. 2551. 2552. 2553. 2554. 2555. 2556. 2557. 2558. 2559. 2560. 2561. 2562. 2563. 2564. 2565. 2566. 2567. 2568. 2569. 2570. 2571. 2572. 2573. 2574. 2575. 2576. 2577. 2578. 2579. 2580. 2581. 2582. 2583. 2584. 2585. 2586. 2587. 2588. 2589. 2590. 2591. 2592. 2593. 2594. 2595. 2596. 2597. 2598. 2599. 2600. 2601. 2602. 2603. 2604. 2605. 2606. 2607. 2608. 2609. 2610. 2611. 2612. 2613. 2614. 2615. 2616. 2617. 2618. 2619. 2620. 2621. 2622. 2

RECEIVED BY \_\_\_\_\_ CHECKED BY \_\_\_\_\_ EXAMINED BY \_\_\_\_\_ % MATCHED BY \_\_\_\_\_  
DO NOT REUSE OR OVERWRITE - CANCEL UNUSED LINES - DO NOT DESTROY - 8560-10-457 67-1 AND 2

**FBI**  
**LABORATORY**

FBI

Date: 4/2/64

100-10461-1

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_

(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN  
FITZGERALD KENNEDY, 11/22/63, DALLAS,  
TEXAS...  
MISCELLANEOUS, INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re Dallas telephone calls to Supervisor RICHARD  
D. ROGGE, 3/25/64 and to Supervisor GEORGE SCATTERDAY,  
3/26/64 concerning a request from the President's  
Commission representatives in Dallas for interview of  
JOHN MARTIN, JR., who had allegedly stated positively that  
the shots had come from the Texas School Book Depository  
Building.

Enclosed herewith are three copies of a FD-302  
reflecting interview with JOHN MARTIN, JR. on 3/31/64.  
Two copies of the enclosed FD-302 were furnished to USA  
H. BAREFOOT SANDERS for Mr. HOWARD WILLENS of the President's  
Commission at 1:30 PM on 4/2/64.

Also enclosed are five copies of another FD-302  
reflecting interview with JOHN MARTIN, JR., on 3/31/64,  
wherein he relates that he is a member of a corporation  
called Dallas Cinema Associates Corporation at Dallas,  
Texas, which corporation has compiled a film covering the  
Presidential Motorcade from the time President KENNEDY  
arrived at Dallas until it turned west off Houston Street  
onto Elm Street at Dallas, Texas.

Mr. MARTIN advises that his film is the only  
film that depicts the immediate area of the Texas School  
Book Depository Building, which film has already been reviewed

3-Bureau (Enc. 8)  
2-Dallas

RPG/cms  
(5)

17 APR 8 1964

62-109060-2858

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_ Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_  
Special Agent in Charge

REC'D COPY AND COPY OF ENCL FILED IN 100-10461-1

DL: 100-10461

UACB, the individuals mentioned as being members of the above referred to corporation will not be interviewed.

The results reflected in the FD-302s enclosed herewith will be included in the next Dallas report submitted under the OSWALD caption.

1

Date 4/2/64

JOHN MARTIN, JR., Superintendent of Safety, Room 517, United States Post Office Terminal Annex, 207 South Houston Street, telephone number RI 9-3181, advised he resides at 9846 Shoreview Road, Dallas, Texas, and has telephone number DI 8-3546. MARTIN said he was born September 21, 1905 at Two Harbors, Minnesota.

MARTIN stated that following the assassination of JOHN F. KENNEDY on November 22, 1963, WYMAN PARR, 4448 South Marsalis, conceived the idea of contacting others like himself who had taken movies of the Presidential Motorcade. He stated PARR got in touch with RUDY BRENK, 4404 Ivy Street, Dallas, Texas and BRYANT BOREN, 605 West Vista Drive, Garland, Texas. MARTIN stated these three individuals contacted the other individuals which will be listed hereinafter and were able to compose a film about 180 to 200 feet in length which covered the Presidential Motorcade from the time the President arrived at Dallas, Texas, until the Presidential Motorcade turned west off of Houston Street onto Elm Street. MARTIN said the 25 feet of film he took was included in this movie and added that his film was the only film taken in the immediate area of the Texas School Book Depository Building. He stated the film he took does not show the assassination of President KENNEDY or any view of the Texas School Book Depository Building above the second floor. The other individuals listed hereinafter took movies of the Presidential Motorcade at various points along the parade route. MARTIN stated on March 18, 1964, the below listed individuals formed the Dallas Cinema Associates Corporation and it has the address of Post Office Box 15521, Dallas, Texas.

MARTIN stated he believes this film is presently in the custody of RUDY BRENK, President of the Dallas Cinema Associates Corporation. He stated the present plans are to have this film reproduced by Technicolor and stated he believes Technicolor is located in Rochester, New York. MARTIN stated it is also planned that Sanger-Harris Department Store, Dallas, Texas, is going to have exclusive rights for a period of three months to sell this film. He stated he did not know when the sale of the film would commence.

COPIES DESTROYED

44 DEC 20 1972

on 3/31/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461  
by Special Agent EUGENE F. PETRAKIS & A. RAYMOND Date dictated 4/1/64  
SWITZER/oms

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE 62 109060-2858

DL 100-10461

MARTIN advised that the following are members of the Dallas Cinema Associates Corporation and each will share equally in any profit made on the sale of the film:

RUDY BRENK, President, 4404 Ivy Street  
Dallas, Texas, telephone BR 9-7148.

BRYANT BOREN, Vice President, 605 West Vista Drive,  
Garland, Texas, telephone BR 8-2397. MARTIN said  
BOREN is employed as manager of the Sanger-Harris  
Camera Shop.

~~Mrs. FRANCES HAYS~~, Secretary, 913 Forest Ridge Drive,  
Garland, Texas, telephone BR 6-0140. MARTIN said  
her husband took the movies but is not active  
in the corporation.

WYMAN PARR, 4448 South Marsalis, Dallas, Texas,  
home telephone FR 6-5918; business telephone  
FR 4-6465.

~~GEORGE SHAWVER~~, 4926 Frio Drive, Dallas, Texas,  
telephone FR 4-1119. He is employed by Greyhound Bus  
Company, according to MARTIN.

~~DICK ALLEN~~, 4222 Summit Ridge Street, Dallas, Texas  
Telephone FR 4-3053. MARTIN said ALLEN is employed  
by Hine Pontiac, Dallas, Texas.

~~Mrs. HAZEL GOOCH~~, 208 West Louisiana Street,  
Dallas, Texas, telephone unknown

~~Mr. JULE SPEIGEL~~, 2723 Crestridge Drive,  
Dallas, Texas, telephone BR 9-2289.

JOHN MARTIN, JR., 9846 Shoreview Road, Dallas, Texas  
Telephone DI 8-3546.

~~GEORGE KINCAID~~, Kincaid Photo Service, RI 1-3271.  
MARTIN advised KINCAID is not a member of the  
corporation as yet, but did take some movies of  
the motorcade.

~~ALLEN RHODES~~, 4640 Cole Avenue, Dallas, Texas  
Employed Sanger-Harris Camera Shop at Lamar and  
Main Street, Dallas, Texas. MARTIN stated he  
took 35 mm stills and the stills were incorporated  
into the movie.

~~ALBERT BUNELL~~, 1314 English Street, Irving,  
Texas, Office telephone FL 2-4861. MARTIN said  
he is employed at Love Field.

~~JOB BROWN~~, 7008 Hovenkamp Street, Fort Worth,  
Texas, can be reached at: AN 2-4544.

~~C. W. GRAY~~, 11627 Fernald Street, Dallas, Texas,  
DA 7-2972.

~~KARL MESTER~~, 232 Alta Drive, Garland, Texas,  
telephone BR 8-6918.

~~Dr. HOWARD SKIGLER~~, 6936 Lake Shore, Dallas, Texas,  
telephone DA 7-3649.

~~IRVING GEWERTZ~~, 6422 Walnut Hill Lane, Dallas,  
Texas, telephone EM 1-7785.

~~CHARLES MENTENSANA~~, 5103 Vickery Street, Dallas,  
Texas, telephone TA 3-0006 or TA 4-0803.

~~LARRY THOMAS~~, Route 1, Box 1820, Grand Prairie, Texas.

6/8/6

(3)



1

Date 4/2/64

JOHN MARTIN, JR., Superintendent of Safety, Room 517, United States Post Office Terminal Annex, 207 South Houston Street, telephone number RI 9-3181, advised he resides at 9846 Shoreview Road, Dallas, Texas, and has telephone number DI 8-3546. MARTIN said he was born September 21, 1905 at Two Harbors, Minnesota.

MARTIN advised that on November 22, 1963, he knew the route of the Presidential Motorcade and had brought his 8 mm. DeJur Movie camera with him for the purpose of taking pictures of the Presidential Motorcade.

At approximately 12:10 PM on November 22, 1963, MARTIN said he left his office at the U. S. Post Office Terminal Annex and took up a position on the west side of Houston Street, a few feet north of Main Street. At approximately 12:30 PM, MARTIN said the car bearing President JOHN F. KENNEDY came into his view and he took pictures of the President as his car turned north on Houston Street from Main Street. After getting movie shots from this position, MARTIN said he ran north on Houston Street and stopped at the north end of the reflection pool which lies west of and is adjacent to Houston Street. He said this is about 135' south of the Texas School Book Depository Building. MARTIN said he took some movie shots of the President as he passed by on Elm Street. A few seconds after the President had passed and was departing from his view, he heard a loud report and first thought that it was a firecracker and a few seconds later heard two more reports and then knew it was rifle fire and that someone was apparently shooting at President Kennedy. MARTIN stated that the shots sounded to him like they came from the Texas School Book Depository Building and said he looked toward where he thought the shots came from, namely the Texas School Book Depository Building, but did not see anyone that aroused his suspicion.

Following the shooting, MARTIN stated the whole area was in a state of chaos with many people running in the direction of the President's car. He said he also ran in the direction of the President's car thinking that perhaps the person who fired the shots had left the building and was being pursued by the police. MARTIN advised when he realized this was not so, he stopped and talked to a man who

---

COPIES DESTROYED

on 4 4 3/31/64 at Dallas, Texas (4) File # DL 100-10461  
by Special Agent EUGENE F. PETRAKIS & A. RAYMOND  
SWITZER/cms Date dictated 4/1/64

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE

DL 100-10461

he presumes was a Secret Service agent and told him the shots had come from the Texas School Book Depository Building. MARTIN said he then ran back toward the Texas School Book Depository Building and when he came to the front of the building, he told a United Press International Photographer and a police officer that the shots had come from the Texas School Book Depository Building and that the building should be surrounded. MARTIN stated he remained by the Texas School Book Depository Building for about ten minutes and returned to the U. S. Post Office Terminal Annex and telephoned his wife.

MARTIN advised that he returned to the area of the Texas School Book Depository Building at about 12:50 PM and took more movies of the scene. He stated it was at about this time that he was standing about 50' north of Commerce Street on the west side of Houston when he saw a cab believed to be a black and white Checker Cab, traveling south on Houston Street. He stated he did not know where the cab came from but the cab was carrying one male passenger. MARTIN described the individual as being a white male in his early 20s, bareheaded, and was wearing a dark shirt which appeared to have vertical broken pin stripes. He stated he thought it was unusual for a man dressed this way, to be in a cab in that area at that time, and the thought raced through his mind that "wouldn't it be funny if he were the assassin". MARTIN stated this man looked straight at him and he believes from pictures that he saw subsequently in the newspapers and on television, that this male was LEE HARVEY OSWALD. MARTIN advised that he had never met LEE HARVEY OSWALD and based his possible identification of OSWALD by reference to the above mentioned pictures.

MARTIN advised that he left the area of the Texas School Book Depository Building about 3:20 PM and drove home making one stop en route, arriving there at about 4:40 PM on November 22, 1963.

MARTIN advised that when he got home his son informed him that Life Magazine had been telephoning for him, and left a telephone number and instructions on how they could be reached. He stated he contacted a representative of Life Magazine and his attorney, and agreed to let Life Magazine

3

DL 100-10461

have his film he had taken of the Presidential Motorcade because he felt this film could be a matter of national interest. MARTIN said Life Magazine, to his knowledge, never used the film and returned it to him. MARTIN said he had a duplicate copy of the film made and he had taken 25 feet of film.

4-6-64

AIRTEL

REC-11

62-109060-2858

64  
117  
22

*[Handwritten signature]*

REC'D-READING ROOM  
FBI

APR 6 4 27 PM '64

TO: SAC, Dallas (100-10461)  
FROM: Director, FBI (100-82555)  
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA.  
IS - R. - CUBA

ReDLairtel 4-2-64 captioned, "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, 11-22-63, Dallas Texas, Miscellaneous, Information Concerning" relating to the interview of John Martin, Jr., Superintendent of Safety, U. S. Post Office, Dallas, Texas.

With regard to the individuals referred to by Martin, reportedly members of the "Dallas Cinema Associates Corporation," it is essential that these individuals, if not already interviewed, be interviewed, particularly if they have any knowledge whatsoever regarding the assassination of President Kennedy. It is pointed out any of these individuals who allegedly took photographs of the Presidential motorcade would appear to be logical individuals for interview. The results of these interviews should be incorporated with the interviews of Martin in the next report submitted by you under the Oswald caption.

You should also make efforts to review the film allegedly being produced by this corporation to determine if it has any pertinence to the inquiry being conducted by the President's Commission. If so, appropriate copy should be obtained and submitted to the Bureau for review and possible dissemination to the Commission.

- 1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan
- 1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. I. W. Conrad
- 1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

Tolson  
Belmont  
Mohr  
Casper  
Callahan  
Conrad  
DeLoach  
Evans  
Malone  
Rosen  
Sullivan  
Tavel  
Trotter  
Tele. Room  
Holloman

RDR/mad  
(8) 18

(SEE PAGE TWO FOR NOTE)

MAILED 4  
APR - 6 1964  
COMM-FBI

79 APR 13 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

15  
B - ADD - 9-21-64

**NOTE:**

On 3-25-64, ASAC Kyle Clark of Dallas advised he received a request from a member of President's Commission staff then operating in Dallas, to interview Martin, who allegedly had information concerning assassination. Martin alleged he had never been interviewed. Dallas was given authority to interview Martin and to furnish a copy of the results to the Commission staff in Dallas.

Martin had been previously contacted on 12-3-63 by our Dallas Office, and at that time furnished no information of value. Martin during current interview on 3-31-64 stated he and group of others formed a corporation to produce and sell a movie, significant portions of which, taken by various members of corporation on 11-22-63. This appears to be a business venture capitalizing on fortuitous location of these individuals on fateful day. Since these individuals reported to have taken photographs of President's motorcade, it is felt they should be interviewed and to review film taken by them. The results of Martin's, other interviews, and related investigation will be reported by Dallas and disseminated to the Commission.

FBI

Date: 4/22/64

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL

AIRMAIL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO DIRECTOR FBI (62-109060)  
FROM SAC DALLAS (100-10431)  
SUBJECT ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,  
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS;  
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re Bureau airtel to Dallas 4/9/64.

Enclosed are ten copies of a letterhead memorandum  
furnishing information originally requested in Bureau airtel to  
Dallas 2/24/64 which enclosed President's Commission letter dated  
2/21/64.

For information of Bureau, descriptive data regarding  
Exhibit D 161 in re Bureau airtel has been changed to read "Invoice  
No. 8934, Century Arms, Inc." This change is based on the exhibit  
itself and information recorded page 13, report SA DENNIS W.  
SHANAHAN, Chicago, dated 3/20/64, captioned LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka,  
IS - R - CUBA.

In addition, the date appearing in Exhibit D 165 has  
been changed to "2/7/63."

The date each exhibit was obtained, if known, is  
included in the letterhead memorandum.

3 - Bureau (Enc. 10)  
2 - Dallas

PEW:vm  
(5)

ENCLOSURE

162-109060-

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_  
Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_

ORIGINAL FILED IN

It is to be noted the documents referred to in the enclosed letterhead memorandum revealed two separate and distinct rifles are involved. The 6.5 M/M Mannlicher Carcano Italian rifle, Serial No. C2766 (C10), was imported from Italy and stored along with other rifles in a bonded warehouse of Harborside Terminal Company, Incorporated, Jersey City, New Jersey, on 10/26/60 and no part of the shipment removed until 3/29/62. The 6.5 Italian carbine rifle, Serial No. 2766, shipped from Century Arms, Inc., St. Albans, Vermont, to Aldens of Chicago, on 7/5/62, was exported from Canada 7/1/62 and received by Aldens 7/12/62.

In view of this information, no further investigation is being conducted or requested UACB.

Bureau is in possession of all photographs to be furnished the President's Commission in connection with the enclosed letterhead memorandum other than it is noted photographs of exhibits D 17, D 13, D 19, D 77, and J 1 were previously furnished the President's Commission.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

Dallas, Texas  
April 22, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

The following is submitted pursuant to a request of the President's Commission to obtain the originals or photographic copies of all documents relating to K 1 (C 10) as well as a 6.5 Italian carbine rifle bearing Serial Number 2766 which was included in a shipment of 6.5 Italian carbine rifles made on July 5, 1962, from Century Arms, Incorporated, of St. Albans, Vermont, to Aldens of Chicago, Illinois:

RE: 6.5 M/M Mannlicher Carcano  
Italian Military Rifle,  
Model 91/38, Serial Number C2766  
(Exhibit C 14, also identified as K 1)

Mr. Louis Feldsott, President, Crescent Firearms, Incorporated, 2 West 37th Street, New York, New York, advised his company was organized to handle importation of foreign surplus rifles, especially those of an Italian origin, and the purchases of these rifles were made by him personally in Italy from the Italian Ministry of Defense.

The guns purchased were packed by a Crescent company agent in Italy in the presence of Italian authorities and at that time the serial number for each rifle was checked. The rifles were packed in cartons of ten each and a Crescent company shipping slip bearing the serial number for each rifle was attached to the outside of each rifle carton. Other copies of the shipping slip bearing the rifle serial numbers were forwarded to the Crescent company in New York City. Adam Consolidated Industries, 404 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York, was the importer of the rifles and stored them in a bonded warehouse upon their arrival in the United States. The rifles were subsequently cleared by Freedman and Slater Company, New York, New York, who are customs brokers.



**LEE HARVEY OSWALD**

Since the rifles were used and in need of repair, they were subsequently trucked by Mr. Fred Rupp under Crescent company instructions to Perkasio, Pennsylvania, where Rupp serviced the rifles and shipped them to purchasers as directed by the Crescent company.

Office Copy of Ten Shipping  
Slips Reflecting Carton Numbers  
(Exhibit D 173)

Office copy, Crescent Firearms, Incorporated, shipping slip No. 3620 pertaining to carton No. 3376, lists a rifle having Serial Number C2766 as the third gun in the carton. This list was prepared at the time the rifles were packed in Italy.

Bill of Lading Number 18 for  
Motor Ship Elettra Fassio  
(Exhibit D 174)

This Bill of Lading, dated September 29, 1960, pertains to a shipment of 520 cartons of obsolete rifles to Adam Consolidated Industries, Incorporated, 404 8th Avenue, New York 18, New York, by S.N.T. Fratelli Gondrand. The rifles are further described as "No. 1700 Mod. 38 Cal. 6.5" and "No. 3500 Mod. 91 Cal. 6.5." The port of loading is indicated as Genoa and the port of discharge is New York. This Bill of Lading contains cartons "3305/3436" among the cartons listed.

Copy of Inventory List Reflecting  
Carton Numbers Attached to Above  
Bill of Lading Number 18  
(Exhibit D 175)

This inventory list indicates carton No. 3376 contains ten serial numbers including "C2766."

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Copy of Notice Dated October 10,  
1960, with Estimated Date of  
Arrival of Shipment from Genoa  
to Adam Consolidated Industries,  
Incorporated  
(Exhibit D 177)

This notice is on the letterhead of Norton, Lilly and Company, Incorporated, 26 Beaver Street, New York 4, New York, and advised a shipment of 520 cartons of obsolete rifles shipped on Bill of Lading Genoa No. 18 via Elettra Fassio was due about "10-15."

Copy of Warehouse Entry Form  
from Freedman and Slater,  
Incorporated, No. 52737, dated  
October 24, 1960  
(Exhibit D 176)

This exhibit on Customs Form 7502 Treasury Department pertains to a shipment of 520 cartons of rifles exported from Italy September 29, 1960, at Genoa on Bill of Lading No. 18 via Elettra Fassio. The importer of record is Adam Consolidated Industries, Incorporated, 404 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y., and the warehouse is "Harborside Terminal Warehouse." Included are cartons numbered "3305/3436" with the date imported given as "10-17-60."

Copy of a Bill of Lading  
Dated October 25, 1960, from  
Adam Consolidated Industries,  
Incorporated  
(Exhibit D 178)

This memorandum pertains to 520 cartons of rifles consigned to Harborside Terminal Company, Incorporated, 34 Exchange Place, Jersey City, New Jersey, via Waterfront Transfer Company, Custom House License No. 290, "in bond cargo." The cartons listed include "3305/3436" and the memorandum makes reference to Bill of Lading No. 18 Genoa dated September 29, 1960.

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Exhibits D 189 through D 190 were furnished by Louis Feldeott, President, Crescent Firearms, Incorporated, 2 West 37th Street, New York City, on March 13, 1964.

Warehouse Receipt Dated November 9,  
1960, of Harborside Terminal Company  
(Exhibit D 189)

The billing copy of this receipt referring to Lot No. 91594 pertains to 520 cartons of rifles "38 E 91 I 6.5 Calibre" with charges for storage to Adams Consolidated from October 26, 1960. Also shown on this instrument are five deliveries to "Rupp" with dates and delivery order numbers. The warehouse receipt indicates a balance of 86 cartons remained as of May, 1963.

Five Delivery Orders Numbered  
89138, 14473, 03408, A01640, and  
A00642  
(Exhibit D 190)

The above delivery orders of Harborside Terminal Company, Incorporated, Jersey City, New Jersey, show Fred Rupp signed for deliveries against the account of Adams Consolidated, 404 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York, on August 29, 1962; October 4, 1962; October 16, 1962; October 24, 1962; and October 31, 1962. Only delivery order No. 89138 listed specific cartons of rifles obtained by Rupp.

Exhibits D 189 and D 190 were furnished by Frederick Peterson, President, Harborside Terminal Company, Incorporated, Exchange Place, Jersey City, New Jersey, on March 9, 1964.

Copy of Sales Invoice No. 03408  
from Adams Consolidated, 404 Fifth  
Avenue, Dated October 16, 1962  
(Exhibit D 179)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

This invoice appears to be identical to delivery order No. 03403 listed under Exhibit D 179 other than it does not bear the notation "70 10-16-62 J. M. Krasnolutsky" and the initial "L" in the upper right corner. This instrument reflects the sale of 70 cartons of rifles "38 E 91 I 6.5 Calibre" to Fred Rupp "Via: Rupp." The signature "Fred Rupp" appears at the bottom as the person receiving the merchandise.

Exhibit D 179 was furnished by Louis Feldsott, President, Crescent Firearms, Incorporated, New York City, on March 13, 1964.

Klein's Purchase Order for  
One Hundred Rifles Effective  
January 15, 1962  
(Exhibit D 163)

On April 15, 1964, William J. Waldman, Vice President, Klein's Sporting Goods, Incorporated, 4540 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois, furnished the following information regarding the above purchase order which was directed to Crescent Firearms, 2 West 37th Street, New York, New York: This purchase order is the bottom page of a multipage document containing data from various purchases, and in this case, all relating to Italian Mannlicher-Carcano rifles. The center of the page contains a series of vertical columns each bearing the designation "A/R." Mr. WALDMAN noted that on an unused purchase order blank, in addition to a bottom page similar to this exhibit, there would be other pages with their leading edges extending to the vertical lines of each of the "A/R" columns. Each subsequent page in the purchase order blank would be narrower in width than the succeeding page and as a result would make reference only to one specific vertical column and the data contained thereon.

Mr. Waldman advised the "Effective 1/15/62" appearing on the above exhibit is correct and the date is utilized for administrative purposes only by his firm and indicates when the Purchase order was first initiated. This date does not indicate in any way the date the order was placed, shipped, billed, or invoiced.

**LEX HARVEY OSWALD**

This particular purchase order is only concerned with the column headed by Order No. 1243 dated January 24, 1963, and the vertical line drawn through the column makes reference only to a shipment of 100 of the described rifles which he commented is the shipment containing rifle bearing Serial Number C2766. The figures "200 and 400" in adjoining columns have no reference to the shipment of 100 rifles which contained the rifle having Serial Number C2766. Mr. Waldman advised this purchase order as shown makes reference only to an order and subsequent shipment of 100 Italian Mannlicher-Carcano rifles, Klein's Catalog No. C20-T749. The bottom of the purchase order indicates the shipment of 100 rifles consisting of ten packages was received February 21, 1963, via Lifschultz Freight under Bill of Lading No. 3041342 which weighed 750 pounds. He also noted this form under the columns "Accounting Department" and "Extension" bears Klein's Extension No. 85000 which indicates the receipt of the one hundred rifles was recorded for accounting purposes on February 22, 1963.

Exhibit D 153 was furnished by Mr. Waldman on March 12, 1964.

Original Sales Order, Crescent Firearms,  
Incorporated, No. 3178, Dated  
February 7, 1963  
(Exhibit D 172)

This instrument shows a sale to Klein's Sporting Goods, Incorporated, 4540 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois, on Customer's No. 1243 consisting of "100 ea. T-38 6.5 It. Rifles" at \$8.50 each. This sales order shows ten cases were shipped February 12, 1963, via Lifschultz and that one of the cases bore number "3376."

Exhibit D 172 was furnished by Louis Feldsott, President, Crescent Firearms, Incorporated, New York City, on March 13, 1964.

LFE HARVEY OSWALD

Page from Record Book of  
Mr. Fred W. Rupp Indicating  
Shipment on February 12, 1963  
(Exhibit D 151)

Fred W. Rupp, Rural Free Delivery Two, Mink Road, Perkasia, Pennsylvania, advised he has a subcontract with Crescent Firearms, Incorporated, New York City, to clean various types of Italian-made rifles and he periodically obtained these guns from Harborside Warehouse Terminal, Jersey City, New Jersey. He said his records do not show the serial number of any individual gun handled by him. The only record he has is the carton number record of the cartons he ships from his place of business to various customers designated by Crescent Firearms, Incorporated, New York City. His shipping book reveals that on February 12, 1963, on Crescent Firearms, Incorporated, Order No. 3178, he turned over carton No. 3376 to North Penn Transfer Company, Lansdale, Pennsylvania, for shipment, however, his records do not reflect to whom the shipment was made because the Bill of Lading furnished to him by North Penn Transfer Company was sent to Crescent Firearms, Incorporated, New York City.

Exhibit D 151 was furnished by Mr. Fred W. Rupp, Perkasia, Pennsylvania.

Bill of Lading No. 3178  
Crescent Firearms, Incorporated  
(Exhibit D 171)

The memorandum copy signed by I. Moore as agent shows ten cartons or cases of guns or rifles weighing 750 pounds were consigned collect to Klein's Sporting Goods, 4540 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois. The name of the carrier is shown as "NPT" of Lansdale, Pennsylvania, and the route is indicated as Lifschultz Freight.

This exhibit was furnished by Louis Feldsott, President, Crescent Firearms, Incorporated, New York City, March 13, 1964.

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Photostat of United Bill  
of Lading No. 3178  
(Exhibit D 152)

This exhibit is the shipping order copy containing the same information as Exhibit D 171 with the exception that it indicates the shipment concerned was received at Ottsville, Pennsylvania, and has the stamped number 394857 in the upper middle of the page.

This exhibit was furnished by Arthur N. Anders, President and General Manager, North Penn Transfer, Incorporated, Route 63 at 202, Lansdale, Pennsylvania.

North Penn Transfer, Incorporated,  
Delivery Receipt for Shipping Order  
No. 3178  
(Exhibit D 153)

The above instrument bearing North Penn Transfer, Incorporated, "Pro. No. A394857", pertaining to ten cartons or cases of guns or rifles, weighing 750 pounds, shows the shipper as Crescent Firearms, Incorporated, Ottsville, Pennsylvania, Shippers No. 3178, and the consignee as Kelins Sporting Goods, 4540 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois, with the connecting carrier indicated as "LIFS FF." A receiving stamp indicates this shipment was received by Lifschultz Fast Freight, February 13, 1963.

This exhibit was obtained from Arthur N. Anders, President and General Manager, North Penn Transfer, Incorporated, Route 63 at 202, Lansdale, Pennsylvania.

Consignee's Memo Pro No.  
A394857 Dated February 12, 1963  
(Exhibit D 168)

This instrument was issued by North Penn Transfer, Incorporated, Lansdale, Pennsylvania, and indicates receipt by Lifschultz Fast Freight, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, February 13, 1963. This item also bears the stamped number "41342."

- LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Delivery Receipt No. 3-041342  
Dated February 13,  
(Exhibit D 169)

This instrument was issued by Lifschultz Fast Freight, 28 North Franklin Street, Chicago, Illinois, for a shipment of ten cartons or cases of guns or rifles weighing 750 pounds. The shipper is Crescent Firearms, Pottsville, Pennsylvania, and the consignee is Klein's Sporting Goods, 4540 West Madison, no city shown. This receipt bears the perforated number 48969 and was received at Klein's Sporting Goods, Incorporated, on February 21, 1963.

Cashier's Copy, Chicago  
Run Sheet, No. 48969, Dated  
February 21, 1963  
(Exhibit D 170)

The above run sheet of Lifschultz Fast Freight, driver Jones, No. 293, trailer No. 43, shows a delivery was made to Klein's Sporting Goods consisting of ten pieces weighing 750 pounds on Bill No. 041342.

Exhibits D 168 through D 170 were furnished by Merrill Brown, Lifschultz Fast Freight, Chicago, Illinois, November 25, 1963.

Invoice No. 3178,  
Crescent Firearms, Incorporated,  
Dated February 7, 1963  
(Exhibit D 165)

This invoice shows 100 "T38 6.5 It. rifles" were sold to Klein's Sporting Goods, Incorporated, Chicago, Illinois, on the basis of Order No. 1243 via North Penn Transfer - Lifschultz. The invoice bears the stamped date of "Feb 20 1963" and a vouchering stamp indicating the invoice was paid March 4, 1963.



LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Five Pages of "Customers  
Invoice" of Crescent  
Firearms, Incorporated  
(Exhibit D 164)

The above accompanied the shipment of rifles to Klein's Sporting Goods, Chicago, Illinois, on invoice No. 3178. There is one "Customers Invoice" for each carton shipped and on it is listed the serial number of each of the ten rifles contained in the carton. "Customers Invoice" No. 3620 which pertains to carton No. 3376 reveals rifle No. C2766 is listed as No. 3.

Exhibits D 164 and D 165 were furnished by William J. Waldman, Vice President, Klein's Sporting Goods, Incorporated, Chicago, Illinois, on March 12, 1964.

Photostat of List  
Prepared by Mitchell Scibor,  
Klein's Sporting Goods  
(Exhibit D 167)

This list is described as a copy of a record made by Scibor upon opening the gun cases on February 22, 1963. The notation "RR 1243" indicates the receiving report number which detailed the method of travel of the guns. The date "2-22-63" indicates when the gun cartons were opened. The bold-face numbers are control numbers assigned to each rifle with the serial number of each listed thereafter as it is taken from the carton and checked for accuracy. Control No. "836" shows a weapon having Serial Number C2766.

Exhibit D 167 was furnished by Mitchell Scibor, Klein's Sporting Goods, Chicago, Illinois, on November 23, 1963.

One Check and Attached  
Klein's Voucher No. 28966  
(Exhibit D 166)

**LEE HARVEY OSWALD**

Check No. 28966 of Klein's Sporting Goods, Incorporated, 4540 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois, dated March 1, 1963, in the amount of \$850 is payable to Crescent Firearms, Incorporated, 2 West 37th Street, New York, New York, and it is drawn on the First National Bank of Chicago, Illinois. The voucher bearing No. 28966 bears the date "2-7" and refers to payment of invoice No. 3178 in the amount of \$850.

Exhibit D 166 was furnished by William J. Waldman, Vice President, Klein's Sporting Goods, Incorporated, Chicago, Illinois, on March 12, 1964.

Photograph of Roll of Microfilm  
from Klein's Sporting Goods, Incorporated,  
Chicago, Illinois, Which Contains Photo-  
graph of Envelope, Order Form, and Order Blank  
for Italian Carbine, Serial Number C2766  
(Exhibit D 77)

This roll of microfilm is further described as Filmfill No. 83, 269688-270596, General Files, and contains photographs of various business documents.

Exhibit D 77 was made available by William J. Waldman, Vice President, Klein's Sporting Goods, Incorporated, Chicago, Illinois, on November 23, 1963.

Photographs Made from Microfilm  
(Exhibit D 77) of Envelope, Order  
Form, and Order Blank from Klein's  
Pertaining to Italian Rifle, Serial  
Number C2766 (Exhibit J 1)

The envelope postmarked Dallas, Texas, March 12, 1963, is addressed to Klein's and bears the return address of A. Hidell, Post Office Box 2915, Dallas, Texas. The order form which accompanied the envelope is a small advertisement of Klein's. This item is an order

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

for item No. "C20-T750" and indicates the sum of \$19.95 is the purchase price. This order form was signed A. Hidell with the address of Post Office Box 2915, Dallas, Texas. Klein's Sporting Goods "Order Blank" bearing the machine date of March 13, 1963, on transaction No. 270502 reflects the purchase of one Italian carbine 6.5 W/4X Scope, Control Number VC 836, Serial Number C2766, at a cost of \$19.95. The item number is shown as C20-T750 which was shipped "PP" on March 20, 1963, to the purchaser who was listed as A. Hidell, Post Office Box 2915, Dallas, Texas. The total amount enclosed is shown as "21.45" "MO" which included \$1.50 for postage or handling charge.

According to William J. Waldman, Vice President, Klein's Sporting Goods, Incorporated, the money order received in payment of the above rifle was deposited at the First National Bank of Chicago on March 15, 1963, in company account No. 50-91144.

Exhibit J 1 was made available by Mr. Waldman on November 23, 1963.

United States Postal Money  
Order Payable to Klein's  
(Exhibit D 19)

Money Order No. 2202130462, in the amount of \$21.45, issued at Dallas, Texas, March 12, 1963, is payable to Klein's Sporting Goods and the purchaser is shown as A. Hidell, Post Office Box 2915, Dallas, Texas. This money order is endorsed in favor of The First National Bank of Chicago, Illinois, by Klein's Sporting Goods, Incorporated, Account No. 50-91144.

Exhibit D 19 was made available by Special Agent John H. Grimes, United States Secret Service, Washington, D. C., November 24, 1963.

Application for Post Office  
Boxes Signed by Oswald  
(Exhibit D 17)

**LEE HARVEY OSWALD**

The application dated October 9, 1962, signed Lee H. Oswald, directed to Postmaster W. B. Hudson, reveals box No. 2915 was opened October 9, 1962, and was closed on May 14, 1963. This item is also identified as Q 34.

Change of Address  
Order by Oswald  
(Exhibit D 18)

POD Form 3575 addressed to Postmaster, Dallas, Texas, signed Lee H. Oswald with the effective date of May 12, 1963, changed the address of Oswald from Post Office Box 2915, Dallas, Texas, to 4907 Magazine Street, New Orleans, Louisiana. This form bears the date stamp of "5-14-63." This exhibit is also further identified as K 18.

RE: 6.5 Italian Carbine Rifle,  
Serial Number 2766, Shipped From  
Century Arms, Incorporated, St. Albans,  
Vermont, to Aldens of Chicago, July 5, 1962

Empire Wholesale Sporting  
Goods, Limited, Invoice No. 1078  
(Exhibit 156)

The invoice of Empire Wholesale Sporting Goods, Limited, 360 Craig Street, West, Montreal, Quebec, dated June 29, 1962, reflects the sale of 700 used Italian rifles made in Italy to Century Arms, Incorporated, 54 Lake Street, St. Albans, Vermont. Also included in this invoice were 600 rifles of a different make.

Exhibit D 156 was furnished by James L. Ouimet, owner, Century Arms, Incorporated, St. Albans, Vermont, March 11, 1964.

Original List of Serial Numbers  
of 700 Carcano Italian Carbines  
Received by Century Arms, Incorporated,  
from Empire Wholesale Sporting Goods, Limited  
Montreal, Quebec, Canada. Serial  
Number 2766 Appears on Last Page of  
Numbers (Exhibit D 103)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

The above list accompanied Empire Wholesale Sporting Goods, Limited, invoice No. 1078. The top of the first page bears notations "Carcano" "Case #'s," and "Italian Carbines." It is noted on pages one through six there are 25 serial numbers listed to each case. On page seven there are listed 50 serial numbers to each case. In addition, the top of the last page bears a notation "Italian Carbine 46".

Exhibit D 103 was obtained from James L. Ouimet, owner, Century Arms, Incorporated, St. Albans, Vermont, November 23, 1963.

Photostat of Canadian  
National Railways Straight  
Bill of Lading Dated June 29, 1962  
(Exhibit D 180)

This document pertains to a shipment from Empire Wholesale Sporting Goods, Limited, Montreal Quebec, consigned to Century Arms, Incorporated, 54 Lake Street, St. Albans, Vermont. The shipment is described as 41 cases of used guns (1300) and "No further use except for ornamental purposes CLASSIFICATION No.: 73080."

Exhibit D 180 was furnished by William Sucher, owner, International Firearms Company, Limited, 1011 Bleury Street, Montreal, Canada.

In connection with efforts to obtain documentary exhibits from Empire Wholesale Sporting Goods, Limited, Montreal, Canada, it was learned the concern is not active. It is operated by a Mr. Itkovitch, a brother-in-law of William Sucher, owner of International Firearms Company, Limited, Montreal, and is reported as probably fully owned by the latter company.

William Sucher on March 12, 1964, advised he has bought hundreds of thousands of rifles overseas as Italian Government surplus and he does not maintain the serial numbers of these rifles. Many were collected from battlefields and places of improper storage and they were in very poor condition. They were usually bought by the

**LEE HARVEY OSWALD**

pound rather than units. Upon arrival in Canada, defective parts were removed and salable rifles were sometimes composed of parts of three or more weapons. Sucher advised the Mannlicher-Carcano rifle was manufactured in Italy from 1891 until 1941 however in the 1930's Mussolini ordered all arms factories to manufacture the Mannlicher-Carcano rifle. Since many concerns were manufacturing the same weapon, the same serial number appears on weapons manufactured by more than one concern. Some bear a letter prefix and some do not. Sucher stated at times he has prepared a listing of serial numbers of rifles in a given shipment for customs purposes and that listing was thereafter transmitted with the shipment. International Firearms Company, Limited, did not maintain a copy of the serial numbers of the rifles and no such listing is required by law.

Sucher located a record of documents listed as Exhibit D 156 which invoice was paid by Century Arms, Incorporated, on August 6, 1962, and Exhibit D 180. He advised there are no additional records of this shipment in the possession of his company and he is sure the serial numbers of the individual weapons involved were not recorded at the point of shipment as he is certain his purchase was on a per pound basis.

Photostat of Consumption  
Entry No. 77, Bureau of Customs  
(Exhibit D 158)

The above Treasury Department form dated July 6, 1962, shows the port of entry as St. Albans, Vermont, and the "Term Bond No." as "3." The importer of record is indicated as A. N. Deringer, Incorporated, St. Albans, Vermont, for account of Century Arms, Incorporated, St. Albans. The country of importation is Canada with the importing vessel or carrier shown as Central Vermont Railway, Incorporated. The date of "exportation" and "importation" is given as July 1, 1962. The shipment pertains to 700 used Italian rifles and 600 used English rifles.

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Photostat of Examination  
and Appraisal of Entry to 77  
(Exhibit D 159)

The above document dated July 6, 1962, which is to be attached to the invoice, reflects the merchandise was examined and released under immediate delivery permit No. 3 on July 3, 1962.

Exhibits D 158 and D 159 were furnished by Mark K. Gardner, United States Customs Agent in Charge, St. Albans, Vermont, March 11, 1964.

Century Arms, Incorporated,  
Order No. 8934, Dated June 29,  
1962, Reflecting Sale of 700 6.5  
Caliber Italian Carbines to  
Aldens, 5000 West Roosevelt Road,  
Chicago, Illinois  
(Exhibit D 102)

The above order refers to Aldens Order No. 82803 and bears a handwritten notation that it was shipped July 5, 1962.

Exhibit D 102 was furnished by James L. Ouimet, owner, Century Arms, Incorporated, St. Albans, Vermont, November 23, 1963.

Memorandum for Bill of  
Lading from H. P. Welch Company,  
Dated June 29, 1962  
(Exhibit D 157)

The above memorandum of H. P. Welch Company home office, 400 Somerville Avenue, Somerville, Massachusetts, relates to a shipment from Century Arms, Incorporated, St. Albans, Vermont, to Aldens, 5000 West Roosevelt Road, Department G 33, Chicago, Illinois, consisting of 25 cases containing 700 rifles. It also refers to Order No. 82803, Catalog No. 33-3541M.

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Exhibit D 157 was furnished by James L. Quimet, Century Arms, Incorporated, St. Albans, Vermont, March 11, 1964.

Photostat of H. P. Welch Company  
Shipping Order Dated June 29, 1962  
(Exhibit D 181)

This Shipping Order pertains to a shipment of 25 cases containing 700 rifles from Century Arms, Incorporated, St. Albans, Vermont, consigned to Aldens, Chicago, Illinois. It bears the stamped impression "E. Ward Truck No. 499 Jul 5 1962." Elmer Ward is the company driver who picked up this shipment at St. Albans on July 5, 1962, and took it to the company terminal at Burlington, Vermont. This order also bears the stamped number "3686."

Exhibit D 181 was made available by Albert C. Penney, Office Manager, H. P. Welch Company, 400 Somerville Avenue, Somerville, Massachusetts, March 17, 1964.

Duplicate of H. P. Welch  
Company Waybill No. B-3686  
Dated July 6, 1962  
(Exhibit D 160)

This waybill indicates a collect shipment from Century Arms, Incorporated, St. Albans, Vermont, to Aldens of Chicago, Illinois, consisting of 25 cases containing 700 rifles and refers to Order No. 82803.

Exhibit D 160 was furnished by Abe Shindel, Manager, H. P. Welch Company, Burlington, Vermont, March 11, 1964.

Yellow Duplicate Copy of  
H. P. Welch Company Waybill  
No. B-3686  
(Exhibit D 182)



LEE HARVEY OSWALD

This copy bearing No. "7" in upper right corner dated July 6, 1962, pertains to a shipment from Century Arms, Incorporated, St. Albans, Vermont, to Aldens, Chicago, Illinois, consisting of 25 cases containing 700 rifles under Order No. 82803.

The stamped notation "T-MCLEAN 7526" indicates the shipment was loaded on a McLean trailer and transported to Somerville, Massachusetts, the same date by a Welch Company driver where it laid over until Monday, July 9, 1962. On July 9, 1962, the shipment was unloaded from truck No. 7526 at the Somerville terminal of the Welch Company and reloaded on company truck No. 344739 operated by driver J. Dillon as noted by a stamped impression in the upper left corner of the waybill. The shipment was then transferred by Dillon on July 9, 1962, to Eastern Express Company terminal at 260 Western Avenue, Allston, Massachusetts, where it was again unloaded as the Eastern Express Company was to transport the shipment to the consignee at Chicago, Illinois. The signature "Conway" in the lower left corner indicates receipt of the shipment by Eastern Express Company.

Exhibit D 182 was obtained from Albert C. Penney, Office Manager, H. P. Welch Company, 400 Somerville Avenue, Somerville, Massachusetts, on March 17, 1964, who also furnished explanations for the entries.

Photostat of Customer's Copy  
of H. P. Welch Company Waybill  
No. B-3686  
(Exhibit D 183)

This copy of the waybill dated July 6, 1962, bears a penciled notation "191947."

James Mooney, Office Manager, Boston Terminal, Eastern Express Company, 260 Western Avenue, Allston, Massachusetts, on March 17, 1964, advised the number "191947" is the waybill number assigned by his company to this shipment. His company's manifest has been destroyed and he has no records to show the date of receipt by

**LEE HARVEY OSWALD**

his company or the date shipped to the consignee in Chicago. The shipment was signed for by Charles Conway, Dock Supervisor, when received by his company.

Exhibit D 183 was furnished by Mr. James Mooney on March 17, 1964.

Delivery Receipt from  
Eastern Express, Incorporated  
(Exhibit D 201)

This receipt, dated July 9, 1962, bearing "Pro. No." 191947, pertains to a shipment from Century Arms, Incorporated, St. Albans, Vermont, to Aldens, 5000 West Roosevelt Road, Department G 33, Chicago, Illinois, consisting of 25 cases containing 700 rifles on Order No. 82803. It also refers to "Welch B 3686 7/6." The receipt also bears a receiving stamp of Aldens, Incorporated, dated July 12, 1962.

Exhibit D 201 was furnished by James Damron, Assistant Terminal Manager, Eastern Express, Incorporated, 7526 State Road, Bedford Park, Illinois.

Invoice No. 8934,  
Century Arms, Incorporated  
(Exhibit D 161)

This invoice dated June 29, 1962, pertains to a shipment made to Aldens, 5000 West Roosevelt Road, Department G 33, Chicago, Illinois, their Order No. 82803, consisting of 700 6.5 Italian carbines. The invoice bears a block stamp showing the date received as July 9, 1962. Additional stamps indicate the invoice was received in the "Invoice Unit" and the "Accounting Dept." on July 13, 1962. The invoice also bears the handwritten numerals in the upper right corner of "14535."

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Aldens Checking Slip  
No. 293779  
(Exhibit D 162)

This document dated July 12, 1962, refers to a shipment having waybill No. 191947 received from Century Arms, Incorporated, via Eastern Express consisting of 25 packages. The catalog number is given as 33 B 3541 and the total received is "700." The bottom of the slip near items "received by" and "checked by" bears the date of July 12, 1962.

Exhibits D 161 and D 162 were furnished by Albert Lesko, Manager, Accounting Department, Aldens, Chicago, Illinois, March 5, 1964, who advised these two items are the only records still available at his company and the serial numbers of the rifles received are not available.

1 - Mr. Belmont  
1 - Mr. Rosen  
1 - Mr. Malley  
1 - Mr. Shroder  
1 - Mr. Rogge

62-109060 -  
April 30, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel  
The President's Commission  
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated February 21, 1964, and my letter dated March 27, 1964, relating to the 6.5 millimeter Mannlicher-Carcano Italian military rifle, serial number C2766, and to your request for this Bureau to obtain the originals or photographic copies of all documents relating to this rifle as well as an Italian carbine rifle, serial number 2766.

Enclosed for your assistance are two copies of a twenty-page self-explanatory communication from our Dallas, Texas, Office dated April 22, 1964. This communication describes in a systematic manner the documents obtained by this Bureau in accordance with your request. The documents relating to the rifle bearing the serial number C2766 are described first followed by data on the rifle bearing serial number 2766.

In addition, there are enclosed two photographic copies each of thirty-six documents relating to the above rifles arranged in the same sequence as described in the enclosed Dallas communication.

For your information, copies of exhibits D 17, D 18, D 19, D 77 and J 1 have been previously furnished to you and were consequently not duplicated for this particular request. The originals or copies of the

1 - SAC, Dallas (100-10461). (info)

105-82555

① 62-109060 (Assassination of Pres. Kennedy)

1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

1 - Mr. I.W. Conrad  
1 - Mr. W.C. Sullivan  
1 - Mr. R.E. Lenihan  
1 - Mr. J.C. Cadigan  
1 - Mr. R.A. Frazier

RDR:vhm  
(15)

AY 22 1964

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

enclosed documents obtained by this Bureau are being retained in our Laboratory under the indicated exhibit identification numbers.

This concludes inquiries by this Bureau pursuant to the requests set forth in your letter dated February 21, 1964.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosures (74)

**NOTE:**

Commission by relet in addition to the above request desired considerable technical data relating to the assassination rifle, C2766. This information was furnished the Commission by Bureau letter 3/27/64 at which time the Commission was apprised of the fact that the additional document request made by them was involved in nature requiring seven Bureau offices to conduct investigation including investigation in Canada. Sufficient information has been developed to show the carbine bearing serial number 2766 is dissimilar to the assassination rifle.

FBI

Date: 4/3/64

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL  
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)  
FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (89-75)(P)  
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN  
FITZGERALD KENNEDY  
11/22/63  
Dallas, Texas  
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

OO: Dallas

Re Dallas airtel to Bureau 3/17/64.

Re Detroit airtel to Dallas and Portland 4/1/64.

Enclosed to Bureau are five pages of photostats of material being mailed by EDWARD FRANK BRAY, 2606 Northeast Twelfth Street, Portland, Oregon. This material has been received by the Detroit, Michigan, Police Department, the Chief of Police, North Hollywood, California, and by the Chamber of Commerce, Burbank, California.

Re Los Angeles letter to Bureau 8/9/62, captioned EDWARD FRANK BRAY, information concerning, OO: Portland.

In view of fact Portland is OO in BRAY case, Portland should submit 25 copies of suitable insert in Assassination case.

- 3 - Bureau (Encl. 1)
- 2 - Dallas (89-43)
- 2 - Portland (89-21)
- 2 - Los Angeles  
(1 - 105-11927)

CCO:caf  
(9)

REC-18

ST-117

62-109060 - 2859

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-109060

Approved: WJG  
79 APR 14 1964  
Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_



*Apr 10*  
*Officer*  
*Chief of Police*  
*Detroit, Mich.*

THE ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT OF THESE UNITED STATES

STUDY THE ENCLOSED COPY OF MY LETTER TO THE FORMER SECRETARY OF NAVY, GOV. JOHN CONNALLY OF TEXAS. THIS LETTER WAS MAILED TO THE GOV. OVER 3 MONTHS PRIOR TO THE DALLAS TRAGEDY. IN THIS LETTER I NAME:

THE ASSASSIN.....A DISGRUNTLED EXSERVICEMAN  
THE WEAPON.....A HIGH POWERED RIFLE  
THE METHOD.....A SNIPERS BULLET AS YOU RIDE IN AN OPEN CAR  
THE LOCATION.....A PARADE IN DALLAS, TEXAS.

THE BENDIX CORP. OF N. HOLLYWOOD, CALIF. USED FALSE PRESSURE/DEPTH TESTS ON EQUIPMENT BUILT FOR SUBMARINES OF THE THRESHER CLASS. THE PRESIDENT WAS ASSASSINATED. LEE OSWALD MET A SIMILAR FATE. THE 129 CREW MEMBERS OF THE ILL FATED SUBMARINE THRESHER MET A HORRIBLE DEATH. THERE IS A CONNECTION LINK BETWEEN ALL OF THESE TRAGEDIES!

THE NAVAL MARK 46 PROJECT AND THE BENDIX CORP. WILL NOT

Americans For National Security  
300 Independence Ave  
Washington, D. C.

March 23, 1964

Gentlemen:

1st Aug. I informed Naval Intelligence that a group known as, "THE JUSTICE FOR THE CREW OF THE SUBMARINE THRESHER." planned to commit 3 acts of violence. 1. Assassination Secretary of Navy, Fred Korth. 2. Assassinate the former Sec. of Navy, Gov. John Connally. 3. This group was building a NITRO CRADLE which they would use to BLOW TO BITS A BENDIX CORPORATION PLANT.

The Justice for the Crew of The THRESHER is a group DEDICATED to what they think is the only way justice can be served. I VIGOROUSLY DISAGREE WITH THIS METHOD OF SECURING JUSTICE. I have been told that NITRO CRADLES FOR SEVERAL BENDIX PLANTS ARE NOW PREPARED. They have a BENDIX BADGE, WITH PROPER SECURITY BUTTONS, (A GREEN ONE AND A BLACK ONE) which allows them to gain entrance to any BENDIX PLANT, even draw CLASSIFIED NAVY DOCUMENTS AND PRINTS THAT ARE IN BENDIX FILES.

This badge is of the same construction as my BENDIX BADGE. Mine was issued to me by Bendix AFTER THEY STUDIED MY LIFE TIME DOZIER AS PREPARED BY THE FBI. I was also issued SECURITY CARDS to the NAVAL BASE AT LONG BEACH, CAL. AND THE NAVY TORPEDO TEST STATION, KEYPORT, WASH. LATER I WAS ISSUED PAPERS FOR A NAVAL BASE WHICH STATE, "TOP LEVEL SECRET SECURITY CLEARANCE." Two and a half years later I was still an employee of the Bendix Corp. The Bendix Corp. filed this report with the CALIF. IAC, case, L66I 229-664. "FROM THE RECORDS WHICH YOU HAVE FURNISHED ME ON EDWARD F. BRAY WHICH I HAVE STUDIED...ALONG WITH PAPERS SIGNED BY PERSONNEL OF THE U. S. NAVY OBTAINED BY YOU.....EDWARD F. BRAY IS INSANE, HAS BEEN FOR THE PAST TEN OR 12 YEARS AND THESE PAPERS SHOWN SIGNED, JOHN JACOBS, MD. 5300 BALBOA BLVD. ENCINO, CALIF.

to the present date, the Bendix Corp. has not requested that I return any of these security passes, my BENDIX BADGE and other papers which were still valid after they received JACOBS REPORT. One of these passes is to a RESTRICTED NAVAL BASE, where the NAVY'S WEAPONS ARE TESTED. THIS PASS READS, "ENTRANCE THROUGH ANY GATE, TO ALL RESTRICTED AREAS, 7 DAYS A WEEK, 24 HOURS A DAY." My Bendix Badge can be used to gain entrance to any BENDIX PLANT, EVEN DRAW CLASSIFIED NAVAL DOCUMENTS WHICH ARE IN THE FILES AT BENDIX PLANTS, up to the time when BENDIX ISSUES TO ALL THEIR EMPLOYEES NEW TYPE OF BADES, DIFFERENT IN DESIGN AND COLOR. My BENDIX BADGE DOES NOT HAVE ANY EXPIRATION DATE. IT IS POSSIBLE THAT BENDIX HAS NOW CHANGED ALL OF THEIR EMPLOYEES BADGES, I HAVE NO INFORMATION ON THIS. IF THIS HAS NOT BEEN DONE, IT SHOULD BE DONE AT ONCE.

There is an utter lack of SECURITY AT BENDIX. I REQUEST THAT YOU OBTAIN A COPY OF THE FOLLOWING LETTER. JAN. 9, 1962.....MISSING CLASSIFIED DOCUMENT..COPY #4 OF TP MK48 SEA PLAN #235.....SIGNED ( J. W. JERGENS. DEPT. HEAD, BENDIX SECURITY. Also obtain a copy of "THE FRANKLIN LETTER". And a letter signed by Geo. Pollak, NAVY NOTS and H.C. Maynard Capt, USN. COMMANDING OFFICER OF...THIS letter tells how a person without clearance of any kind toured this restricted military base, even gained entrance to the "VITAL RESTRICTED AREAS." What I have stated in this letter is in no way a THREAT to anyone. I do not believe in VIOLENCE and I DON'T WANT TO SEE EMPLOYEES OF BENDIX BLOW TO BITS. COPIES TO CHIEF OF POLICE, LA, HOLLYWOOD, N.H. BURBANK, CALIF. AND DETROIT, MICH.

cc to  
Melvin Belli

Respectfully,

*Edward F. Bray*

Edward F. BRAY  
LD. PH. 503 282 2938



STATEMENT BY EDWARD F. BRAY AS GIVING TO THE DALLAS NEWS.

On August 12, 1963 I wrote a letter to Governor John Connally of Texas. I quote from this letter, "A plot is under way to assassinate you. As former Secretary of the Navy you are aware of the Submarine Thresher disaster and how the Bendix Corp. used Fraudulent PRESSURE/DEPTH curves on equipment designed and built by Bendix .....SIR, I BEG OF YOU, if you do visit Dallas and ride in an open car, PLEASE DO NOT allow any of your loved ones to ride .....with you.

A copy of this letter was witnessed by (V.W.) on August 12, 1963 before a NOTARY PUBLIC. It was mailed via regular mail at 6pm the same day.

From remarks made to me by Naval Intelligence and the FBI, both prior to and after the Dallas tragedy, I feel sure that the letter was recieved in Gov. Connally's office during the week ending AUGUST 17, 1963.

As Field Engineer in charge of the Navy MK46 Sea Acceptance tests I was cleared by NAVY, FBI and the BENDIX CORPORATION for top LEVEL SECRET CLEARANCE. Prior to writing the letter to Gov. Connally I well knew that Government Officials would be notified of the receipt of this letter and that it would be kept on file.

After the Submarine Thresher tragedy I was contacted numerous times by members of various "ism" groups. Government Officials are aware of these contacts and I have co-operated with Government Officials by telling them of these contacts.

I am not now, and at no time in my life have I ever been a member of any "ism" group or any form of "Hate" group.

The Dallas News may use this statement in any way to further the cause of justice.

*Edward F. Bray*  
Edward F. Bray

-----  
The American people have been BETRAYED. In one of the many letters written by Admiral Hines, USN, he states, "the correspondence in this case has been voluminous." I have many, many letters written by NAVY OFFICIALS and OTHERS, still this fact remains:

I HAVE AUTHENTIC NAVY/BENDIX DOCUMENTS AND OTHER PROOF THAT THE BENDIX CORPORATION OBTAINED BY FRAUDULENT METHODS MANY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS OF THE AMERICAN TAXPAYERS MONEY. ADMIRAL HINES, USN, DEPUTY CHIEF, NAVAL WEAPONS BUREAU AND OTHER NAVAL OFFICIALS HAVE BEEN MADE AWARE OF THIS FRAUD. I QUOTE FROM A LETTER TO THE SECRETARY, (CERTIFIED MAIL # II4906 " Request that the Sec. name an Engineer of his choice, Admiral Hines to name an NAVAL eng. and its ok by me if Bendix entire Eng. staff is present, I will prove to all present that the entire data reduction charts are false....prepared by BENDIX ENGS. for one purpose only TO DEFRAUD THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT."

My McCormick  
Dallas, Texas

2406 N. E. 12th  
Portland, Oregon  
Feb. 12, 1964

Dear Mr. McCormick:

Thank you very much for your letter....Enclosed is a signed statement regarding the letter written by Edward F. Bray to John Connally. That letter was dropped in an out of way mail box shortly after 6pm on August 12, 1963. It would have been picked up at 1:30pm on Aug. 13. It was sent regular mail, no return address on the envelope. It should have reached Austin by the 16th.

If you will check the photostat for the month of August which we sent you under the 23rd you will see this note "Herder & P. Inept.". Mr. Louis B. Herder, Naval Intelligence Officer (Office 511 N.W. Broadway) and a U.S. Postal Inspector came to our house. Mr. Bray spread various photostats on the table and again Mr. Herder refused to discuss them with Mr. Bray.

Mr. Herder talked to Mr. Bray about various groups of "ism" people who had contacted Mr. Bray. An organization in Texas and Ohio was discussed. Mr. Bray told the Postal Inspector "Here are copies of various letters written by me, also copies from high Navy and Govt. Officials." I heard my husband tell the Postal Inspector "I have never sent anything through the mails without my signature and address on it. I have documentary proof to back up anything I sent through the mails." The Postal Inspector looked over various documents and photostats and then the 2 men left our house.

On Aug. 27 you will see this note "Herder Called". Mr. Herder and Mr. Bray discussed at great length the afore mentioned organizations. Under Aug. 28 is the note "no. left Ann Sullivan". Ann Sullivan is an AP reporter here in Portland. Mr. Bray had informed her office that he had some information that he felt should be made public. Mr. Herder knew all about Ann Sullivan. He told Mr. Bray "THE MEN OF THE THRESHER ARE DEAD. Photostats of some of the letters written by NAVAL OFFICIALS and YOU have fallen into the hands of the next of kin. It is causing them untold grief." He asked Mr. Bray if he had taken part in any of these "ism" groups and Mr. Bray told him "NO". Then Mr. Herder asked him to refrain from any participation in any organization that might be tryin to cause the Navy trouble. Mr. Bray voluntarily agreed to not furnish anyone with photostats, but would wait a reasonable length of time to allow Navy to make a full investigation.

Nov. 24 (Sunday). Mr. Herder came to our house. He and Mr. Bray had a lengthy discussion. Nov. 26, Mr. Sherk of the local office of the FBI called. He Stated, "When officials in Texas who are investigating the case come across your letter to Gov. Connally they will contact us at once. We don't want to look like fools. up here, Bray did you write the Letter?" Mr. Bray answered "YES". In answer to your question "was it received by the governor? I have no way of knowing if the letter was recieved or not, however, isn't it reasonable to assume that the letter was recieved by the governor?."

Sincerely yours,

(signed) Ruth Bray. (Mrs. E. F. )

We use a large "Date Calendar" to make notes on of tele calls, milk deliveries, appointments, callers, etc. The photostat refered to in the above letter was made from the MONTH OF AUGUST, 1963 of this calendar.

3220 N. 23rd.  
Portland, Oregon  
August 12, 1963

(Written 3 Months prior to Dallas Tragedy)  
Hon. John Connally  
Gov. State of Texas  
Austin, Texas

Dear Governor:

A plot is under way to assassinate you. As a former Secretary of Navy you are aware of the Submarine Thresher disaster and how the Bendix Corp. used FRAUDULENT PRESSURE/DEPTH curves on equipment designed and built by Bendix for submarines of the Thresher class.

An organization known as THE JUSTICE FOR THE CREW OF THE THRESHER is being formed. Former servicemen, with a grudge against the military are being recruited. There are 2 groups of this organization, one in Dallas, Texas and the other in Columbus, Ohio.

SIR, I BEG OF YOU, if you do visit Dallas and ride in an open car, PLEASE do not allow any of your loved ones to ride in an open car with you. If a snipers bullet, meant for you was fired from a high power rifle by one of these disgruntled former servicemen, struck one of your loved ones, instead of you. Stop and ask yourself this question, WOULD I BE ABLE TO CARRY THIS TRAGEDY WITH ME THE BALANCE OF MY LIFE?

Respectfully yours,

*Edward F. Bray*

Edward F. Bray EE  
Field Eng. in Chg. Navy MK46 Sea Acceptance Tests.  
Naval Torpedo Test Station. Keyport, Wash.

Copy to

Hon. John Tower. U. S. Senator

A copy of this letter was witnessed by (V.W.) before a Notary Public on Aug. 12, 1963.

On March 2, 1963 I wrote Secretary of Navy Fred Korth a letter ( Certified Mail return receipt # 684078). In this letter I informed the Sec, that the Bendix Corp. was using Fraudulent methods on the Navy MK46 project. I enclosed NAVY/ BENDIX blue prints ( XSA7083153) and other documents. I ask the Secretary of Navy to investigate before it became necessary for him to send telegrams to the next of kin, "WE REGRET TO INFORM YOU THAT YOUR SON IS MISSING ON THE US SUB..... On April 10, 1963, W. T. HINES. REAR ADMIRAL, USN. DEPUTY CHIEF, BUREAU OF NAVAL WEAPONS WAS WRITING A LETTER IN ANSWER TO MINE TO THE SEC. THIS LETTER WAS BEING WRITTEN AT THE VERY TIME THAT THE SUBMARINE THRESHER WAS MAKING HER LAST DIVE WITH 129 YOUNG AMERICANS ABOARD.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE U. S. AND 129 OTHER YOUNG AMERICANS HAVE MET VIOLENT DEATHS. HIGH NAVAL OFFICIALS, NAVAL INTELLIGENCE AND OTHER OFFICIALS WERE WARNED THAT THESE TRAGEDIES MIGHT HAPPEN. Out of funds appropriated by congress each year, the yearly take of the BENDIX CORP. IS AROUND \$500 Millions. I have AUTHENTI NAVY/ BENDIX DOCUMENTS THAT PROVE THAT THE BENDIX CORP. OBTAINED MANY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS ON THE NAVY MK46 PROJECT BY FRAUDULENT METHODS.

*EFB*

April 7, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel  
The President's Commission  
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast  
Washington, D. C.

1 - Mr. Belmont  
1 - Mr. Rosen  
1 - Mr. Malley  
1 - Mr. Shroder  
1 - Mr. Rogge

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Enclosed for your information are two copies each of photographic enlargements of eight photographs furnished by Mr. Harry Schneider of Southfield, Michigan. Mr. Schneider advised he had received the photographs from his son-in-law, Mr. Edward C. Foley of Dallas, Texas.

"CORT" In addition, there are enclosed for your assistance two copies each of two communications, one dated March 17, 1964, at Detroit, Michigan, and the other dated March 26, 1964, at Dallas, Texas. These communications relate to the photographs furnished by Mr. Schneider. The enclosed photographs are numbered on the reverse side to correspond with the numerical sequence set out in the communication dated March 26, 1964, at Dallas, Texas.

The photographs furnished by Mr. Schneider have been returned to him in accordance with his request. Further action is being taken in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

62-109060

Enclosures (20)

2 Dallas (89-43) Enclosures 18)  
2 Detroit (62-3550) (Enclosures 16)  
1 - Mr. I.W. Conrad  
1 - B.E. Lenihan  
1 - Mr. W.C. Sullivan

62-109090 (President's Commission) (Enc. 16)

(SEE PAGE 2 FOR NOTE)

MAIL ROOM

TELETYPE UNIT

REC'D-READING ROOM  
FBI  
APR 10 1964  
10:54 PM '64

REC-18 62-109060-2860

RDR/map  
(15)

NOTE FOR SACS DETROIT AND DALLAS:

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,  
11/22/63,  
DALLAS, TEXAS; MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

ReDEairtel to the Bureau and Dallas dated 3-17-64,  
and Dallas airtel to the Bureau and Detroit dated 3-26-64 relating  
to eight color photographs furnished by Mr. Harry Schneider of  
Southfield, Michigan, and identified by his son-in-law, Mr. Edward  
C. Foley of Dallas, Texas.

Enclosed for Detroit are the original eight color  
photographs furnished by Mr. Schneider for return to him per his  
request. Detroit handle.

Enclosed for Detroit and Dallas are eight enlarged  
photographic copies of the above photographs similarly numbered  
for the completion of your files. No further action is indicated  
and none is requested. Bureau has retained copies.

Detroit and Dallas are reminded since the photographs  
and the above letterhead memoranda have been furnished to the  
President's Commission, this material need not be incorporated  
in subsequent report.

NOTE:

Detroit by airtel dated 3-17-64 advised Sam Krone,  
drugstore operator of Monroe, Michigan, advised our Detroit Office  
he had observed certain photographs in the possession of Mr. Schneider.  
Schneider furnished these photographs which depict various scenes  
of President Kennedy's presence in Dallas on 11/22/63, as well as  
some miscellaneous pictures. Schneider stated he obtained photo-  
graphs from his son-in-law, "Cort" Foley. Foley stated he is  
employed as plant manager at the Color Photo, Inc., Dallas, Texas,  
and he obtained photographs, which were "extra" from customer orders  
and sent pictures to his father-in-law. Foley has no idea who  
took original pictures, and he has no way to establish ownership.  
Inasmuch as photographs relate to President Kennedy, it is felt  
we should furnish them to the Commission for whatever action they  
desire. Review of pictures at Bureau fail to disclose any infor-  
mation of value to our investigation. Enclosed herewith for  
completion of Bureau files is one set of above-mentioned enlargements  
and eight negatives from which these enlargements were made  
similarly numbered.



JFK  
Assassination  
62-109060  
Section 59

copy  
2  
MURKIN  
FOUNDATION  
REACT



FBI

Date: 4/3/64

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_

(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL \_\_\_\_\_

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)  
FROM: SAC, MEMPHIS (44-1166) (P)  
SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN F. KENNEDY, 11/22/63,  
DALLAS, TEXAS  
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION  
CONCERNING  
(OO: DALLAS)

Re Bureau airtel to Memphis and Dallas 3/25/64.

Enclosed herewith for Bureau are 8 copies and for Dallas 2 copies of a letterhead memorandum dated 4/3/64, captioned as above and subcaptioned "Theories of Mrs. WILLARD F. BANKER, Memphis, Tenn., re death of President KENNEDY." Two copies of this letterhead memorandum are being furnished Memphis, Tenn., office of U. S. Secret Service in accordance with existing instructions.

In the opinion of the interviewing agents, Mrs. WILLARD F. BANKER is a very contentious and sociologically maladjusted female, who appears to have a persecution complex and who may have had an alternative motive in writing the letter to Mrs. ETHEL KENNEDY inasmuch as her husband has filed a suit against his former employer, W. R. Grace and Co. and the Maryland Casualty Co. However, during interview both Mr. and Mrs. BANKER emphasized that they did not intend to make any issue in their suit in view of the fact that forces which they felt may have hurt Mr. BANKER may have been responsible for the assassination of President KENNETH.

By separate communication FD-302's and appropriate investigative insert in the form of 25 copies each will be forwarded to Dallas for inclusion in a report in accordance with current instructions.

A. M. (3) - Bureau (Enc. 8)  
A. S. D. (2) - Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 2)  
Spec. Del. (2) - Memphis (1 - 44-1166) (1 - 66-1687-Sub) 62-109060-2861

Reg. Mail (7)  
Approved: [Signature] Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_

APR 3 1964



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

Memphis, Tennessee  
April 3, 1964

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN F. KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963,  
DALLAS, TEXAS  
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION  
CONCERNING

THEORIES OF MRS. WILLARD F. BANKER,  
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE, RE DEATH OF  
PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

By communication dated March 23, 1964, Mr. Herbert J. Miller, Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, U. S. Department of Justice, furnished the Federal Bureau of Investigation a copy of a letter from Mrs. Willard F. Banker, 3550 Mynders Avenue, Memphis, Tennessee, dated January 30, 1964, addressed to Mrs. Ethel Kennedy (wife of U. S. Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy) and which was addressed to Mrs. Kennedy at Hyannis Port, Massachusetts. The text of this letter reads as follows:

"Dear Mrs. Kennedy:

"I have addressed this letter to you, hoping in this manner to find some assurance that the information contained herein might be brought to the personal attention of Mr. Robert Kennedy. Would you please help me by asking him to read the information.

"More than a year ago, Nov 5 1962, my husband, Mr. Willard F. Banker, was the victim of a brutal beating, that under most conditions would have resulted in his death. We believe it was attempted murder.

"During his first efforts to explain what had happened to him, he told us, 'our president will be killed.' This was repeated to us in various ways, as he was able to talk, when strength permitted.

COPIES DESTROYED  
44 DEC 29 1972



ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN F. KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22,  
1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

"His efforts to make us understand were not the babblings of delirium. At the time we found it difficult to grasp such a warning. We knew of no direct way he could have come by such knowledge. We thought at first he referred to the president of his company. Later in our discussions, we believe if he had intended to refer to the company president (W. R. Grace & Co., at Memphis) he would have referred to him by name. Mr. Banker repeatedly mentioned, 'our government'... 'our national security'. Mr. Banker stated, that he has some contact made with him to 'help prevent just such a thing as this happening, and then they walked into my office and tried to kill me.'

"Mr. Banker according to report, was alone at the time of the attack. He was found in a corridor of the Home Federal Bldg., in Memphis. His office in W. R. Grace & Co., is located on 5th floor of this building. He was taken to a near by hospital, accompanied by fellow employees, his condition gravely serious. Altho face, head and body bruises were present and pronounced, all concerned with early aid, including attending doctors, said Mr. Banker had experienced a stroke. No direct treatment was administered to relieve his condition, until eleven days later when a massive subdural hemorrhage was located and removed.

"In the following months, an impenetrable blanket of intrigue, including threatening and coercing of witnesses, has covered the incident, growing more intense as Mr. Banker showed amazing recovery and promise of excellent recall. Mr. Banker persisted in his insistence that he had been attacked while in his office. We feel every effort has been made to discredit Mr. Banker's ability to remember and now relate facts. We feel sure the damage from the brain injury has not completely cleared, as his memory of the recovery period fluctuates in its depth. However, he has expressed no contradictions during his recall. On other issues, we have found Mr. Banker's statements to be factual. However, he cannot tell us what he might have discovered that caused some one to try to kill him.

"I knew, Mr. Banker had been the subject of a security check some time before his attack. It was so poorly done, I was amazed, and just following the check, I called the C.I.A.

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN F. KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22,  
1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

office, and told them of my observations concerning the inaptness of their work. In the first week of November 1963, I again called the C.I.A. office, located the man who put through the check (now employed by Memphis police), told him what had happened to Mr. Banker, and of my conviction that it was attempted murder, also that it was being covered completely. I told him Mr. Banker had expressed anxiety and fear that our president would be killed. I repeated to him one of Mr. Banker's remarks, 'security in our government is so poor, no one will even take notice til it is done.'

'This man to whom I talked was, I understand the former Director of the Memphis C.I.A. office. If you will notice dates I gave, the last time I talked with him was approximately three weeks before President Kennedy was killed. I felt my report to him was met with poorly veiled ridicule. It was stated that I was overly distressed. He said their work with Mr. Banker could in no way be connected with an attack made later on Mr. Banker. After President Kennedy's death no one called back to ask again what I had reported to them.

"I cannot let this go longer, and make no further effort to assure myself that it has been given consideration. I know, sometimes strange co-incidents can produce a false picture. I wish to be sure tho, that if this information is of any value, I have not missed placing it where it will be checked. We at this time find no other way here to proceed.

"Please do not place this back into this locality for routine processing. I not only feel it would be ludicrous to hope for adequate attention given to it, I sincerely believe it would place Mr. Banker and our family under serious hazard.

"Mr. Banker, was and is a man of excellent record. He is devoted to his family and his work. He has a deep and unalterable pride in our country, that pride is often expressed with convincing sincerity. He was dismissed from W. R. Grace & Co., basically because he insisted he had been attacked while at work in his office. He has for nine years been credit manager of W. R. Grace, at Memphis. He was a respected and honored employee. His work covered more that the local area. He traveled often in the States

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN F. KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22,  
1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

and in Mexico. Because of his work in finance and credits, domestic and foreign he was involved in some effort to bring to light the operations of Billy Sol Estes. He had experienced some pointed statements concerning his efforts. When I reminded Grace personnel of this as a possibility of the source of the attack on Mr. Banker, I was told that Mr. Banker had not the slightest connection with any work done concerning Mr. Estes. I knew this was not true.

"I wrote directly to Mr. Peter Grace, informing him that Mr. Banker had not experienced a natural illness as reported. I expressed our conviction that someone had tried to kill him. I called his attention to the elaborate efforts locally to suppress that fact.

"Mr. Grace, answered my letter, saying that he had been assured by the Memphis office that Mr. Banker had only been ill. I did not give Mr. Grace the information concerning the anxiety Mr. Banker expressed for the safety of President Kennedy. I had hoped he might assure me that he was interested sufficiently to look further than just at routine reports. As he did not reassure me, I feel any other information would be received in the same manner. Therefore this has been reported to me, only to the C.I.A. officer and in this letter.

"I know this way of reaching you may be considered an error in courtesy. I know the serious situation that could develop if my sincerity is given a poor evaluation. However, I am convinced I would not be heard any other way.

"I've tried to be as brief as possibly, yet give enough background and sequence to the incident to help you understand why I feel that somewhere in this there may be part of the pattern that brought about President Kennedy's death."

The 1963 Memphis City Directory lists Willard F. Banker, wife Polly Banker, listing his employment as that of credit manager, W. R. Grace and Company, and showing his residence to be 2550 Mynders Street, Memphis, Tennessee.

On March 30, 1964, Mrs. Polly Banker, also known as Mrs. Willard F. Banker, was interviewed at her home by representatives of the FBI, at which time she advised as follows:

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN F. KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22,  
1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

Beginning in 1954 her husband, Willard F. Banker, started working for W. R. Grace and Company at its Memphis, Tennessee, office located in the Home Federal Building, as a credit manager. On November 5, 1962, she was called to St. Joseph's Hospital where she found her husband in a semi-conscious and incoherent condition. In essence, his fellow employees claimed that he had apparently suffered a stroke while leaving the Home Federal Building walking south through a doorway to a parking garage adjacent thereto. He was hospitalized for a considerable period resulting in surgery being performed to remove a massive bloodclot near his brain. Mr. Banker subsequently recovered and returned to work. He worked until November 22, 1963, when he was dismissed from his employment at W. R. Grace and Company.

She stated that with regard to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, she possessed no information whatsoever in addition to that which she incorporated in her January 30, 1964, letter addressed to Mrs. Ethel Kennedy.

She elaborated that in the hospital shortly after admission, Mr. Banker made some statement in her presence to the effect that "our President will be killed." She also said that he made incoherent statements which contained phrases such as "our government" and "our national security." She also said that Mr. Banker had made statements to the effect "unknown individuals had made contact with him to help prevent just such a thing as his misfortune happening and then they walked into my office and tried to kill me."

She elaborated that while the medical authorities and Mr. Banker's fellow employees contend that Mr. Banker suffered his head injuries resulting from a fall after his stroke that Mr. Banker is now convinced that he did not suffer a stroke; that instead, he was hit from behind by unknown assailants as he left his office in the Home Federal Building on the evening of November 5, 1962, and that he now feels that he may have been assaulted because unknown to him he may have in connection with his credit work discovered indications of wrong doing on the part of W. R. Grace and Company officials, particularly with regard to the Billy Sol Estes ammonia fertilizer storage scandal in Texas several years ago. She was unable to substantiate this theory adding that after President Kennedy was assassinated

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN F. KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22,  
1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

on November 22, 1964, she began thinking that perhaps the same forces which were responsible for his death may have been responsible for the alleged assault on her husband.

She added that around 1960 Mr. Banker and William Dawson, Comptroller of W. R. Grace and Company, were on an airplane from New Orleans, Louisiana, to Mexico City, on which two National Security Administration officials named Mitchell and Martin were present during their flight from the United States as a part of their defection to Russia. She claimed that after this incident the Central Intelligence Agency in Memphis conducted considerable investigation concerning her husband and subsequently showed him photographs of Mitchell and Martin which he was unable to identify. She claimed that the CIA agent named Mancuso had subsequently admitted to her that he had made a lot of pretext inquiries concerning her husband. She claimed that Mancuso later went to work for the Memphis Police Department and that early in November, 1963, prior to President Kennedy's death, she called Mancuso and told him that Mr. Banker had expressed anxiety and fear that "our President would be killed." She claimed that she told Mancuso that Mr. Banker had said "security in our government is so poor, no one will ever take notice til it is done." She said she was angry because Mancuso had taken no action with regard to this statement.

Mrs. Banker stated that while she had no proof she could not help but feel that her husband may have been assaulted by someone because they felt he had knowledge about Mitchell and Martin or about other facets relating to the security of the United States which he may have developed by virtue of his employment for Grace. Mrs. Banker said that immediately after Mr. Banker's alleged stroke which she feels was not a stroke but injuries resulting from a physical attack, Dr. J. Warren Kyle of Memphis ridiculed her statement to the effect that her husband had said that he feared that the President would be killed.

She pointed out that at no time did her husband say that it was the President of the United States that would be killed and she added that he could well have been

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN F. KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22,  
1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

referring to the president of W. R. Grace and Company or the president of some other country or corporation.

Mrs. Banker concluded that her reason for writing directly to Mrs. Ethel Kennedy is based on the fact that she did not trust any Federal, state or local agencies in Memphis and that she felt that there was something deeply wrong within the organizational structure of W. R. Grace and Company after the company had dismissed her husband November 22, 1963, after he had filed a law suit against W. R. Grace and Company and its insurer, the Maryland Casualty Company, seeking financial damages on the basis that Banker claims that he was assaulted while on company property and did not suffer a stroke as the company and its doctors contend. Mrs. Banker further claimed that there might be some sinister elements rampant in this country because William Dawson during 1962 worked politically on behalf of Robert James, Memphis citizen who was running on the Republican Party ticket against Clifford Davis, a Democrat, for the office of United States Representative and she feels Dawson may have become angry with her husband because her husband was a Democrat and did not work in behalf of James' candidacy.

She concluded that she had no information whatsoever to indicate who may have assassinated President Kennedy or who may have been responsible for this assassination.

On March 30, 1964, Willard F. Banker, resident of 3550 Mynders Avenue, Memphis, Tennessee, advised representatives of the FBI as follows:

From 1954 until November 22, 1963, he had been employed as credit manager for W. R. Grace and Company, Memphis, Tennessee, with offices located fifth floor of the Home Federal Building, Memphis.

His recollection concerning events on November 5, 1962, are still hazy but that to the best of his considered recollection on that date as he was preparing to leave his office he thinks that he was hit on the back of his head from behind by some unknown assailants. His next recollection was finding himself in St. Joseph's Hospital, Memphis,

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN F. KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22,  
1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

and he was told by William Dawson, Comptroller of W. R. Grace, and Charles R. Morris, of W. R. Grace, that he had suffered a stroke and had collapsed, hitting his head on the pavement, as he was leaving the Home Federal Building to go the parking garage located south of the building. Banker said that in all honesty he is not sure what happened; that ever since his injury his wife has insisted repeatedly and continuously that he told her when he first gained consciousness in St. Joseph's Hospital that he had been assaulted and that he feared for the welfare of the President and the national security of the government. He added that his wife never told him what he specifically meant by any of these statements. He does not personally recall ever having made these statements and says that he has no independent recollection of ever having believed that the President of the United States would be harmed and that he has never had any reason to question the security of the United States.

As a matter of background he continued that in 1960 Dawson and Banker were flying from New Orleans, Louisiana, to Mexico City on company business and that it was later reported in the press that two Americans named Martin and Mitchell, former employees of the National Security Agency, were on that plane en route to Russia, a country to which they defected.

He later heard that inquiries were being made concerning his background by government security agents whom he believed to be with the CIA and that he was subsequently interviewed by a man recalled as being named Mancuso; that Mancuso showed him alleged pictures of Martin and Mitchell; but he was unable to identify them as being identical with any fellow passengers on the Mexico City plane.

He added that several years ago he, as well as other officials of the W. R. Grace and Company, were most concerned about loans which Grace officials had made to Billy Sol Estes in Texas but that he had never played any direct part in any of the Estes transactions and had never been interviewed by any government agency in connection with the Estes case and had played no direct part in the investigation of the Estes transactions.



ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN F. KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22,  
1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

Banker stated that doctors at the St. Joseph Hospital including Dr. J. Warren Kyle, Dr. J. J. Weems and various neurosurgeons, have told him that he was apparently not assaulted on November 5, 1962, but instead had suffered a massive hemorrhage of the brain from natural causes. Banker subsequently recovered practically all of his faculties and returned to work for Grace during the greater part of 1963. During this year, largely based on comments of his wife, he felt that he recalled that he had been hit from behind while leaving his office on November 5, 1962, and became so convinced of this fact that he retained a Memphis attorney, Charles ~~Murphy~~, of the Dermon Building, to represent him; that subsequently during the first part of November, 1963, he filed a law suit against W. R. Grace and Company and its insurer, the Maryland Casualty Company, seeking massive financial damages contending that he was injured while at work by unidentified assailants. This matter is currently pending.

Following the filing of the suit the company dismissed Banker from its employment and he is currently unemployed. Willard Banker stated that in all fairness he has no idea who may have assaulted him if he was in fact assaulted and that he has no reason whatsoever to believe that anyone who may have wanted to hurt him would have in any manner been responsible for the death of President Kennedy.

On March 30, 1964, Captain E. C. Swann, in charge of the Homicide Bureau, Memphis Police Department, advised a representative of the FBI from official files of his department, namely File No. 7173, that at approximately 6:00 p.m., November 5, 1962, one W. F. Banker, male white, then age 53, and resident of 3550 Mynders and employee of W. R. Grace, fifth floor, Home Federal Building, had been found by Charles R. Burris, an employee of Grace, in the hallway on the first floor of the Home Federal Building after he had apparently fallen down a stairway. Banker was taken to St. Joseph's Hospital in an ambulance and was unconscious. Dr. J. J. Weems, who is the official physician of W. R. Grace and Company, advised representatives of the Homicide Bureau that he believed Banker suffered a stroke, at which time he fell.



ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN F. KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22,  
1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

Investigation at the hospital on the evening of November 5, 1962, by Homicide Officers J. B. Williams and J. D. Holt determined that Banker was still unconscious and that examination by attending doctors revealed no bruises or marks of violence and that the doctors were of the opinion that his condition was due to a massive hemorrhage of the brain from natural causes.

Swann pointed out that according to witness Charles Burris at approximately 6:00 p.m., he, Burris, along with Wallace Dumas, discovered Willard Banker in a stooped over position holding onto a rail at an entrance-way leading to the garage south of the Home Federal Building. When they asked him what had happened he appeared to be delirious, started talking of office business and acting as if he were dictating a letter. He appeared to be very sick and his clothing was not disarranged in any manner. When Dumas and Burris found Banker it was only a short time after he had left the company of Mr. Tom Mess, with whom he had ridden down on the Home Federal elevator from the fifth floor a few minutes previously.

1  
Captain Swann checked with Dr. J. J. Weems, who stated that he had been called to St. Joseph's Hospital on the evening of November 5, 1962, having previously known Willard F. Banker. Weems stated that he had previously refused to be the Banker family doctor because of the "constant pestering of Banker's wife who always made a big to-do over nothing and who was constantly trying to harass people that had anything to do with the family. Dr. Weems further told Swann that his diagnosis of Banker indicated that Banker had suffered a massive cerebral hemorrhage and that possibly there was some hemorrhage from the right eye as a result of the hemorrhage and some nose bleeding. He had discovered no injuries other than a small scrape on the bridge of the nose and certainly nothing that would indicate that Banker had suffered any foul play. Weems said that in his considered opinion in this type of hemorrhage a victim could very easily fall while suffering the hemorrhage.

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN F. KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22,  
1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

Swann continued that on November 8, 1962, Mrs. Willard F. Banker contacted the Homicide Bureau, saying she was conducting her own investigation and wanted everything recorded as she was insisting her husband had been beaten and that some unidentified person at the Home Federal Building had told her that her husband could easily have been beaten and robbed while en route through the passageway from the Home Federal Building to the garage. Swann stated that efforts to explain Homicide's position to Mrs. Banker were fruitless and that Mrs. Banker became very antagonistic.

A Mrs. Kelly of St. Joseph's Hospital reported that on November 8, 1962, a Mrs. Banker had been there making her own investigation and that a search of her husband's personal property disclosed his wallet to be \$100 short. When persons who knew Banker explained to her that he had bet on some football games November 5, 1962, she refused to believe them. Dr. Weems stated that Mrs. Banker had personally removed some \$18 from her husband's wallet in his presence and that if anyone had attempted to rob Banker that individual would have got all of his money, which tended to further refute any robbery motive.

Swann later interviewed Mr. Banker on December 3, 1962. Banker said he did not believe that he suffered any foul play and that he had been able to account for the \$100 his wife claimed was missing. He said he was able to account for all of his time until he got on the elevator to go home. He did not recall anyone hitting him or attempting to rob him and did not believe he was robbed. Mr. Banker told Captain Swann on December 3, 1962, that Mrs. Banker had been under great strain. He told Swann that his company had discovered documents with fraudulent serial numbers on mortgages held by Billy Sol Estes with regard to non-existent ammonia tanks in which Estes was dealing and that Estes had been in contact with the W. R. Grace and Company in an effort to borrow 22 million dollars to finance a grain storage investment threatening to raise the price of anhydrous ammonia if the loan was not made. Banker told Swann that Mrs. Banker had heard of this and that she was very suspicious and frightened of anything that might happen as a result of the Estes case which might jeopardize Banker's job or well being.

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN F. KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22,  
1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

Mr. Banker told Swann that he appreciated the Police Department's tolerant attitude with regard to his wife's frame of mind.

Swann added that on December 3, 1962, Dr. J. J. Weems reiterated that Willard Banker had been treated for a subdural hemorrhage which occurred between the neck and the brain and had not suffered any type of blow whatsoever.

Also, on December 3, 1962, Swann checked with William Dawson, immediate supervisor of Banker at Grace Company, suspecting that there might be some insurance angle relative to the continuous complaint of Mrs. Banker that her husband had been hurt. Mr. Dawson told Swann that Grace's insurance did not cover robbery or accidental wounding but did cover the type of illness for which Mr. Banker had been treated, which would tend to prove that Mrs. Banker was sincere with regard to her suspicions but was completely without foundation regarding them.

Swann added that repeatedly since December 3, 1962, Mrs. Banker has called him and complained that the police had not found her husband's assailants.

He added that with regard to Mancuso that he is undoubtedly identical with Mack Mancuso, who up until about two years ago was the agent in charge of the Memphis office of the 111th Intelligence Corps, U. S. Army, who after his retirement went to work for the Vice Squad of the Memphis Police Department where he is currently employed.

FBI

Date: 4/6/64

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL \_\_\_\_\_  
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (62-6115)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN F. KENNEDY, 11/22/63,  
DALLAS, TEXAS

Enclosed for the Los Angeles Division is the original envelope and 3-page letter addressed to Mr. MARLIN H. JOHNSTON, U.S. Department of Justice, FBI, Washington, D.C. Enclosed for the Bureau and Dallas are Xeroxed copies of the above described letter.

SAC MARLIN W. JOHNSON, Chicago Division, does not recall anyone named Mrs. VIOLA ARCHIBALD or VIOLA CALLAHAN.

The Los Angeles Division is requested to interview Mrs. VIOLA ARCHIBALD, 3000 Circle Drive, Oxnard, California, concerning the information set forth in the enclosed letter. 25 copies of the results of this interview should be furnished the Dallas Office and as a predication for the interview, the Los Angeles Office will set forth the enclosed letter.

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

- 3 - Bureau (Encl. 1)
- 1 - Dallas (89-43) (Encl. 1)
- 2 - Los Angeles (Encl. 1)
- 1 - Chicago

DWS/rms  
(7)

10 APR 8 1964

58 APR 10 1964

Approved: *[Signature]*

Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_

M

Per \_\_\_\_\_

Opward, O'Keef.  
March 2, 1964

Mr. Martin H. Johnston  
504 Oak Park Office Bldg.  
Washington, D.C.

INDEXED	FILED
APR 6 1964	FBI - CHICAGO

Dear Mr. Johnston:

Since Nov. 22, 1963 I have  
been stumbling around trying  
to decide if I should write  
you. Opward is an odd  
town and small enough  
that many do know one's  
business so I write to you.  
You will know if the  
following is worth enough  
to investigate.

Several times for short  
periods a man from Texas  
has stayed with me (when  
he worked in Opward as  
Construction) In the evening  
we watched television and  
several times he made  
the statement in the summer  
of 63. "One of these days Kennedy

is going to get it! at the  
time I thought it was just  
concoction, but I asked him  
to please explain. He said,  
every twenty years the  
President in office either  
dies or is assassinated. I  
wonder ask who told you  
this? He answered "it was  
propheied by someone." (I  
can't remember now).

The man was a nice person,  
we liked him very much, but  
under these circumstances I  
couldn't see anything wrong  
in him and being the glib  
type I just passed it off.

And that Mr. Ruby has  
been condemned to death  
as if L. H. O. was a little  
sin. So I've now decided  
to unload to you.

My husband works nights  
for the state, comes home  
about 3 o'clock in P.M.  
generally no one is here  
from 3 to 5 P.M. Sat. & Sun.

If you want anyone to  
call - my telephone number  
is 48 - 3-1059. I don't  
have any names for him  
but the caller could ask  
me and identify himself  
etc. and if he wants to  
talk to me I'll be alone.

The Cherry blossoms are  
probably blooming in Wash.  
D.C. and I'd love to see  
them and I trust you like  
it better there than I do,  
in April. Too cold here!

No one calls me since so  
I would know. I hate the  
name, but it will do  
for this Ha! I may go to  
work soon in daytime.

Sincerely yours  
Mrs. Viola Archibald  
(Calender)

tel  
48-31059 2000 Circle Dr.  
Oxnard, Calif.

Car number (Cal reg. 23321 alt. reg.  
63 Cher. II Sta. wagon (white)) Chatsworth, Calif.  
9 B J 597

3000 Circle Dr.  
Oxnard, Calif.

(V. J. J. P.)



Personal - Mr. Martin H. Johnston <sup>Field Rep.</sup>  
Please 506 Old Post Office Bldg.  
U. S. Dept. of Justice  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington 25 D. C.



FBI

Date: 3/13/64

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL \_\_\_\_\_  
(Priority)

Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060) ATTN: FBI LABORATORY  
 FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (62-6115)  
 SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
 JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY  
 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS  
 MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION  
 CONCERNING

Re Dallas airtel to Bureau dated 3/4/64.

Enclosed herewith are the following items:

Items 1 through 4 were obtained from Mr. WILLIAM J. WALDMAN, Vice President, Klein's Sporting Goods, Incorporated, 4540 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois, by SA ROBERT J. DOLAN on 3/12/64.

1. One purchase order of Klein's Sporting Goods, Incorporated, showing effective date of 1/15/62. This purchase order made to Crescent Firearms, 2 West 37th Street, New York 18, New York, is for the purchase of 100 Italian Mannlicher Carcano rifles, Klein's catalog #C20-T749.

Mr. WALDMAN pointed out that the catalog number as shown above is for the Italian Carbine without a telescopic rifle scope. He noted that as previously explained the combination rifle and rifle scope is catalog #C20-T750.

8 ENCL. 19URE

- 3 - Bureau (Enc. 8)  
 1 - Chicago

LWS:bll C.C. Lix  
 (4) E. C. Wick

58 APR 10 1964

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_  
Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_

10 APR 8 1964

D-164 2. Five pages of "Customer's Invoice" of Crescent Firearms, Incorporated, 2 West 37th Street, New York 18, New York. Mr. WALDMAN explained these accompanied shipment of weapons as a result of above described purchase and these customer's invoices listed the individual firearms contains in each shipping carton.

He noted that Customer's Invoice #3620 for carton #3376 shows item #3 as serial C2766. This is the Italian Carbine sold to H. HIDEEL, Post Office Box 2915, Dallas, Texas, by Klein's Sporting Goods, Incorporated, and shipped by that firm on 3/20/63.

D-165 3. One invoice of Crescent Firearms, Incorporated, 2 West 37th Street, New York 18, New York, bearing invoice #3178, dated 2/2/63, made to Klein's Sporting Goods, Incorporated, 4540 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois.

This invoice, Mr. WALDMAN noted, is concerned with the shipment of above described weapons, including weapon with serial #C2766, previously mentioned.

D-166 4. One check with attached voucher of Klein's Sporting Goods, Incorporated, 4540 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois. Both check and voucher bear the same number, 28966. Check dated 3/1/63, in the amount of \$850, made payable to Crescent Firearms, Incorporated, 2 West 37th Street, New York 18, New York.

The voucher attached to this check shows dated "2-7" for invoice #3178 in the amount of \$850.

- D-167* 5. One Photostatic copy of a list prepared by MITCHELL SCIBOR, Office Manager, Klein's Sporting Goods, Incorporated, Chicago, furnished to SA GERALD H. KEDDINGTON on 11/23/63.

*D-168* Items 6, 7 and 8 were received from Mr. MERRILL BROWN, Lipschultz Fast Freight, Chicago, Illinois, by SA ROBERT C. CRATTY on 11/25/63.

- D-168* 6. Consignees memo pro #A394857, dated 2/12/63.

- D-169* 7. Delivery receipt #3-041342, dated 2/13/63.

- D-170* 8. Cashier's copy, Chicago run sheet, #48969, dated 2/21/63.

It should be noted that referenced airtel reflects the existence of an original record or records pertaining to the instant shipment of 10 cases of firearms by Lipschultz Fast Freight Company as received on 2/13/63 from North Penn Transfer Company, Lansdale, Pennsylvania, sent on flag 4, pro #725.

The Philadelphia Division had advised that this record is now located at Lipschultz office in Chicago and can be obtained through Mr. MERRILL BROWN. On 3/12/64, Mr. BROWN advised that the three records submitted herewith are the only records in existence to his knowledge pertaining to this shipment. It is suggested that item #6 might be the item referred to in referenced Dallas airtel.

The Laboratory is requested to assign identifying numbers to each of the above submitted items and further to make four photographic copies of each exhibit so that two may be furnished to the President's Commission, one maintained by the Bureau file and one for the files of the Dallas Division. When this is concluded, it is requested that the records submitted herewith be returned to the Chicago Division.

Appropriate FD-302s are being prepared and will be submitted under separate cover.

*Rogge is handling*

FBI

Date: 3/30/64

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_

(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL

AIR MAIL, REGISTERED

C

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060) ATTN.: FBI LABORATORY

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43) (P)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,  
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS  
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

44-107

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are the original and one Electrostat copy of an anonymous communication addressed to the Texas Atomic Energy Research Foundation, Electric Building, Fort Worth, Texas, postmarked at Chicago, Illinois, March 18, 1964. One Electrostat copy of this anonymous letter and envelope are being furnished the Chicago Office.

The anonymous letter and note were made available to Investigative Clerk JAMES VON WHITE at the Fort Worth Resident Agency on March 23, 1964, by Mr. H. R. DREW, Executive Vice President, Texas Atomic Energy Research Foundation, 1402 Electric Building, Fort Worth, Texas. Mr. DREW advised that he had no idea who had sent the letter.

Mr. DREW advised that on several occasions he has made trips to Chicago, Illinois, with groups of boys to a science symposium and at these symposiums they hand out brochures on the Texas Atomic Energy Research Foundation to other groups of boys. Mr. DREW stated that he feels that some mentally disturbed person accidentally acquired one of their brochures and thereafter wrote the enclosed letter.

3 - Bureau (Enc. 2) AIR MAIL, REGISTERED  
2 - Chicago (Enc. 1) AIR MAIL  
2 - Dallas  
RPG/ds  
(7)

REC 5

Approved: Wick

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

DL 89-43

Mr. DREW stated he was furnishing the letter to the FBI since a statement was made in the anonymous letter concerning the President's assassination in Dallas and because of the mention of the name "RUBY".

The Bureau is requested to search the enclosed anonymous letter through the Anonymous Letter File and furnish the results to Dallas and Chicago.

CHICAGO will endeavor to identify the writer of the anonymous communication through a search of the indices concerning the names mentioned therein and will consider interviews of the persons mentioned.

Upon receipt of the results of the search through the Anonymous Letter File, it is requested that the Chicago Office include the contents of instant airtel and investigation conducted at Chicago, together with the Anonymous Letter File results in one insert and submit 25 copies to Dallas for inclusion in a subsequent report in captioned matter.



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

To: FBI, Dallas (89-43)

Date: April 3, 1964

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,  
11/22/63,  
DALLAS, TEXAS

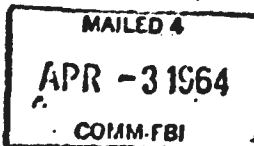
*J. Edgar Hoover*  
John Edgar Hoover, Director  
REC 5 62-109060-2164

FBI File No. 105-82565  
Lab. No. D-446407 AX

Examination requested by: Dallas  
Reference: Airtel 3/30/64 EX-103  
Examination requested: Document  
Remarks:

The hand printing on Q561 was not identified in the National Security File. Appropriate photographs will be added to this file.

Specimen Q561 has been designated as D-196 and four photographs of D-196 are forwarded to your office herewith, and should be handled in accordance with previous instructions regarding "D" number exhibits.



Enclosures (6) (4 photographs of D-196, 2 copies - Lab report)  
2 - Chicago Enclosures (2) (2 copies - Lab report)  
1 - Mr. Rogge, Room 5730 (sent direct)  
1 - Mr. Lenihan, Room 645 RB (sent direct)

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

NOTE: As a matter of policy, the National Security File is not referred to in Laboratory reports.

JCC:kw (10)

APR 10 1964

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

*JR*  
*5730*  
*RB*



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

To: FBI, Dallas

Date:  
FBI File No.  
Lab. No.

April 3, 1964  
105-82555  
D-446407 AX

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,  
11/22/63,  
DALLAS, TEXAS

Specimens received 3/31/64

Q561 Envelope postmarked "CHICAGO ILL MAR 18 1964 PM," bearing hand printed address "TEXAS ATOMIC ENERGY RESEARCH FOUNDATION ELECTRIC BUILDING - FORT WORTH, TEXAS." and accompanying one-page hand printed letter and three hand printed slips of paper

Result of examination:

The hand printing in Q561 was not identified in the Anonymous Letter File. Appropriate photographs will be added to this file.

The paper comprising the letter in Q561 does not contain any watermark, indented writing or other significant features to indicate the source of the paper. The envelope in Q561 is a U. S. eight-cent airmail envelope of the type which can be purchased in any Post Office.

Q561 is retained.

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

JCC:kw (10)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐



FBI

Date: 4/1/64

REC 5

Transmit the following in ~~Confidential~~  
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL  
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : Director, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: *[Signature]* Bagat, Bern (62-43) (RUC)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN  
F. KENNEDY, 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS  
(OO: Dallas)

Re Bureau airtel 3/2/64 and Bonn airtel 3/23/64. U

- 5 Bureau  
(1 - Liaison)  
(1 - Dallas) (89-43) - ADVISED OF CLASS. 7/6/77 EF6/L  
1 - Bonn (62-36) (info) (direct)  
1 - Paris (62-148) (info) (direct)  
1 - Bern

HDG:mls  
(8)

EX-103-414-1 10 78, 11, 14  
11/11/77

Confidential

Classified by 2040  
Exempt from GDS, Category 1  
Date of Declassification indefinite

F.F. Wick

Approved: *[Signature]*

Special Agent in Charge

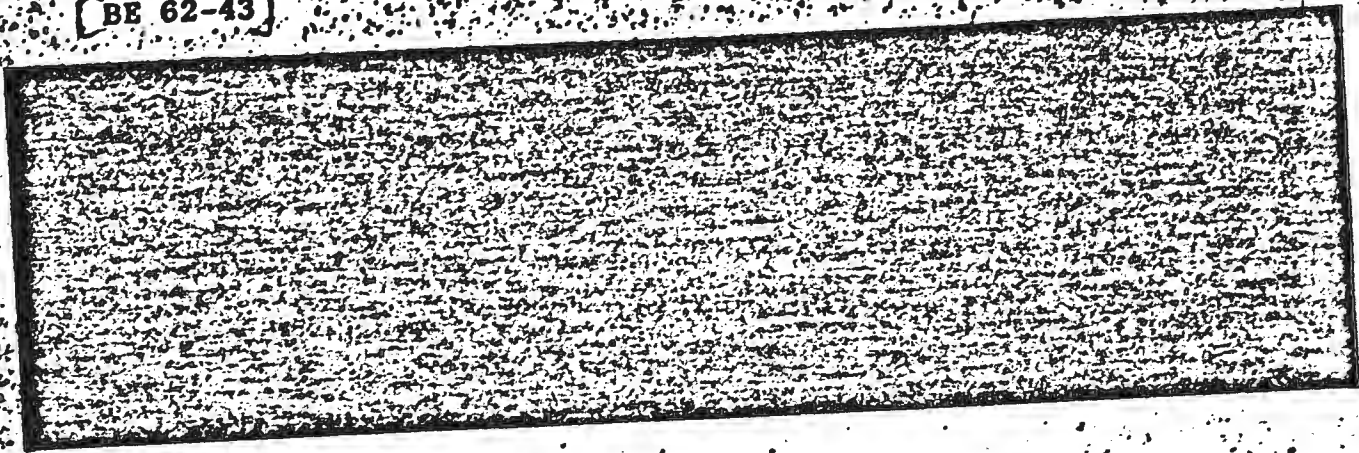
Sent

Per

50 APR 10 1964



[BE 62-43]



[Confidential]

FBI

Date: 3/28/64

REC 5

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_

(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL

AIR MAIL, REGISTERED

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060) ATTN.: FBI LABORATORY

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43) (P)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN  
FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22,  
1963, DALLAS, TEXAS  
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

446108

Enclosed herewith to the Bureau is the original  
of a letter received by the Dallas Office on March 26,  
1964, postmarked at Dallas, Texas, on March 24, 1964,  
bearing the return address "Ft. Worth, Tex. General  
Delivery", addressed to "Dallas FBI Office, Dallas, Texas":

"Ft. Worth, Texas  
3-19-64

"Dear Sir:

"I would like to lit you in on a real secret.  
A fellow named Bown is back of Kennedy's murder  
in Dallas\_

TEXAS

"Yours Yub" FAR WORTH TEXAS

For the Bureau's information, considerable  
investigation has been conducted concerning JOHN HOWARD  
BOWEN in instant case which included some inquiries at  
Fort Worth, Texas. MEXICO

The Bureau is requested to search the enclosed  
letter through the Anonymous Letter File and furnish Dallas

Enc. (1)

AIR MAIL, REGISTERED  
RPG/ds

(5)

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_

Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M

COPIES AND SPECIMENS  
RETAINED IN LAB.

EX-103

REC 5

62-109060-2866

15 MAR 31 1964

DL 89-43

the results. No other investigation is being conducted. Contents of letter and results of search through Anonymous Letter File will be included in a subsequent report in captioned matter.



1 - Mr. Conrad  
1 - Mr. Griffith

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

To: FBI, Dallas (89-43)

Date: April 6, 1964

Re: Assassination of  
President John Fitzgerald  
Kennedy, 11/22/63, Dallas,  
Texas  
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION  
CONCERNING

John Edgar Hoover, Director

Examination requested by: Dallas

Reference: Airtel dated 3/28/64

Examination requested: Document

Remarks:

The handwriting on Q562 was not identified in the National Security File. A photograph of this handwriting will be added to this file.

Q562 has been designated as D-197. Four photographs of D-197 are forwarded to your office herewith to be handled in accordance with existing instructions regarding "D" number exhibits.

MAILED 27

APR - 6 1964

COMM-FBI

Enclosures (6) (4 photographs of D-197, 2 copies of Lab report)

1 - Mr. Rogge, 5730 (sent direct)

NOTE: As a matter of policy, references to the National Security File are not put in Laboratory reports.

JCC:cm (7)

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Rm. \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

REPORT  
of theFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

To: FBI, Dallas (89-43)

Date: April 6, 1964

FBI File No. 62-109060

Lab. No. D-446408 AX

Re: Assassination of  
President John Fitzgerald Kennedy,  
11/22/63, Dallas, Texas  
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Specimens received 3/31/64

Q562 Envelope postmarked "DALLAS, TEX. 24 MAR 1964 AM," bearing handwritten address "Dallas FBI Office Dallas, Texas," and accompanying one-page handwritten letter beginning "Dear Sir: I would like..." and ending "...Yours Dub"

## Result of examination:

The handwriting on Q562 was not identified in the Anonymous Letter File. A photograph of this handwriting will be added to this file.

The paper comprising the letter in Q562 does not contain any watermark, indented handwriting or other significant features which would indicate the source of the paper.

The envelope in Q562 is an airmail-type envelope bearing a partial watermark. The complete watermark is believed to be "Strathosphere." This watermark is listed for the F. T. Burkhardt Paper Company, Holyoke, Massachusetts, and for the Powers Paper Company, Springfield, Massachusetts.

The submitted evidence is retained.

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Felt \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : MR. TROTTER *ts*

DATE: 4-1-64

FROM : C. S. Voelker *CSV*

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSION  
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY  
*John F*

*CSV*

Tolson	
DeLoach	
Mohr	
Casper	
Callahan	
Conrad	
Felt	
Gale	
Rosen	
Sullivan	
Tavel	
Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Holmes	
Gandy	

*Kevin Sullivan*  
*Butler*

Rememo C. S. Voelker to Mr. Trotter 3-30-64.

In accordance with prior approval, on 3-27-64 Supervisor Sebastian F. Latona of the Latent Fingerprint Section, Identification Division, and Mr. Milton Eisenberg, Staff Member of the Presidential Commission, reviewed the expert testimony concerning fingerprint and palm print identifications which is to be given before the Commission. Mr. Latona is scheduled to appear before the Commission at 9:00 a.m. on Thursday, 4-2-64.

On 4-1-64 Mr. Eisenberg telephonically contacted the writer and requested that the four cardboard cartons which were found near the sixth floor window of the Texas School Book Depository Building be turned over to him in order that they would be available for his further review and presentation to the Commission. Mr. Latona delivered the four cartons to Mr. Eisenberg's office and obtained a receipt for them. As stated before, he is prepared to testify before the Commission on 4-2-64.

## RECOMMENDATION:

The attached letter to the Presidential Commission confirming the request and delivery of the four cardboard cartons be approved.

CSV:bdm  
(8)

- 1 - Mr. Belmont (sent direct)
- 1 - Mr. Rosen (sent direct)
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan (sent direct)
- 1 - Mr. Conrad (sent direct)
- 1 - Mr. Ponder (sent direct)

Enclosure *sent 4-3-64*

APR 13 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 1

REC-5

APR 3 1964

EX-103

2867

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION  
ON THE  
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.  
Washington, D.C. 20002  
Telephone 343-1440

April 1, 1964

EARL WARRIN,  
RICHARD B. RUMBLE  
JAMES SHERMAN COOPER  
HALE R. WOOD  
GERALD R. FORD  
JOHN J. MCCLOY  
ALLEN W. DULLES

Mr. Belmont  
Mr. Mohr  
Mr. Casper  
Mr. Callahan  
Mr. Conrad  
Mr. DeLoach  
Mr. Evans  
Mr. Gale  
Mr. Rosen  
Mr. Sullivan  
Mr. Tavel  
Mr. Trotter  
Tele. Room  
Miss Holmes  
Miss Gandy

J. Edgar Hoover, Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice  
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Mr. Samuel A. Stern, a member of the advisory staff of the President's Commission, has been authorized by the Commission to travel to Dallas to take the depositions or affidavits of several persons, including federal law enforcement officers who were present during events which occurred in the course of the detention of Lee Harvey Oswald. In this connection, Mr. Stern has been authorized to take the depositions or affidavits of such members of the Dallas office of the FBI as seem appropriate, including particularly Special Agents Manning Clements and James Bookhout.

The Commission would greatly appreciate your making available Agents Clements and Bookhout at the office of the United States Attorney, Dallas, Texas, on April 8 or April 9, 1964. If you approve, Mr. Stern will communicate with Special Agent in Charge Shanklin upon his arrival in Dallas, to set a precise time convenient as far as possible for the agents involved. If in the course of his interviews with agents Bookhout and Clements, it seems to Mr. Stern advisable to take the depositions of other agents in the Dallas FBI office, I trust it will be satisfactory with you for Mr. Stern to make appropriate arrangements with Mr. Shanklin.

The general subject matter of the depositions or affidavits will be to inquire of what facts the agents may know concerning the arrest and detention of Lee Harvey Oswald.

Thank you for your continued cooperation in the work of the Commission.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel

NOT RECORDED  
APR 7 1964



62-109060-

April 3, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Y.T.  
Honorable J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel  
The President's Commission  
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

*Assassination of  
President John F.  
Kennedy*

REC'D-READING ROOM

APR 3 10 38 AM '64

Reference is made to your letter of April 1, 1964, wherein you advised that Mr. Samuel A. Stern of your staff would be in Dallas and desired to have available Special Agents Manning Clements and James Lookout on April 8 or 9, 1964.

In accordance with your request, our Dallas Office has been instructed to have the above-named Agents available and Mr. Stern is requested to contact Special Agent in Charge Gordon Shanklin upon his arrival in Dallas in order to set a convenient time for his interviews with them.

If in the course of his interviews with Agents Clements and Lookout items arise which make it advisable, in Mr. Stern's opinion, to take depositions from other Agents, this will be permissible and should be handled through Mr. Shanklin in order that appropriate arrangements can be made.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

1 - Mr. Sullivan, 807 RB

JRM:mpd (10)

Note:

See memo Rosen to Belmont 4/2/64 re Pres. Com., Assassination of President Kennedy JRM:mpd

53 APR 9 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-2255-501



FBI

Date: 3/30/64

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL \_\_\_\_\_  
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)  
FROM: SAC, MOBILE (89-25)(P)  
SUBJECT: <sup>President</sup> ASSASSINATION OF JOHN F. KENNEDY  
11/22/63  
DALLAS, TEXAS

Reference is made to Bureau airtel to Mobile dated 3/16/64 captioned as above and Dallas airtel to the Bureau and other offices, 3/19/64.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are ten copies of letterhead memorandum captioned as above setting forth information furnished by BENJAMIN C. WARD, 828 Summit Street, Montgomery, Alabama, and results of investigation conducted concerning WARD.

Enclosed herewith for Dallas are the following:

- (1) 25 Copies of caption page of investigation conducted by Mobile
- (2) 25 Copies FD302 interview of BENJAMIN C. WARD 828 Summit Street, Montgomery, Alabama, 3/25/64
- (3) 25 Copies of insert reflecting additional investigation at Montgomery concerning WARD
- (4) 4 Copies of letterhead memo dated 3/30/64.

REC 5 62-109060-2868

2 - Bureau (Enc. 10) **SURM**  
4 - Dallas (Enc. 79) (89-43) **EX-103**  
2 - Mobile (1 - 89-25; 1 - 105-601) **4-8**  
SHR/pe1  
(9)

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_ Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_

Special Agent in Charge

79 APR 13 1964

MO 89-25

[REDACTED] Contact Officer, Veterans Administration Regional Office, Montgomery, Alabama, advised that the claim file of BENJAMIN C. WARD located in his office would contain pertinent results of any hospitalization at both the VA hospital in Montgomery and the VA hospital in Tuskegee. In view of this statement, the records at the hospitals themselves were not checked.

At the time of interview with [REDACTED] he stated that agents of the Secret Service had been there on two previous occasions to review WARD's file, one time as recently as 3/5/64. On one of these occasions, he was given to understand WARD had written some type of letter to President LYNDEN B. JOHNSON and on the other occasion, they checked WARD's file as he was a suspect in an extremely obscene letter which had been written to President JOHNSON's wife.

It is noted here that it appeared to both Agents Robb and Draut during the interview with WARD, that WARD was under the influence of an extremely strong tranquilizer as he was constantly yawning and making rather irrational statements and had a rather blank far-away look in his eyes. It is further noted that this interview took place prior to 9:00 AM at WARD's home.

## Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont *B*DATE: April 7, 1964 *pb*FROM : Mr. Rosen *R*SUBJECT: BENJAMIN C. WARD  
828 SUMMIT STREET  
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA

Tolson	
Belmont	
Mohr	
Casper	
Callahan	
Conrad	
DeLoach	
Evans	
Gale	
Rosen	
Sullivan	
Tavel	
Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Holmes	
Gandy	

PURPOSE:

That information contained in attached letterhead memorandum concerning the captioned individual be verbally furnished to Congressman George M. Grant (D-Alabama) as approved in Mr. M. A. Jones to Mr. DeLoach memorandum 3/16/64.

BACKGROUND:

On 3/13/64, Congressman George M. Grant (D-Alabama) furnished inspector Kemper a copy of a letter he received from the captioned individual in which Ward made various comments concerning his "old buddy Lee Oswald." Mobile Office Agents interviewed Ward who advised he recognized the photograph of Lee Harvey Oswald following the assassination as the same person he met during January and February, 1963, and subsequently on Friday before Labor Day, 1963, at Montgomery, Alabama. Ward, during interview could not definitely state Oswald was the same person he met in Montgomery, Alabama, and reporting Agents noted that during the interview, Ward appeared to be under the influence of an extremely strong tranquilizer as he was constantly yawning and making rather irrational statements.

Various medical records revealed Ward has been diagnosed as:

OBSERVATION:

Due to Ward's medical history no credence can be placed on his alleged observations.

Enclosure

ENCLOSURE

1 - Mr. DeLoach (Enc)

KMR:las;icm

(7)  
79 APR 13 1964

REC-20

APR 8 1964

23 APR 8 1964

2869

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont  
RE: BENJAMIN C. WARD

RECOMMENDATION:

If approved, the results of this interview with Ward and his medical history be discussed with Congressman George M. Grant (D-Alabama) by a representative in Mr. DeLoach's Office.

Dallas Office has received appropriate copies of the information contained in attached letterhead memorandum for inclusion in a report to be disseminated to the President's Commission.

*Ind.*



*R. J. M.*

*OK.*  
*H*

*✓*  
*G*

*RIS*  
*S*

*JA*

*Congressman Grant*  
*advised 4/7/64*  
*l. c. b.*



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

Mobile, Alabama  
March 30, 1964

ASSASSINATION OF JOHN F. KENNEDY  
11-22-63  
DALLAS, TEXAS

On March 25, 1964, BENJAMIN C. WARD, 828 Summit Street, Montgomery, Alabama, was interviewed at his home.

WARD advised that due to an extremely nervous system, he has a custom of walking to the downtown Montgomery area quite frequently about two or three o'clock in the morning. At approximately this time in either January or February, 1963, he had walked to the Trailways Bus Station in Montgomery to buy a magazine. He observed three or four men sitting at the coffee counter drinking coffee and engaged all of these men in a general conversation for several minutes. He did not obtain any of the names of these men and has no recollection whatever concerning the things discussed, but he does know that it was nothing of any particular import discussed during this time.

After the photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD was published in newspapers, magazines and displayed on television, WARD advised he recognized these pictures as being one of the men with whom he talked at the Trailways Bus Station on this occasion. He recalled that he heard one of the men with this person call the man identified by him as OSWALD by the name of ART.

WARD stated that he saw this same man on one other occasion which was the Friday before Labor Day in 1963. WARD stated at approximately 1:15 PM that date, he caught the Greyhound Bus from Montgomery to Mobile, Alabama, for the purpose of going to Pensacola, Florida, later to the dog races. While in the bus station in Montgomery prior to boarding his bus, he met this same man, identified by WARD as LEE HARVEY OSWALD and talked to him for some ten or fifteen minutes in the bus station. This man had apparently been on

ENCLOSURE

62 104-60 2877

## ASSASSINATION OF JOHN F. KENNEDY

the bus when it came into the Montgomery station as he was permitted to board the bus before the passengers who were getting on for the first time in Montgomery.

After boarding the bus, he again had a lengthy discussion with this man and after telling the man he was going to Pensacola from Mobile to watch the dog races, this man stated that he, too, would get off in Mobile and go to Pensacola with him although he planned to go to New Orleans.

WARD stated that he and the man identified by him as OSWALD arrived in Mobile at approximately 6:00 PM and almost immediately caught a bus to Pensacola where they attended the dog races. Both returned by bus to Mobile, arriving about midnight and he, WARD, obtained a room in a hotel across the street from the bus station; however, the man identified by him as OSWALD stayed at the bus station stating he was going on to New Orleans. WARD stated that he has not seen this individual since that time.

WARD stated that the man identified by him as OSWALD never did tell him what his name was and he never did ask the man for his name. WARD stated that he and this man did not discuss anything in particular concerning where the man had been and where he was going, what he planned to do, and as a result, he knows nothing whatever about this individual as a result of his conversations with him.

WARD was asked if he had loaned this individual some money, and he stated that he had not, that they had both bet on the dog races and this man had won about \$800 in this manner and he himself had won about \$125 on that occasion.

WARD was asked if he had observed this individual in the vicinity of the State Capitol in Montgomery, Alabama, during the time Attorney General ROBERT KENNEDY was visiting in Montgomery. WARD stated he did not go around the capitol during the time Attorney General KENNEDY was in Montgomery and has no idea if this man was in that vicinity. He stated that he does recall that the visit to Montgomery by Attorney General KENNEDY was on the day after he had seen the man identified by him as OSWALD at the Trailways Bus Station in Montgomery in January or February, 1963.

WARD was asked if he were convinced beyond any doubt that the man he had met on the two occasions in Montgomery

ASSASSINATION OF JOHN F. KENNEDY

was identical with LEE HARVEY OSWALD. WARD stated that he could not swear that this individual was definitely LEE HARVEY OSWALD; however, based on this man's appearance and OSWALD's appearance as depicted in his pictures, he feels rather certain that this man was identical with OSWALD.

On March 25, 1964, [REDACTED] Contact Officer, Veterans Administration Regional Office, Montgomery, made available the claim file of BENJAMIN C. WARD under Number C21637384. A review of this file reflected the following:

A report dated February 9, 1962, by Dr. [REDACTED] of the VA Hospital at Tuskegee, Alabama, reflected that the patient, a 24 year old white male, who was admitted to the hospital on September 27, 1961, [shortly after his release] [From the Alabama State Mental Hospital in Tuscaloosa] had a history of uncontrollable violent and destructive behavior involving the destruction of two radios at different times and there was a suggestion that he may have been out of touch with his environment at least temporarily.

This report continues that WARD's intelligence, judgment, mental capacity and trend of general knowledge appear well maintained but insight is lacking. This report reflected the diagnosis of [REDACTED]

The report of Dr. [REDACTED] of the Tuskegee VA Hospital, dated June 28, 1962, reflected WARD was discharged on that date against medical advice for refusal to submit to disciplinary action after committing an infraction of the hospital rules. This report reflected that the patient was adjudged competent.

Another report in this file was that of Dr. [REDACTED] dated October 22, 1962, reflecting a Neuro-psychiatric examination at the VA Hospital in Montgomery, Alabama. This report reflected as follows:

[The veteran is [REDACTED] He is very limited in his social adaptation and has made no economic adjustment. It is probable he will soon need to be hospitalized on account of the problem he creates in the parental situation. Patient] was diagnosed as [REDACTED]

A report dated January 10, 1963, by Dr. [REDACTED] of the Tuskegee VA Hospital reflected WARD was admitted



ASSASSINATION OF JOHN F. KENNEDY

November 21, 1962, and discharged December 20, 1962. [The psychiatric diagnosis this time was [REDACTED] manifested by history of episodes of impulsive behavior of a destructive nature, and insomnia, chronic and moderate. The report continued that the patient was considered to be competent, although it was doubted that he would make a sustained social adjustment.

[REDACTED] advised that it was clear from WARD's file that WARD should be hospitalized for mental treatment and care; however, WARD's mother constantly declined to permit WARD to be hospitalized for a sustained length of time. Mr. CHAPMAN stated it appears the only way WARD can maintain any semblance of fitting into society is through a constant use of strong tranquilizer drugs.

On March 25, 1964, a check of the records of the Montgomery Police Department and the Montgomery County Sheriff's Office failed to reflect any record of BENJAMIN C. WARD.

On March 25, 1964, Assistant Chief of Police E. P. BROWN, Detective Division, Montgomery Police Department, advised that WARD has not engaged in any activities which have come to his attention.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.



PLAIN TEXT

4-8-64

TELETYPE

URGENT

TO SACS DALLAS (100-10461)  
New Orleans (100-16601)

FROM DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA., IS DASH R DASH CUBA; ATTENTION  
CRIMINAL SECTION.

REDTEL APRIL THREE SIXTYFOUR, TWELVE TWENTYSEVEN PM.

DALLAS IS INSTRUCTED TO ADVISE WHETHER CONTACTS WITH VARIOUS  
LAUNDRIES AND CLEANERS TO DATE INDICATE THE LAUNDRY MARK APPEARING  
IN THE GRAY JACKET IS AMERICAN OR FOREIGN IN ORIGIN. FOLLOWING THE  
RECEIPT OF THIS INFORMATION, THE BUREAU WILL GIVE FURTHER CONSIDERATION  
TO YOUR REQUEST. THIS MATTER IS BEING CLOSELY FOLLOWED BY THE  
BUREAU, AND DALLAS AND NEW ORLEANS IS INSTRUCTED TO HANDLE INVESTI-  
GATION EXPEDITIOUSLY.

KMR/map  
(6)

105-109060-  
NOT RECORDED  
199 APR 9 1964

1 - 62-109060 (Assassination of President Kennedy)

1 - Mr. Jevons

1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan

DUPLICATE YELLOW OF  
WIRE TRANSMITTED

5:02 PM 10 1964

A letter from the Commission 3-24-64 requested additional  
investigation through various laundries to identify laundry mark 30030  
on the gray jacket identified by certain witnesses as the jacket of  
Lee Harvey Oswald. In referenced tel Dallas indicates logical  
establishments in the area of Oswald's residence in Dallas have  
failed to locate establishment utilizing this laundry mark.  
New Orleans also requested to conduct logical inquiries, and Dallas  
suggested Bureau consider contacting CIA as Oswald had the jacket  
with him in Russia, and also the laundry mark may be from a laundry  
in Mexico City. These leads are being held in abeyance pending  
the receipt of information as to whether there is indication this  
laundry mark is of foreign origin.

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-109060-200

4/9

J. LEE RANKIN,  
General Counsel

C

April 9, 1964  
 Gordon Delmonico  
 Let by CH RE Smith 4/9  
 Ref: 10<sup>th</sup> Dec 4-14  
 Ja BX

Ja BX  
S. N. B  
PC-80185

2

F.R.B.  
PC-80185

Y

- REC 48

2870

5 APR 9 1954

~~SEVEN~~

2111  
 2112  
 2113  
 2114  
 2115  
 2116  
 2117  
 2118  
 2119  
 2120  
 2121  
 2122  
 2123  
 2124  
 2125  
 2126  
 2127  
 2128  
 2129  
 2130  
 2131  
 2132  
 2133  
 2134  
 2135  
 2136  
 2137  
 2138  
 2139  
 2140  
 2141  
 2142  
 2143  
 2144  
 2145  
 2146  
 2147  
 2148  
 2149  
 2150  
 2151  
 2152  
 2153  
 2154  
 2155  
 2156  
 2157  
 2158  
 2159  
 2160  
 2161  
 2162  
 2163  
 2164  
 2165  
 2166  
 2167  
 2168  
 2169  
 2170  
 2171  
 2172  
 2173  
 2174  
 2175  
 2176  
 2177  
 2178  
 2179  
 2180  
 2181  
 2182  
 2183  
 2184  
 2185  
 2186  
 2187  
 2188  
 2189  
 2190  
 2191  
 2192  
 2193  
 2194  
 2195  
 2196  
 2197  
 2198  
 2199  
 2200  
 2201  
 2202  
 2203  
 2204  
 2205  
 2206  
 2207  
 2208  
 2209  
 2210  
 2211  
 2212  
 2213  
 2214  
 2215  
 2216  
 2217  
 2218  
 2219  
 2220  
 2221  
 2222  
 2223  
 2224  
 2225  
 2226  
 2227  
 2228  
 2229  
 2230  
 2231  
 2232  
 2233  
 2234  
 2235  
 2236  
 2237  
 2238  
 2239  
 2240  
 2241  
 2242  
 2243  
 2244  
 2245  
 2246  
 2247  
 2248  
 2249  
 2250  
 2251  
 2252  
 2253  
 2254  
 2255  
 2256  
 2257  
 2258  
 2259  
 2260  
 2261  
 2262  
 2263  
 2264  
 2265  
 2266  
 2267  
 2268  
 2269  
 2270  
 2271  
 2272  
 2273  
 2274  
 2275  
 2276  
 2277  
 2278  
 2279  
 2280  
 2281  
 2282  
 2283  
 2284  
 2285  
 2286  
 2287  
 2288  
 2289  
 2290  
 2291  
 2292  
 2293  
 2294  
 2295  
 2296  
 2297  
 2298  
 2299  
 2300  
 2301  
 2302  
 2303  
 2304  
 2305  
 2306  
 2307  
 2308  
 2309  
 2310  
 2311  
 2312  
 2313  
 2314  
 2315  
 2316  
 2317  
 2318  
 2319  
 2320  
 2321  
 2322  
 2323  
 2324  
 2325  
 2326  
 2327  
 2328  
 2329  
 2330  
 2331  
 2332  
 2333  
 2334  
 2335  
 2336  
 2337  
 2338  
 2339  
 2340  
 2341  
 2342  
 2343  
 2344  
 2345  
 2346  
 2347  
 2348  
 2349  
 2350  
 2351  
 2352  
 2353  
 2354  
 2355  
 2356  
 2357  
 2358  
 2359  
 2360  
 2361  
 2362  
 2363  
 2364  
 2365  
 2366  
 2367  
 2368  
 2369  
 2370  
 2371  
 2372  
 2373  
 2374  
 2375  
 2376  
 2377  
 2378  
 2379  
 2380  
 2381  
 2382  
 2383  
 2384  
 2385  
 2386  
 2387  
 2388  
 2389  
 2390  
 2391  
 2392  
 2393  
 2394  
 2395  
 2396  
 2397  
 2398  
 2399  
 2400  
 2401  
 2402  
 2403  
 2404  
 2405  
 2406  
 2407  
 2408  
 2409  
 2410  
 2411  
 2412  
 2413  
 2414  
 2415  
 2416  
 2417  
 2418  
 2419  
 2420  
 2421  
 2422  
 2423  
 2424  
 2425  
 2426  
 2427  
 2428  
 2429  
 2430  
 2431  
 2432  
 2433  
 2434  
 2435  
 2436  
 2437  
 2438  
 2439  
 2440  
 2441  
 2442  
 2443  
 2444  
 2445  
 2446  
 2447  
 2448  
 2449  
 2450  
 2451  
 2452  
 2453  
 2454  
 2455  
 2456  
 2457  
 2458  
 2459  
 2460  
 2461  
 2462  
 2463  
 2464  
 2465  
 2466  
 2467  
 2468  
 2469  
 2470  
 2471  
 2472  
 2473  
 2474  
 2475  
 2476  
 2477  
 2478  
 2479  
 2480  
 2481  
 2482  
 2483  
 2484  
 2485  
 2486  
 2487  
 2488  
 2489  
 2490  
 2491  
 2492  
 2493  
 2494  
 2495  
 2496  
 2497  
 2498  
 2499  
 2500  
 2501  
 2502  
 2503  
 2504  
 2505  
 2506  
 2507  
 2508  
 2509  
 2510  
 2511  
 2512  
 2513  
 2514  
 2515  
 2516  
 2517  
 2518  
 2519  
 2520  
 2521  
 2522  
 2523  
 2524  
 2525  
 2526  
 2527  
 2528  
 2529  
 2530  
 2531  
 2532  
 2533  
 2534  
 2535  
 2536  
 2537  
 2538  
 2539  
 2540  
 2541  
 2542  
 2543  
 2544  
 2545  
 2546  
 2547  
 2548  
 2549  
 2550  
 2551  
 2552  
 2553  
 2554  
 2555  
 2556  
 2557  
 2558  
 2559  
 2560  
 2561  
 2562  
 2563  
 2564  
 2565

4/9/64  
sh

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

EXPEDITE

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F.  
KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/64

File # 62-109060-2870  
Lab. # PC-80185 GBX HB

Honorable J. Lee Rankin Letter 4/9/64  
General Counsel  
The President's Commission  
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast  
Washington, D. C. 20002

Examination requested by:

Examination requested:

Result of Examination:

Firearms (Guns & Ammun.) Date received: 4/9/64 pd  
Spectrographic

Examination by: Frazier  
Heiberger

Dist Evidence personally delivered by Special Agent Robert E. Neill  
of the FBI Laboratory, on 4/9/64

The coat, trousers, shirt and tie were examined for fingerprints. No foreign deposits of metal were found on the cloth surrounding the holes in the coat trousers and shirt.

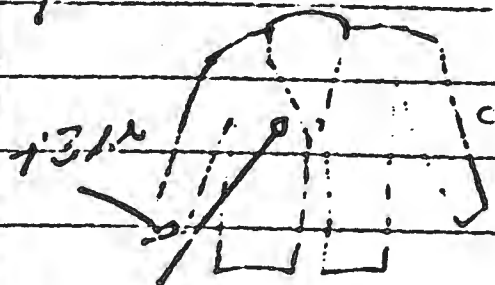
Specimens submitted for examination

Q566 C311 Black suit coat worn by Governor John Connolly  
Q567 C312 Black suit trousers worn by Governor John Connolly  
Q568 C313 White dress shirt worn by Governor John Connolly  
Q569 C314 Tie — nothing recovered

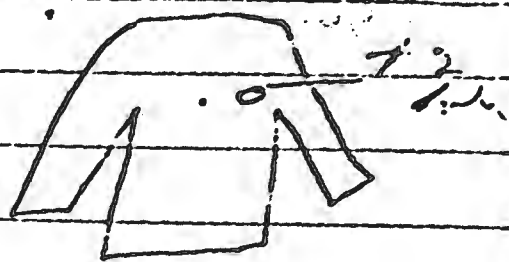
Tested Soft X-ray of hole #2 in Q566  
coat. With fine detector. — Found  
12 KV 30 in X 6 mm. — two holes  
12 KV 120 in X 6 mm. evoked.  
no metal seen.

Q 566

chem. no. 1101



1312

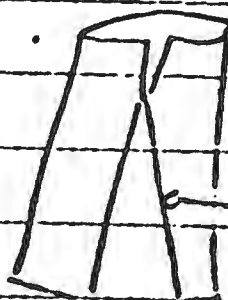


1111  
1312  
1111

There - no metal or anything

Q 567

chem. no. 1101

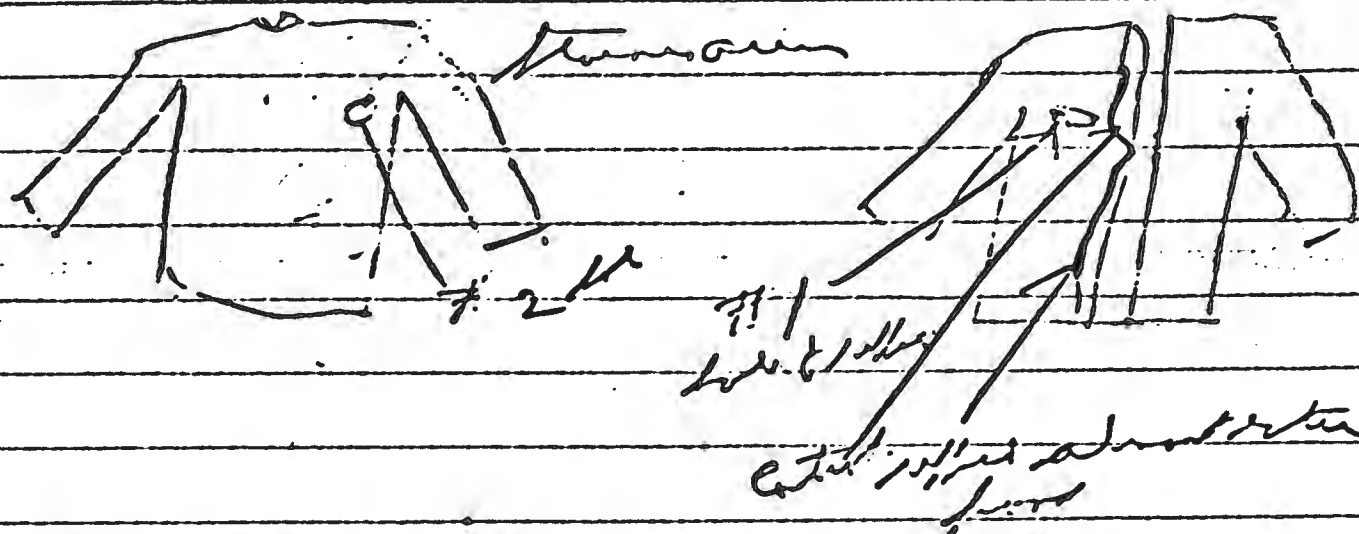


only body  
1312  
1111

There - nothing

0561 *Armeria* *herpet*

Very stem. *reflexa* *maldivensis*? little  
blood look like *scorpa* *water* *slowing*



*Truncation* *Shed* *herpet* *herpet*

JK

SA #143 *Chen* *herpet*

	En	Ph	Ch	:				
Truncation	t	0	-					
Truncation	ph		-					
Shed	t							
Shed	t		-					
Cost #1	t		+					
Cost	-		+					
Cost #2	t		+					
Cost	-		+					

28108-29 . PC 80185  
4-3-51

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----

28108-29 . PC 80185  
4-3-51

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----



1 - Mr. Belmont  
1 - Mr. Rosen  
1 - Mr. Sullivan  
1 - Mr. Malley  
1 - Mr. Rogge

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

To: FBI, Dallas (89-43)

Date: April 22, 1964

Re: ASSASSINATION OF  
PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY,  
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63

*J. Edgar Hoover*  
John Edgar Hoover, Director

FBI File No. *62-109060*  
Lab. No. *PC-80185 BX HB*

Examination requested by:

The President's Commission

Reference:

Letter 4/9/64

Examination requested:

Firearms - Spectrographic

Remarks:

The evidence listed in the enclosed report is being retained in the Laboratory.

The evidence has been assigned "C" numbers. In any correspondence with the President's Commission, the "C" numbers should be used rather than "Q" numbers.

Photographs of C311, front and back, C312, front and back, C313, front and back and C314, front only, have been made. Two sets of these seven photographs are enclosed. One set is for the completion of your file. The Dallas Office should prepare an investigative report and enclose the second set of photographs to the copy of this report which is signed by the SAC and forwarded to the Bureau. This copy will become the Bureau's file copy.

It will not be necessary for the Dallas Office to prepare the usual two copies of the investigative report for the President's Commission since the information in the enclosed report was furnished to the Commission by letter along with two copies of the photographs of the clothing.

Enclosures (4) (2 Sets of Photographs, 2 Lab report)

NOTE: The information contained in the enclosed report was furnished by letter 4/16/64, to the Commission.

RAF:GL (12)

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

Commission.

Tolson  
Belmont  
Mohr  
Casper  
Callahan  
Conrad  
DeLoach  
Evans  
Gale  
Rosen  
Sullivan  
Tavel  
Trotter  
Tele. Room  
Holmes  
Gandy

APR 24 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

62-109060-3871

Q566 C311 Black suit coat worn by Governor John Connally  
Q567 C312 Black suit trousers worn by Governor John Connally  
Q568 C313 White dress shirt worn by Governor John Connally  
Q569 C314 Necktie worn by Governor John Connally



REPORT  
of the



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

To: FBI, Dallas

Date:

April 22, 1964

FBI File No.

62-109060

Lab. No.

PC-80185 BX HB

Re: ASSASSINATION OF  
PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY,  
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63

//////////

EVIDENCE AS LISTED ON ATTACHED PAGES. PERSONALLY DELIVERED BY  
SPECIAL AGENT ROBERT E. NEILL OF THE FBI LABORATORY ON 4/9/64.  
THIS MATERIAL WAS OBTAINED FROM THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION AT  
THE REQUEST OF ARLEN SPECTER, STAFF ATTORNEY.

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

Page 1

(continued on next page)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

**Results of examination:**

Each hole in Governor John Connally's coat, shirt and trousers has the general appearance of a bullet hole and could have been made by a bullet. No hole was found in the tie.

The hole in the back of the coat is approximately  $1/4"$  by  $5/8"$ , being elongated in a horizontal direction. The elongation could be due to one or more of the following: (1) a bullet passed through the cloth at an angle to the surface, (2) the cloth was folded when a bullet struck (3) the hole was made by a mutilated bullet or (4) a bullet struck sideways.

The hole in the front of the coat is approximately  $3/8"$  in diameter and circular in shape.

The hole in the sleeve is approximately  $3/8"$  by  $5/8"$  being elongated in a horizontal direction. The elongation of this hole could be due to one or more of the aforementioned causes.

It is to be noted that holes corresponding to the three holes referred to above were found in the shirt. Due to the excessive tearing of the cloth, none of these holes were well defined.

The hole in the left trouser leg is approximately  $1/4"$  in diameter and roughly circular in shape.

It was determined from the locations of the holes in the coat and shirt that a bullet entering the back, passing undeflected through the body and leaving the front, would have passed through Governor Connally at an angle of approximately 35 degrees downward from the horizontal and approximately 20 degrees from right to left if he was sitting erect and facing forward at the time he was shot. These angles are such that it would have been possible for Governor Connally's right arm and left leg to have been in direct line with the projectile. Any change in Governor Connally's position would affect the angles set out above. The possibility should not be overlooked that garments can shift from their normal position on the body. There is no way of determining, from an examination of the clothing, whether such a bullet may have followed a straight line path or may have been deflected in the body.

Nothing was found to indicate which holes were entrances and which were exits. The coat, shirt and trousers were cleaned prior to their receipt in the Laboratory, which might account for

the fact that no foreign deposits of metal or other substances were found on the cloth surrounding the holes. Further, no characteristic position of the fibers of the cloth around the holes, which is one of the factors considered in determining whether a hole is an entrance or an exit hole, was found. The sizes of the holes in the clothing do not necessarily aid in this determination since a hole can be enlarged if a bullet strikes at an angle, sideways or partially sideways, or if it passes through a fold in the cloth. Also, if a bullet is irregularly mutilated, an entrance hole could be larger than an exit hole.

It was not possible from an examination of the clothing to determine whether or not all of the holes were made by the same projectile or projectile fragments.

1 - Mr. Sullivan  
1 - Mr. Conrad  
1 - Mr. Griffith  
1 - Mr. Cadigan

April 6, 1964  
By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel  
The President's Commission  
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast  
Washington, D. C.

*Assassination of  
President John F.  
Kennedy*

Dear Mr. Rankin:

On March 30, 1964, Mr. Kelvin Eisenberg of your staff orally requested Special Agent James C. Cadigan of this Bureau to determine if the known paper sample and the known tape sample, both designated as FBI Exhibit D-1, and the paper and tape used to make the replica paper bag, Commission Exhibit 264, both came from the same room; to determine if the room or rooms from which D-1 and Commission Exhibit 264 were obtained had any special designation or room number, and did Lee Harvey Oswald have legitimate access to such space.

The Dallas Office of this Bureau has advised that both D-1 and Commission Exhibit 264 were obtained from the same room, which is on the main floor of the Texas School Book Depository Building, and the whole main floor is designated as the "shipping room." Lee Harvey Oswald had legitimate access to this space.

Sincerely yours,

EX COURIER SVC  
APR 6  
COMM-FBI

162-109060  
NOT RECORDED  
199 APR 9 1964

NOTE: Oral request was relayed to Dallas by Butel 3/30/64. Reply to Commission is based on information furnished by Dallas.

Tolson  
Belmont  
Mohr  
Casper  
Callahan  
Conrad  
DeLoach  
Evans  
Gale  
Rosen  
Sullivan  
Tavel  
Trotter  
Tele. Room  
Holmes  
Gandy

105-82555

JCC:kv (2)

APR 13 1964

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

REC'D-READING ROOM

105-82555-2020  
ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-82555-2020

Mr. Belmont  
Mr. Felt  
1 - Mr. Sullivan  
1 - Mr. Rogers  
1 - Mr. Ladd

1 - Mr. Griffith  
1 - Mr. Davies

April 7, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel  
The President's Commission  
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

This letter is to confirm the delivery of three photographs each of Commission Exhibits numbered 344 through 350, 353 through 367, 385, 386, 388 through 390 and 393 through 399 to Mr. Melvin Eisenberg, of the Commission staff, by a Special Agent of this Bureau on March 30, 1964. Enclosed herewith you will find three photographs each of Commission Exhibits numbered 399 and 400, which have not yet been processed for delivery on March 30, 1964.

These photographs are the most recent part of what amounts to a continuing project of this Bureau in furnishing the Commission with reproductions of Commission Exhibits, as such Exhibits are made available for that purpose. The original project was initiated by your letter of February 24, 1964.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.

71 APR - 6

COMM-FBI

ENCLOSURE

Enclosure (6)

105-82555

ED:em (11) 3 1 1/2

10 APR 9 1964

NOT RECORDED  
10 APR 9 1964

(See NOTE page 2)

79 APR 13 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

ORIGINAL FILED IN

0203

APR 7 1 24 PM '64  
SEC. 2-READING ROOM

**NOTE:**

A descriptive listing of the Commission Exhibits mentioned herein is attached. The Commission's letter referred to requested Bureau to prepare three photographs of each exhibit in this matter to which a Commission Exhibit number had been assigned and to prepare such photographs of future exhibits as Commission numbers are assigned. The enclosed photographs are of exhibits recently assigned numbers by the Commission and delivered by them to the Bureau for photography. The photographs furnished to the Commission on March 30, 1964, were personally delivered by SA James C. Cadigan.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NUMBERDESCRIPTION

- 344 Photograph of 1961 Lincoln Continental 4-door convertible bubbletop, taken from right side.
- 345 Photograph of same vehicle as mentioned in Exhibit 344 with top up, taken from rear.
- 346 Photograph of same vehicle as mentioned in Exhibit 344, taken from right side above and depicting interior.
- 347 Aerial view of downtown Dallas, Texas.
- 348 Photograph of Texas School Book Depository Building.
- 349 Photograph of windshield of same vehicle as mentioned in Exhibit 344 depicting an indentation on the metal framework of the windshield.
- 350 Photograph of windshield of same vehicle as mentioned in Exhibit 344 taken from outside the car front looking toward the car depicting a crack in the windshield on the driver's side.
- 351 Windshield which was removed from vehicle noted in Exhibit 344.
- 352 Photograph of rear seat of same vehicle as mentioned in Exhibit 344 taken from above depicting condition of rear seat after occupants were removed on November 22, 1963.
- 353 Photograph of same scene as Exhibit 352 taken from different angle.
- 354 Aerial view of Main, Houston and Elm Streets in downtown Dallas, Texas.
- 355 Copy of Daily Shift Report of Friday, November 22, 1963, of Secret Service Vice President Detail.
- 356 Same photograph as Exhibit 348 of Texas School Book Depository Building. (Marked by Rowland)
- 357 Copy of statement of Arnold Louis Rowland taken by Sheriff's Department, County of Dallas, Texas, on Nov. 22, 1963.
- 358 Copy of statement made by Arnold Louis Rowland to SAs James W. Swinford and Paul E. Kalf of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on November 24, 1963.
- 359 Aerial view of downtown Dallas, Texas (Marked by James Richard Worrell, Jr.,

APR 9 1964

~~ENCLOSURE~~

ENCLOSURE

62-109061 -

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NUMBERDESCRIPTION

360		Same photograph as Exhibit 343 of Texas School Book Depository Building but different picture.
365	C	Aerial view of downtown Dallas, Texas, at scene of assassination. (Marked by Amos Lee Euins)
366		Same photograph as Exhibit 343 of Texas School Book Depository Building, but different picture. (Marked by Amos Lee Euins)
367		Copy of statement of Amos Lee Euins taken by Sheriff's Department, County of Dallas, Texas, on November 22, 1963.
385		Painted chart showing wounds.
386		Painted chart showing wounds.
388		Painted chart showing wounds.
389	1	Color print of movie film frame.
390		Color print of movie film frame.
396		Color print of movie film frame.
397		Working papers associated with Naval Medical School Autopsy Report A63-272.
398		Color print of movie film frame.
393		(FBI Item c29) Suit coat worn by President Kennedy at time of assassination.
394		(FBI Item c32) Shirt worn by President Kennedy at time of assassination.
395		(FBI Item c31) Tie worn by President Kennedy at time of assassination.
399		(FBI Item c1) Bullet from stretcher.
400		Schematic drawing from Armed Forces Institute of Pathology.



## Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: 4/7/64

FROM : R. H. Jensen

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA

ISOR - 0034

*assassination of President John F. Kennedy*

During an investigation by the Dallas Office in response to a letter from the President's Commission dated 3/3/64, two boxes of 20 cartridges were obtained from two sources in the Dallas area. The two boxes of cartridges were received in the Laboratory on 4/3/64.

The cartridges in the box obtained from Kasen's Gun Shop, Dallas, Texas, were comprised of Western 6.5 mm Mannlicher-Carcano cartridge cases which are the same in all observable physical characteristics as the C6, C7 and C38 cartridge cases found in the Texas School Book Depository. The bullets loaded into these cartridges are "soft point" hunting-type bullets which Kasen loaded into the cartridge cases as set forth in Dallas letterhead memorandum dated 4/1/64. Therefore, the bullets are not the same as the assassination bullets. However, Kasen indicated he sold some of this ammunition without reloading hunting-type bullets.

The 6.5 mm Mannlicher-Carcano cartridges in the box obtained from John H. Brinegar of The Gun Shop, Dallas, Texas, are the same in all observable physical characteristics as the cartridges represented by the assassination bullet and bullet fragments, C1 through C3, and the C5, C7 and C38 cartridge cases.

However, nothing was found from examination of the cartridges in these two boxes to indicate whether or not the ammunition used by Lee Harvey Oswald came from either of the above sources.

## RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that the above information brought to the attention of the Domestic Intelligence Division for inclusion in a letter being prepared for the President's Commission.

105-82555

- Mr. Belmont  
- Mr. Rosen  
- Mr. Sullivan

1 - Mr. Malley  
1 - Mr. Gheesling, Rm. 644 R

162-109060 -  
NOT RECORDED

100 APR 9 1964

70 APR 23 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

C

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

Note:

Dallas investigation indicates original photograph which appeared on Dallas television stations was taken by Mr. Ferd Kaufman, a photographer for the Associated Press at approximately 2:10 p.m. on 11/22/63, outside the Dallas Police Department. According to Kaufman this picture was immediately developed and transmitted on the Associated Press' wire photo system at 2:55 p.m. It appears that all of the Dallas television stations utilized a reproduction of this photograph for public display. This complies with the Commission's request.

April 7, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel  
The President's Commission  
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast  
Washington, D. C.

1 - Mr. Belmont  
1 - Mr. Rosen  
1 - Mr. Malley  
1 - Mr. Shorder  
1 - Mr. Rogge

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated March 20, 1964, requesting we initiate investigation to ascertain the times when Lee Harvey Oswald's picture was first displayed on each of the television stations in Dallas, Texas, on November 22, 1963.

Enclosed for your assistance are two copies of a self-explanatory communication from our Dallas, Texas, Office dated March 30, 1964, which incorporates the information requested by you.

This concludes our investigation into this particular matter.

BY COURIER SVC

71 APR - 8

COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,  
J. Edgar Hoover

19 APR 8 1964

Enclosures (2)

RDR/cb

(12)

- ① - 105-32555  
1 - G2 - 109090 (President's Commission)  
1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach  
1 - Mr. I. W. Conrad  
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan  
1 - Mr. R. E. Wick

See Note page 2.

58 APR 10 1964

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
Felt \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

REC'D HYVIAK ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

APR 7 3 50 PM '64  
REC'D-READING ROOM  
FBI

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-441101-100

FBI

Date: 4/7/64

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL  
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR (62-109060)  
FROM : SAC, SAVANNAH (89-36) (RUC)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS,  
11/22/63  
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING  
(OO: Dallas)

Re Baltimore airtel to Bureau, 4/2/64.

Mrs. GLENN T. CARTHON, SR., 106 East 48th Street,  
Savannah, Ga., advised on 4/7/64 that her son, GLENN CARTHON,  
JR., did not return to Savannah with the family after they saw  
him at Salisbury, Md., on 3/27/64.

She said she does not know exactly where her son is  
at the present time, but that she believes he is living with  
WILLIAM C. LORD and that she received a letter from GLENN on  
4/6/64 that he is living at 3713 Alabama Avenue, S.E., Washington,  
D. C.

BALTIMORE DIVISION

AT CAMBRIDGE, MD.

Will contact the Eastern Shore State Hospital and  
obtain the official medical diagnosis of the mental condition  
of GLENN CARTHON, JR.

WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

- CG - Yick.  
③ - Bureau  
2 - Dallas  
2 - Baltimore (89-30)  
2 - WFO (89-75)  
1 - Savannah

CMO:ecw  
(10)

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_  
Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_

79 APR 13 1964

REC 27  
ST-101  
62-109060-2871  
3 APR 9 1964  
1cc [unclear]  
[unclear]

SV 89-36

Will attempt to locate GLENN CARTHON, JR.  
c/o WILLIAM C. LORD and/or at 3713 Alabama Ave., S.E.,  
possible residence of WILLIAM C. LORD, for interview as  
requested in reairtel.

FBI

Date: 4/2/64

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
 Miss Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
 Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_

(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL

AIRMAIL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)  
 FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)  
 SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN  
 FITZGERALD KENNEDY, 11/22/63,  
 DALLAS, TEXAS  
 MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

ReButel to Dallas, 3/30/64, requesting the Dallas Division furnish letterhead memorandum in form of a supplement to prior submissions of all radio transmissions from local and state police capable of being received in Dallas from 12:20 PM, 11/22/63 to 6:00 PM, 11/24/63, as they relate to the assassination of the President, murder of Dallas Police Officer J. D. TIPPIT, investigation of said assassination and murder, and the security and movement of LEE HARVEY OSWALD to the Dallas County Jail, to enable the President's Commission to intelligently evaluate the data submitted.

State Police - Texas  
 Enclosed herewith are ten copies of a letterhead memorandum reflecting identification of police codes used by the Texas Department of Public Safety, Dallas County Sheriff's Office, and Dallas Police Department in radio transmission logs.

Item: The information contained in this LHM and that contained in the LHMS of 3/16 & 23/64 containing transcripts of radio transmission during pertinent period is not being incorporated in a report, UACB.

The investigation reflected in enclosed memorandum was jointly conducted by SA'S EUGENE F. PETRAKIS and A. RAYMOND SWITZER.

3 - BUREAU (ENCS.-10)  
 2 - DALLAS

ARS:eah

(5)

ENCLOSURE

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_

Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_

M

Per \_\_\_\_\_

79 APR 13 1964



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

C Dallas, Texas

April 2, 1964

ASSASSINATION OF PRESENT JOHN FITZGERALD  
KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

This supplements the information set forth under date of March 16, 1964, reflecting a transcript of certain radio transmissions emanating from the Texas Department of Public Safety, Radio Station KXQ 395, Dallas, Texas, from 12:20 PM, November 22, 1963, until 6:00 PM, November 24, 1963.

Captain ROBERT A. CROWDER, Company B, Texas Rangers, Dallas, Texas, advised on March 31, 1964, that the following is a list of the 10-signals used by the Texas Department of Public Safety:

- 10-1 Receiving Poorly
- 10-2 Receiving Well
- 10-4 Acknowledge
- 10-5 Relay
- 10-6 Busy
- 10-7 Out of Service (Off Duty)
- 10-8 In Service
- 10-9 Repeat
- 10-10 Out of Service Subject to Call
- 10-11 Dispatching Too Rapidly
- 10-12 Officials or Visitors Present
- 10-13 Advise Weather and Road Conditions
- 10-14 Convoy or Escort
- 10-15 We Have Prisoner in Custody
- 10-19 Return to Your Office
- 10-20 What Is Your Location?
- 10-21 Call This Station by Telephone
- 10-22 Take No Further Action Last Information
- 10-27 Any Answer Our \_\_\_\_\_?
- 10-28 Check Complete Registration
- 10-29 Check for Stolen or Wanted

COPIES DESTROYED

4 DEC 29 1972

**RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD  
KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS**

- 10-30 Does Not Conform To Rules And Regulations**  
**10-33 Emergency Traffic At This Station**  
**10-35 Confidential Information**  
**10-36 Correct Time?**  
**10-37 Operator On Duty?**  
**10-44 Station \_\_\_\_\_ Has Traffic For Your Station**  
**10-50 No Traffic**  
**10-51 Do You Have Traffic For Me?**  
**10-52 Driver's License Check For Type Of License,  
Expiration Date, Restrictions, If Suspended  
And Latest Address**  
**10-54 Driver's License Check Same as 10-52 Plus  
Departmental Or Mandatory Action-With Cause  
Numbers, etc., Plus Number And Type Of Other  
Moving Traffic Violations**  
**10-55 Driver's License Check For Complete Listing  
Of Each Item On Record With Dates And Places,  
Supply Mailing Address Of Officer for Return  
By Mail**  
**10-57 Complete Motor Vehicle Inspection Sticker Check**  
**10-58 Track Loss Information**  
**10-73 Hit And Run (If Any Injuries, State)**  
**10-76 Traffic Accident (Specify If Fatal, Personal  
Injury, Or Property Damage Only. If Road Is  
Blocked, State)**  
**10-78 Break Driver**  
**10-92 Reserve Room At Hotel For \_\_\_\_\_**  
**10-97 Arrived At Scene**  
**10-98 Finished With Last Assignment**

In addition, Captain CROWDER identified the following units appearing in the above referred to transcript as follows:

Unit 1802 was the mobile unit (motorcycle) assigned to the Chief of Radio



RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD  
KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

C

Unit 1805 was the portable unit set up at Parkland  
Hospital, Dallas, Texas

Units 66 and 77 are the Texas Department of Public  
Safety airplanes

Captain CROWDER stated all remaining unit numbers are  
automobiles.

This supplements the information set forth under date  
of March 23, 1964, reflecting a transcript made available on  
March 20, 1964, by Sheriff BILL DECKER, Dallas County Sheriff's  
Office, of all radio transmissions emanating from the Dallas  
County Sheriff's Office during the period 12:20 PM, November  
22, 1963 to 6:00 PM, November 24, 1963, as they relate to the  
assassination of President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, the murder  
of Dallas Police Officer J. D. TIPPIT, investigation of said  
assassination and murder, and the security and movement of LEE  
HARVEY OSWALD to the Dallas County Jail.

CHARLES PLAYER, Supervisor of Training, Dallas County  
Sheriff's Office, advised on March 31, 1964, that the Dallas  
County Sheriff's Office operates on two main radio channels  
and is identified as KKE 891. PLAYER stated the Dallas County  
Sheriff's Office rarely uses 10-signals because of the number  
of small police departments in Dallas County who contact them  
by radio and who are unfamiliar with the 10-signals, other than  
the 10-4 acknowledgment signal. He stated that they generally  
use normal conversation in their radio transmissions.

PLAYER identified Station 1 as the automobile unit  
assigned to Sheriff BILL DECKER; Station 5 as the Dallas County  
Sheriff's Office Dispatcher located in the Dallas County Criminal  
Court and Jail Building. The other numbers in the above-referred  
to transcript refer to automobile units, with all units in the  
500 series being reserve units. He stated that Code Numbers  
1 through 6 refer to calls being answered by automobile units  
with the urgency of the call being designated as follows:

**RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD  
KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS**

**Code 1     Routine  
Code 2     Urgent  
Code 3     Emergency  
Code 4     Disregard  
Code 5     En Route  
Code 6     Out At Destination**

This supplements the information set forth under date of March 23, 1964, reflecting a transcript made available on March 20, 1964, by Inspector J. HERBERT SAWYER, Dallas Police Department, of all radio transmissions from Channel 1 and Channel 2, the Dallas Police Radio Station KKB 364, covering the period 12:20 PM, November 22, 1963 to 6:00 PM, November 24, 1963, as they relate to the assassination of President KENNEDY, the murder of Dallas Police Officer J. D. TIPPIT, investigation of said assassination and murder, and the security and movement of LEE HARVEY OSWALD to the Dallas County Jail.

On March 31, 1964, Sergeant JAMES C. BOWLES, Radio Dispatcher Supervisor, Dallas Police Department, Dallas, Texas, advised that most of the broadcasting done on Dallas Police Radio Station KKB 364 is done on Channel 1 with Channel 2 being used on an alternate basis. He said the Dallas Police Department does not use the 10-signal system other than the 10-4 acknowledgment signal. He said they have developed their own system of signals, which are identified as follows:

**Signal 4     Out On Investigation  
Signal 5     Mark Out (Coffee or to eat)  
Signal 6     Disturbance  
Signal 7     Accidents  
Signal 8     Drunk  
Signal 9     Investigation Theft  
Signal 9A    Auto Theft  
Signal 11    Investigation Burglary  
Signal 11A   Burglar in Building  
Signal 12    Burglar Alarm (Silent)  
Signal 12A   Burglar Alarm (Audible)**

**RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD  
KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS**

Signal 13	Prowler
Signal 14	Cutting or Stabbing
Signal 15	Meet the Officer
Signal 16	Investigate Injured Person
Signal 17	Gang Fight
Signal 18	Fire Call
Signal 19	Shooting
Signal 20	Robbery
Signal 20A	Robbery in Progress
Signal 21	Dog Bite Victim
Signal 22	Animal Complaint
Signal 23	Parking Violation
Signal 24	Abandoned Property
Signal 24A	Abandoned Car
Signal 25	Aggravated Assault
Signal 26	Missing Person
Signal 27	Dead Person
Signal 28	Emergency Sick Call
Signal 29	Loose Stock
Signal 30	Pick up Prisoner
Signal 31	Malicious Mischief
Signal 32	Suspicious Person
Signal 32A	Suspicious Person in Car

Code 1	Routine
Code 2	Urgent
Code 3	Emergency
Code 4	Disregard
Code 5	En Route
Code 6	Out at Destination

Sergeant BOWLES stated radio patrol units have been given numbers and are assigned as follows:

**RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD  
KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS**

Unit 1	Chief of Police JESSE E. CURRY
Unit 2	Assistant Chief of Police CHARLES BATCHELOR
Unit 3	Deputy Chief M. W. STEVENSON (Detective Division)
Unit 4	Deputy Chief N. T. FISHER (Patrol Division)
Unit 5	Deputy Chief GEORGE L. LUMPKIN (Service Division)
Unit 6	Deputy Chief RAY LITTEY (Traffic Division)
Unit 9	Inspector J. H. SAWYER (Administrative Division, Departmental Inspector)
Units 14 through 120	Automobile units assigned to the Radio Patrol Unit
Units 125 through 128	Captains and Lieutenants in the Traffic Division
Units 130 through 199	Solo (two wheel) motorcycle units
Unit 200	Refers to all solo motors - used in general broadcast to all solo motors
Units 210 through 243	Accident supervisors and investigators
Units 243 through 253	Traffic Division Safety Officers
Units 260 through 298	Three-wheel motorcycle units
Units 300 through 312	Supervisors and detectives assigned to the Homicide Bureau
Units 320 through 346	Supervisors and detectives assigned to Auto Theft Bureau
Units 350 through 409	Supervisors and detectives assigned to Burglary & Theft Bureau

**RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD  
KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS**

<b>Units 410 through 429</b>	<b>Supervisors and detectives assigned to the Forgery Bureau</b>
<b>Units 430 through 461</b>	<b>Supervisors and detectives assigned to the Juvenile Bureau</b>
<b>Units 465 through 504</b>	<b>Supervisors and detectives assigned to the Special Service Bureau</b>
<b>Units 505 through 514</b>	<b>Identification Units assigned to the Crime Laboratory</b>
<b>Units 515 through 517</b>	<b>Assigned to the Service Division Commanders</b>
<b>Units 518 through 533</b>	<b>Assigned to the Warrant Office</b>
<b>Unit 540</b>	<b>Assigned to the Departmental Photographer</b>
<b>Unit 541</b>	<b>Assigned to the Safety Officer</b>
<b>Units 545 through 549</b>	<b>Assigned to the Radio Technicians</b>
<b>Unit 550</b>	<b>Personnel Captain</b>
<b>Unit 559</b>	<b>Assigned to the Pistol Range Supervisor</b>
<b>Units 560 through 564</b>	<b>Police Wrackers</b>
<b>Units 565 through 567</b>	<b>Assigned to garage mechanics</b>
<b>Units 570 through 579</b>	<b>Assigned to the Park Dept. - Police Personnel</b>
<b>Unit 581</b>	<b>Assigned to Justice of the Peace DAVID L. JOHNSTON</b>
<b>Unit 599</b>	<b>Number assigned to the Cockrell Hill, Texas, Police Officer</b>
<b>Units 600 through 628</b>	<b>Assigned to Ambulance Contract Companies</b>
<b>Units 693 through 699</b>	<b>Assigned to private news agency employees</b>

**RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD  
KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS**

Units 700  
through 799      Assigned to Civil Defense Units  
Units 800  
through 874      Unassigned  
Units 875  
through 880      Assigned to Public Works Department  
900 Units      Assigned to Police Reserve Supervisors

No unit numbers are allocated past 930.

In addition, Sergeant BOWLES advised that Alert 2 is a standby call for a potential airplane crash problem at Love Field, Dallas, Texas, with Alert 1 indicating the problem has already occurred. He said 7-3 refers to the 7:00 AM to 3:00 PM traffic detail. Station 5 is the Dallas County Sheriff Dispatcher and Station 7 is the Park Department's office radio, BOWLES stated. He said "APB" is the Accident Prevention Bureau and "NAC" refers to the National Broadcasting Company.

Sergeant BOWLES advised that a capital "A" or a "2" appearing behind a unit number indicates that a second unit is working out the same call number simultaneously assigned to another unit. As an example, he said Unit 15 is the Radio Patrol Commander with 15/2 being the second unit assigned as above.

REC 21

62-109090-2872

April 7, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel  
The President's Commission  
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast  
Washington, D. C.

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Malley
- 1 - Mr. Shroder
- 1 - Mr. Rogge

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated March 3, 1964, and our letter dated March 18, 1964, relating to your request for a transcript of all radio transmissions from local and state police capable of being received in Dallas, Texas, from November 22, 1963, to November 24, 1963.

Enclosed for your assistance are two folders consisting of four communications each prepared by our Dallas Office from data supplied by the Texas Department of Public Safety, the Dallas County Sheriff's Office and the Dallas Police Department.

The enclosed information is being furnished in accordance with your request and no further action is being taken by this Bureau.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosures (2)

- ① - 105-82555
- 1 - 62-109060 (Assassination of President Kennedy)
- 1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
- 1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan

RDR/cb

NOTE PAGE TWO.

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

REC'D-READING ROOM  
FBI

APR 7 5 27 PM '64  
UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

COMM-EH  
APR 7 1964  
BY COURIER SERVICE

Tolson  
Belmont  
Mohr  
Casper  
Callahan  
Conrad  
DeLoach  
Evans  
Gale  
Rosen  
Sullivan  
Tavel  
Trotter  
Tele. Room  
Holmes  
Gandy

APR 7 1964

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE:

Commission by referenced letter requested above information as it related to the assassination of President Kennedy, the murder of Dallas police officer J. D. Tippit, investigations of these crimes, security of Lee Harvey Oswald and his movement to the Dallas County Jail. Dallas by teletype 3/13/64, advised some of the requested material had been obtained, however, Sheriff's Office unable to comply with Commission's request until after Ruby's trial. Bureau by letter 3/18/64, advised Commission of status of its request. Enclosed material consisting of 130 pages complies with Commission's request.



JFK  
ASSASSINATION  
62-109060  
SECTION 60

Read  
mjc

COPY  
2

MARY FERRELL  
FOUNDATION  
GIVEN BY THE AARP



FBI

Date: 3/31/64

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL  
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)  
FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (89-75)  
SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY  
NOVEMBER 22, 1963  
DALLAS, TEXAS

ReBuairtel to Los Angeles, 3/23/64.

Enclosed for the Bureau is the original and five copies of a letterhead memorandum showing investigation by Los Angeles as a result of referenced airtel. *B*

Enclosed for Dallas are 25 copies of an insert and 302's reflecting the same investigation.

No inquiry was made by Los Angeles at any television station as the film described by the women was seen on Channel 2 or 4 in the Los Angeles area. These two stations were on national hookup at that time, Channel 2 with CBS and Channel 4 with NBC.

(3) Bureau (Enc. 6)  
2- Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 25)  
1- Los Angeles

LLB:jm  
(6)

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_ Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_  
Special Agent in Charge



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
Los Angeles, California

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

March 31, 1964

OBSERVATIONS NOTED BY MRS. E. W.  
GIAVER, MRS. NELL D. CRANE AND MISS  
DORIS LEE CRANE ON TELEVISION NEWSCAST,  
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

The following investigation was conducted by SA PETER J. MEANEY, JR., at Los Angeles, California, on March 26, 1964. This investigation was instituted when a Mrs. EMILY R. FRANCIS wrote a letter to Mr. J. EDGAR HOOVER, advising that a friend of hers, Mrs. E. W. GIAVER of Los Angeles, California, had reported to her that she had seen some television coverage of the assassination of President KENNEDY that it seemed no one else had observed.

Mrs. EINAR W. GIAVER, 10469 Kinnard Avenue, Los Angeles, California, furnished the following information:

On November 23, 1963, the day following the assassination of President KENNEDY, she and a friend, Mrs. NELL D. CRANE, were watching the television coverage of the assassination. Mrs. CRANE told her of seeing pictures of two men running away from the School Depository Building immediately after the President was shot.

At about 1 PM to 2 PM, watching either Los Angeles Channel 2 or Channel 4, she observed pictures of the President in his car, holding his right hand to his head, with a man in the front seat turning to the right, showing his white shirt. The President's car then drove off rapidly. Immediately following this picture, the television showed the School Depository Building, and she observed two men, one behind the other, running from behind the building to the left, and down an alley or street out of view. The man in front, the shorter of the two, threw what appeared to be a tan or brown jacket into a bush as he ran away, followed by the second man, who appeared to be accompanying the first man, not chasing him.

In subsequent television coverage of the assassination, she has never been able to observe this scene.

COPIES DESTROYED

44 DEC 20 1977

OBSERVATIONS NOTED BY MRS. E. W.  
GIAVER, MRS. NELL D. CRANE AND MISS  
DORIS LEE CRANE ON TELEVISION NEWSCAST,  
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

Miss DORIS LEE CRANE, 1865 Benecia Street, Los Angeles, California, furnished the following information:

On the Monday evening following the assassination of President KENNEDY she, with her mother, Mrs. NELL D. CRANE, had dinner at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. EINAR W. GIAVER, 10469 Kinnard Avenue, Los Angeles.

At about 8:30, while watching television with the GIAVERs and her mother, her mother commented, "Look closely and you will see two men running." This remark was made just as the television picture was showing the shooting of the President, but she did not know what Los Angeles television channel they were watching.

She recalled that immediately following the shooting of the President, the picture shifted to the School Depository Building and she observed two men apparently running from the rear of this building, around a tree and out of sight. The man in front, believed to be a short white man, threw his coat or jacket away as he ran. The taller man, dark complexioned but believed to be a white man, appeared to be chasing the shorter man. She did not see any weapons displayed, and has never seen this same scene depicted in any of the later television coverage of the assassination.

Mrs. NELL D. CRANE, 1865 Benecia Avenue, Los Angeles, California, interviewed at 10469 Kinnard Avenue, and in the presence of Mr. and Mrs. EINAR W. GIAVER, furnished the following information:

On November 23, 1963, the day following the assassination of President KENNEDY, she was watching television, either Los Angeles Channel 2 or 4, and observed that immediately after the President was shot, the camera switched to the School Depository Building and she saw two men run out from the rear of the building, with one man, the one in front, throwing a jacket or coat into the bushes as he ran. The men ran away

OBSERVATIONS NOTED BY MRS. E. W. GIAVER, MRS. NELL D. CRANE AND MISS DORIS LEE CRANE ON TELEVISION NEWSCAST, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

from the rear of the building, disappearing down an alley or street. She believed that the following film showed the front of the building and then up to the empty window on the sixth floor, where the fatal shots were reportedly fired from.

On the afternoon of the same date, at about 1 PM, she visited Mrs. GIAVER and pointed out to her pictures of the two men running. She has not seen the same picture since that time.

Channel 2 in Los Angeles is affiliated with the Columbia Broadcasting System. Channel 4 in Los Angeles is affiliated with the National Broadcasting System. All films and coverage of the events on November 22, 23, 24 and 25, 1963, were on a national hookup basis.

4/9/64

AIRTEL

To: SAC, Los Angeles (89-75)

From: Director, FBI (62-109080) - 2873

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY  
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS  
MISC. - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Reurairtel dated 3/31/64.

Your letterhead memorandum which was enclosed with reairtel indicated no contact was made with Los Angeles television stations as the film observed by Mrs. Einar W. Glaver and Mrs. Nell D. Crane was on a "national hook-up."

The Bureau is aware the possibility exists that persons observed running from the Texas School Book Depository Building (TSDB) could be any number of individuals who fled the immediate area following the shooting. However, this matter has to be brought to a logical conclusion. It is noted both Mrs. Glaver and Mrs. Crane indicated the approximate time they made their observations. Therefore, contact should be made with the Los Angeles television stations to determine where the program originated and also determine if a video tape may have been made.

Los Angeles is instructed to make these contacts promptly and if necessary set out appropriate leads with sufficient background to resolve this matter noting this information will be made available to the President's Commission.

1 - Dallas (89-43) (info)

NOTE: This matter pertains to information furnished by Mrs. Einar W. Glaver and Mrs. Nell D. Crane of Los Angeles who observed on television two men running from the TSDB, Dallas, Texas following the assassination. These individuals have not been identified and attempts are being made to determine if these individuals were sight-seers or employees in the TSDB.

MAILED 25  
APR - 9 1964  
COMM-FBI

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

MAIL ROOM ☐

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

## Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad *Jwe*

DATE: 3/20/64

FROM : R. H. Jevons *A*SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN F. KENNEDY; 11/22/63;  
DALLAS, TEXAS

In my memorandum of 3/12/64, I advised that during a discussion with representatives of the President's Commission, they advised that the Commission was contemplating having the firearms evidence in this matter examined by some other organization.

Today during the course of the prearranged conference with our firearms examiners, Mr. Melvin Eisenberg of the Commission stated that they contemplated using the testimony concerning the firearms evidence on or about 3/30/64. In this regard, he stated that the only testimony required on this date would be that concerning the assassination rifle, the identification of the bullet from the stretcher and the two bullet fragments recovered from the President's limousine and the significance of the diphenylamine tests on paraffin casts taken of Oswald's hands and face by the Dallas Police Department. Also, he desired testimony concerning the general characteristics of the bullet recovered from the residence of General Walker, which bullet was found in the Laboratory to have the same general rifling characteristics as test specimens from the assassination rifle, and the auditory effect of a bullet passing near an observer. As a matter of experience, two sounds will be heard by an observer close to the passage of a bullet, first the "crack" of the bullet passing and secondly, the sound of the report from the gun. This latter testimony would be pertinent to the fact that some observers reported hearing a number of shots fired during the assassination. He advised that the testimony concerning the remaining firearms evidence would be taken by deposition or before him and a court recorder at some time in the near future. This latter evidence includes the evidence received in the murder of Officer J. Tippitt.

62-109060

1-Mr. Belmont  
1-Mr. Rosen  
1-Mr. Sullivan  
1-Mr. Malley

RHJ:ch (10)

APR 10 1964

COPY SENT TO MR. TOLSON

PERS. REC. UNIT

Memorandum to Mr. Conrad

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN F. KENNEDY; 11/22/63;  
DALLAS, TEXAS

62-109060

Independent examinations  
of evidence in subject & related  
cases

During the course of the above discussion, Mr. Eisenberg stated that he would like to have the firearms evidence in our possession and pertaining to the assassination delivered to his office Saturday, 3/21/64, so that he could make arrangements to have it delivered to Mr. Ronald Simmons, Weapons System Division of the Defense Department at Aberdeen, Maryland, for re-examination. Mr. Eisenberg advised that he would request that the remaining firearms evidence be delivered to his office at a later time for the same purpose. This indicates that the Commission is complying with the Bureau's position that the evidence be delivered by the FBI to the Commission rather than directly to the outside expert.

*It is obvious the Commission does not have confidence in our Laboratory.*  
As you will recall, a tiny tuft of fibers was found adhering to the butt of the assassination rifle that matched the fabric composing the shirt worn by Oswald on the date of the assassination. Various fibers were also found in the paper bag found in the Texas Book Depository Building that matched the blanket reportedly having belonged to Oswald. Also, body and pubic hairs were found in the blanket that matched hair specimens from Oswald. Mr. Eisenberg says that the Commission expects to use testimony on this subject on or about 4/1/64.

ACTION:

For information.

Laboratory examinations for  
President's Commission

5/2/7

*I don't see why they don't call the Aberdeen authorities instead of wasting our time. Take me with Rankin & see if we can get from the pictures our Laboratory is greatly overlooking & since their commission is not satisfied with our findings let them use the gun or anyone else they want.*



4/9/64

AIRTEL

To: SAC, Dallas (89-43)

From: Director, FBI (62-109060)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY  
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS  
MISC. - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re Bu airtel to Dallas 2/24/64, Bulet to Mr. J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel, President's Commission dated 3/27/64 copy of which was furnished to Dallas and other communications from receiving offices relating to a request of the President's Commission to obtain the originals or photographic copies of all documents relating to the 6.5 mm Mannlicher-Carcano Italian military rifle.

In order that the Commission can be furnished an intelligible explanation of the documents obtained by receiving offices, Dallas is instructed to prepare at the earliest possible time a letterhead memorandum for dissemination incorporating pertinent data relating to this request.

The letterhead memorandum should contain the following basic information:

- (a) identification of exhibit
- (b) Bureau assigned exhibit number
- (c) necessary explanatory information relating to the exhibit involved immediately following the exhibit if feasible

REC-41 62-109060-2825

APR 10 1964

Enclosures (43)

1 - Albany (62-1648)  
 1 - Boston (89-43)  
 1 - Chicago (62-6115)  
 1 - Newark (62-3060)  
 1 - New York (89-75)  
 1 - Philadelphia (105-9958)  
 1 - 62-109090 (Pres. Commission) (16)  
 1 - 105-82555 (Lee Harvey Oswald)

1 - Mr. I. W. Conrad  
 1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan  
 1 - Mr. J. C. Cadigan  
 1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan

RDR:vha

SEE NOTE PAGE SIX.

APR 13 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

62-109060-2825

Airtel to SAC, Dallas  
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN F. KENNEDY

You should endeavor to describe the documents in a logical sequence so as to make a chronological story from the point of origin to the ultimate consignee. Each of the rifles involved should be handled under separate headings and abbreviations should be avoided if possible or adequately described.

Attached for your assistance are xerox copies of pertinent communications received from receiving offices which transmitted documents requested by the Commission. To each xerox copy is attached photographic copies of the documents submitted with the communication along with its Laboratory assigned "D" number. The Laboratory is maintaining the originals of all documents where same have been submitted. Two additional photographic copies of the documents furnished are being retained by the Bureau for dissemination to the Commission along with your letterhead memorandum when this matter is completely resolved.

Photographic copies of exhibits D 102, D 103 and accompanying explanations submitted with Dallas airtel 3/23/64 captioned, "Lee Harvey Oswald, aka. IS - R - Cuba" are not being returned since you have copies of these exhibits. Two copies are available for the Commission.

Exhibits D 17, D 18, D 19, D 77 and J-1 referred to in your airtel 3/5/64 in the above caption have been previously furnished to the Commission and need not be duplicated at this time. Appropriate reference to these exhibits where necessary must be made in your letterhead memorandum to complete the sequence of events.

In your above airtel dated 3/5/64 on page one it is indicated Mr. Charles W. Greener, owner of the Irving Sports Shop, requested that "tag repair" #18374 be returned to him. For your information the original of this tag is being retained by the Laboratory for possible future use of the Commission. Dallas should make appropriate note of Mr. Greener's request so this matter can be followed in an effort to comply with his request when the Commission's investigation is concluded.

Airtel to SAC, Dallas  
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN F. KENNEDY

Set out below is a brief description of the enclosed documents with the Bureau assigned "D" numbers and identification of the communication which transmitted these documents to the Bureau. This is being furnished for the information of Dallas and receiving offices.

Philadelphia airtel 3/11/64 in the above caption,  
JAM:jpr-

<u>Laboratory "D" Number</u>	<u>Description</u>
D 151	Page from record book of Mr. Fred W. Rupp indicating shipment on 2/12/63.
D 152	Photostat of undated bill of lading #3178.
D 153	North Penn Transfer, Inc., delivery receipt for shipping order #3178.

Albany airtel 3/13/64 in above caption, JWF:jmc.

D 156	Empire Sporting Goods, Ltd., invoice #1078.
D 157	Memorandum for bill of lading from H. P. Welch Company dated 6/29/62.
D 158	Photostatic copy of consumption entry #77, Bureau of Customs.
D 159	Photostatic copy of examination and appraisal of entry #77.
D 160	Duplicate of H. P. Welch Company shipping order #B-3686 dated 7/6/62.

Airtel to SAC, Dallas  
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN F. KENNEDY

Chicago airtel 3/13/64 in above caption, DWS:sjs.

- D 161 Invoice #145352 Century Arms Inc.
- D 162 Aldens checking slip #293779.

Chicago airtel 3/13/64 in above caption, DWS:blt.

- D 163 Klein's purchase order for 100 rifles effective 1/15/62.
- D 164 Five page "customer's invoice" of Crescent Firearms, Inc.
- D 165 Invoice #3178, Crescent Firearms, Inc., dated 2/2/63.
- D 166 One check and attached Klein's voucher #28966.
- D 167 Photostatic copy of list prepared by Mitchell Scibor, Klein's Sporting Goods.
- D 168 Consignees memo pro #A394857 dated 2/12/63.
- D 169 Delivery receipt #3-041342 dated 2/13/63.
- D 170 Cashier's copy, Chicago run sheet, #48969 dated 2/21/63.

New York airtel 3/16/64 in above caption, EWO:jc.

- D 171 Bill of lading #3178, Crescent Firearms, Inc.
- D 172 Original Sale Order, Crescent Firearms, Inc., #3178, dated 2/7/63.
- D 173 Office copy of ten shipping slips reflecting carton numbers.

Airtel to SAC, Dallas  
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN F. KENNEDY

D 174

Bill of lading #18 for Motor Ship  
Elettra Fassio.

D 175

Copy of inventory list reflecting carton  
numbers; attached to above bill  
of lading #18.

D 176

Copy of warehouse entry form from  
Freedman and Slater, Inc., #52737  
dated 10/24/60.

D 177

Copy of notice with estimated  
date of arrival of shipment dated  
10/10/60 from Genoa to Adams  
Consolidated Industries, Inc.

D 178

Copy of a bill of lading dated  
10/25/60 from Adams Consolidated  
Industries, Inc.

D 179

Copy of sales invoice #03408 from  
Adams Consolidated Industries, Inc.  
dated 10/16/62.

Albany airtel 3/17/64 in above caption, JWF:jmb.

D 180

Photostatic copy of Canadian  
National Railways straight bill of  
lading dated 6/29/62.

Boston airtel 3/17/64 in above caption, DBC:cap.

D 181

Photostatic copy of H. P. Welch  
Company shipping order dated 6/29/62.

D 182

Yellow duplicate copy of H. P. Welch  
Company way bill #B-3686.

D 183

Photostat. of customer's copy of  
H. P. Welch Company way bill #B-3686.

**Airtel to SAC, Dallas**  
**RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT**  
**JOHN F. KENNEDY**

Newark airtel 3/10/64 in above caption, RPH:bab.

**D 189**

Warehouse receipt dated 11/9/60  
of Harborside Terminal Company.

**D 190**

Five delivery orders numbered  
89138, 14473, 03408, A01640 and  
A00642.

Chicago Airtel 3/24/64 in the above caption, DWS:gaf.

**D 201**

Delivery receipt from Eastern  
Express Company.

Any break in sequence of the above numbers was  
necessitated by the receipt of other evidence not related  
to this particular Commission request.

Receiving offices are reminded to press this  
vigorously so the Commission's request can be complied with  
at the earliest possible time.

**NOTE:**

Commission by letter 2/21/64 requested certain  
information as well as the original or photographic copies  
of all documents relating to the assassination rifle and  
another rifle bearing a similar serial number without a  
prefix "C". The technical data requested was furnished  
to the Commission by letter dated 3/27/64. The other  
request is very extensive in nature and requires the  
obtaining of purchase orders, invoices, shipping documents,  
bills of lading, receipts, etc. of some eight business  
firms. Certain difficulties have been encountered beyond  
our control in obtaining this material and some seven Bureau  
offices are involved in this endeavor. The enclosed material  
is being furnished to Dallas so that an appropriate,  
intelligible memorandum can be prepared for use by the  
Commission inasmuch as many of the documents furnished  
require considerable explanation. This matter continues  
to be closely followed at the Bureau and when the necessary  
material and letterhead memorandum from Dallas are received  
the Commission will be appropriately notified. The Commission  
has been advised of the extensive nature of its request and  
the fact that numerous Bureau offices are engaged in this  
endeavor.

4-4-64

AIRTEL

TO: SAC, Dallas (89-43)  
FROM: Director, FBI (62-109060)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT ---  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY  
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS, ---  
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Reurairtel 3-31-64.

Referenced airtel enclosed a letterhead memorandum containing information relating to Arnold Louis Rowland who testified before the Commission on March 10, 1964. Dallas is instructed to submit revisions for this memorandum as follows:

1. Redate letterhead memorandum.
2. Paragraph one on page one, insert "one November 22, 1963" at the end of the last sentence.
3. On pages 7, 8, 9, and 10, revise the scholastic records of Mr. Rowland. On page 7, preceeding the first scholastic record, list what each grade represents numerically, for example, A (100-90), B (89-80), etc. Especially designate the meaning of the letter "E". Determine from high school authorities the exact numerical evaluations.
4. Eliminate all abbreviations, and spell out, examination, average, grade, and full name of all subjects for clarity.

Handle this matter promptly and furnish results to reach the Bureau on or before April 17, 1964.

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Rm. \_\_\_\_\_  
Holloman \_\_\_\_\_

FMR/map  
(4)

(SEE PAGE TWO FOR NOTE)

REC-1

62-101060-2876

5 APR 8 1964

MAILED 25  
APR - 8 1964  
COMM-FBI

APR 13 1964

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

NOTE:

Commission by letter 3-16-64 advised Rowland testified on 3-10-64 and made allegations he observed "an elderly Negro" on the sixth floor of the TSBD where the shots were fired from. Investigation disproved this. Rowland also made comments that he was an "A" student and had an IQ of 147. The Commission wanted appropriate background investigation conducted to verify Rowland's testimony. Investigation determined Rowland did not graduate from high school, he was not an "A" student, his IQ was 109, and was further described as a "conniver and prevaricator" whenever it to his advantage. Other comments he made before the Commission concerning his exaggerated background have been disproved. The letter head memorandum by Dallas concerning this matter contained various scholastic records which revealed various abbreviations, and Dallas has been requested to submit certain revised pages for clarity prior to dissemination to the Commission.





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

Dallas, Texas  
March 31, 1964

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,  
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

Under date of March 16, 1964, the President's Commission advised that ARNOLD LOUIS ROWLAND had appeared before the President's Commission on March 10, 1964, and testified concerning an individual who, according to ROWLAND, was standing behind the southwest window on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository Building.

In addition to this information, however, Mr. ROWLAND advised the President's Commission that approximately five minutes before the Presidential motorcade reached the corner of Elm and Houston Streets in Dallas, Texas, ROWLAND observed an "elderly Negro" at the southeast corner window, sixth floor, which is the window from which the shots were supposed to have been fired. Mr. ROWLAND stated that he might be able to identify the Negro person whom he saw, although he did not definitely say that he would do so. As a further description, ROWLAND stated that the person "was very thin, an elderly gentleman, bald or practically bald, thin hair if he was not bald, and wearing a plaid shirt."

The President's Commission letter stated that ROWLAND had indicated the plaid shirt was red and green and very bright colored as that is why he remembered it. He estimated the individual's age at "50, possibly 55 or 60." As to his complexion, ROWLAND stated it was "very dark or fairly dark, not real dark compared to some Negroes, but fairly dark. Seemed like his face was either--I can't recall detail but it was either very wrinkled or marked in some way." The President's Commission letter advised that during the course of his testimony, Mr. ROWLAND also provided the President's Commission with certain information about himself. He stated that he has an IQ of 147 and that through his junior year in high school he had a straight "A" average, but he

100-2876

ENCLOSURE

**Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,  
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS**

received "a couple of B's" in his senior year, and claimed that he received his IQ test in May 1963. ROWLAND also indicated that he had attended W. H. Adamson High School and that his eyes were examined several months ago by a "firm of doctors" named FINN AND FINN, and that he had "much better than" 20-20 eyesight. ROWLAND also advised the President's Commission he had been accepted at Texas A&M, Rice and SMU. He also testified that he had taken special courses in sound and study of echo effects at Crozier Tech in Dallas, Texas, and that his instructor was SAM FOSTER.

On March 25, 1964, [REDACTED] Retail Merchants Credit Association, 2112 Jackson Street, Dallas, Texas, advised that a search of the files of this association failed to reflect any information concerning ARNOLD LOUIS ROWLAND. [REDACTED] stated she checked this name through their files under any possible different spelling and still failed to locate a record identifiable with this person.

On March 25, 1964, Mr. J. G. VICKERY, Identification Division, Dallas Police Department, advised he searched his department's files and failed to locate any record identifiable with ARNOLD LOUIS ROWLAND.

On March 25, 1964, Deputy Sheriff JAMES KITCHING, Dallas County Sheriff's Office, advised a check of the records of this agency failed to disclose any record concerning ARNOLD LOUIS ROWLAND.

The indices of the Dallas Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation reflect that at approximately 8:30 P.M. on May 12, 1963, Mr. THOMAS RAY WALKER contacted this office and furnished the following information:

He stated that on Tuesday, May 7, 1963, his daughter, BARBARA FAYE WALKER, returned home from school and left with a married couple, Mr. and Mrs. LONNIE ROSSEAU. BARBARA left against the wishes of her mother. Mr. WALKER stated he knew his daughter

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,  
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

and a boy by the name of ARNOLD ROWLAND, 2746 Brooklyn Street, Dallas, were planning to be married, and Mr. WALKER had heard they were going to run away to Arkansas to be married. He stated the couple his daughter left their home with lived at 3602 Mt. Pleasant Street, Dallas, Texas. Mr. WALKER stated he called the ROSSEAUS on May 11, 1963, and asked if they knew the present whereabouts of his daughter. He was advised the ROSSEAUS had merely picked her up and transported her to the residence of a lady living at 2746 Brooklyn Street, who was a relative of ARNOLD ROWLAND. Mr. WALKER stated he was of the opinion his daughter was in Arkansas and requested FBI assistance in locating her.

It is to be noted ARNOLD LOUIS ROWLAND's wife is BARBARA FAYE ROWLAND.

Mr. WILLIAM H. SHELLEY, Foreman, Texas School Book Depository (TSBD), 411 Elm Street, Dallas, Texas, on March 23, 1964, furnished the following information:

Mr. SHELLEY stated that in his capacity as foreman at the TSBD he was fully acquainted with all employees in the book section of this company. Mr. SHELLEY was furnished a description of the Negro male as furnished the President's Commission by ARNOLD LOUIS ROWLAND and, from the description, Mr. SHELLEY stated the only possible persons this description could fit employed by the TSBD or working in this building were TROY EUGENE WEST or EDDIE PIPER.

Mr. SHELLEY advised that TROY EUGENE WEST was employed by the TSBD as a mail wrapper and as such generally worked at the mail rack located on the first floor of the TSBD Building.

Mr. SHELLEY stated that EDDIE PIPER was employed as a janitor in the TSBD Building and generally came to work later than other employees, arriving at this building generally about 10:00 A.M. and working until about 7:00 P.M.

**Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,  
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS**

Mr. SHELLEY advised he does not remember whether either of these employees wore a red and green shirt, very bright in color, on November 22, 1963, and does not remember either of these employees leaving the first floor of the TSBD Building on this date:

On March 23, 1964, Mr. EDDIE PIPER, 1507½ McCoy Street, Dallas, Texas, was interviewed at the Texas School Book Depository (TSBD) Building, 411 Elm Street, and at the Dallas Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and furnished the following information:

Mr. PIPER voluntarily agreed to have his photograph taken and the following photographs were taken of him at the Dallas Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation:

1. Full-length full-face photograph
2. Left side full-length photograph
3. Right side full-length photograph

Mr. PIPER stated he was employed as a janitor for the TSBD and had been so employed for over five years. He stated he seldom worked on the sixth floor of the TSBD Building and did not go to this floor at any time on November 22, 1963.

Mr. PIPER stated at the time President KENNEDY was shot, he was eating lunch on the first floor of the TSBD Building and was near the southwest corner of this building looking out a window in an attempt to observe the Presidential motorcade. He stated he was alone at this time.

Mr. PIPER stated that on November 22, 1963, he did not own a red and green shirt and did not wear a red and green-colored shirt on this date. He advised he wore glasses at all times while working and only removed the glasses to sleep.

The following descriptive data was obtained through interrogation and observation:

**Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,  
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS**

<b>Race</b>	<b>Negro</b>
<b>Sex</b>	<b>Male</b>
<b>Born</b>	<b>January 23, 1908, Travis County, Texas</b>
<b>-- Height</b>	<b>5'10"</b>
<b>Weight</b>	<b>140 pounds</b>
<b>Hair</b>	<b>Gray</b>
<b>Eyes</b>	<b>Brown</b>
<b>Build</b>	<b>Slender</b>
<b>Facial character- istics</b>	<b>Wears mustache; no scars or marks visible</b>

On March 23, 1964, TROY EUGENE WEST, 5314 Colonial Street, Dallas, Texas, was interviewed at the Texas School Book Depository (TSBD) Building, 411 Elm Street, and at the Dallas Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and furnished the following information:

Mr. WEST voluntarily agreed to have his photograph taken and photographs of him were obtained at the Dallas Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, as follows:

1. A full-face full-length photograph
2. A left face full-length photograph
3. A right face full-length photograph

Mr. WEST stated he was employed at the TSBD as a mail wrapper and as such generally worked at the mail rack located on the first floor of the TSBD Building. He advised in addition to his duties as a mail wrapper he made coffee for the employees working for the TSBD. He advised on November 22, 1963, he worked at the mail rack on the first floor of the TSBD Building and never left the first floor of this building on this date. He stated when he went to work on November 22, 1963, he prepared coffee as he usually does, and at the time President KENNEDY was shot on this date he was preparing another pot of coffee for the employees of this building. He advised he was alone at the time

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,  
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

working at the coffee pot located on the first floor of the TSBD Building.

Mr. WEST stated he did not own a red and green-colored shirt and had never worn such a shirt to work.

The following descriptive data was obtained through interrogation and observation:

Race	Negro
Sex	Male
Born	March 11, 1907, Leon County, Texas
Height	5'9½"
Weight	155 pounds
Hair	Black
Eyes	Brown
Complexion	Dark
Build	Medium
Facial characteristics	Wears mustache, no visible scars or marks

On March 23, 1964, [REDACTED]  
W. H. Adamson High School, 9th and Beckley Streets, Dallas, Texas, furnished the following information:

[REDACTED] stated that a review of High School Pupil's Permanent Record, Dallas Independent School District, reflects that ARNOLD LOUIS ROWLAND was last residing at 1604 Carson Street, Dallas, Texas, and was born at Corpus Christi, Texas, on April 23, 1945. He entered the Dallas Independent School District from Salem, Oregon. These records further reflect that ARNOLD's father was ARNOLD PATRICK ROWLAND, and his mother's maiden name was BERTIE M. BROWN and her last known name was Mrs. CLYDE TIDMORE.

These records reflect that ROWLAND was given an IQ test in 1959 and scored [REDACTED] on this test. In addition to the IQ test, ROWLAND was given the National Merit Scholarship Qualifying Test

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,  
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

in the spring of 1963 and scored 127 on this test. [REDACTED] stated this test was given in two parts throughout the United States and those scoring sufficiently high grades on the first examination were subsequently given a second examination. He stated ROWLAND did not score sufficiently high on the first examination to qualify him to take the second examination. A third test, Iowa Test of Educational Development, was administered to ROWLAND while at Adamson High School and he scored in the 94 percentile group on this examination.

[REDACTED] stated the records of the Dallas Independent School District, Adamson High School, reflect the following grades for ARNOLD LOUIS ROWLAND:

School Adamson

Session 1959 Term Fall

Subject	Class	1st	2nd	3rd	Ex.	Avg.	Crdt.	TEACHER
Report								
Eng.	1				E	E	1/2	ROCHETT
El. Civ.		B	B	B	B	B	1/2	REEVES
Alg.	1			C	C	C	1/2	WAITS
Gen. Sc.	1				C	C	1/2	HEAD

Date of Entrance 1-18-60

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,  
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

School Crozier Tech

Session 1960 Term Spring

Subject	Class	1st	2nd	3rd	Ex.	Avg.	Crdt.	TEACHER
Report								
Eng.	2	C	B	B	C	B	1/2	EWING
Alg.	2	E	E	C	A	D	1/2	DENSON
Span.	1	F	E	F	F	F	no	MALLOW
Gen. Sc.	2	E	F	E	C	E	1/2	POSTER
Radio	1	E	A	C	D	C	1/2	CANNON
H.I. Mil.						D	1/4	MOSES
Absent		9	8	8				

Date of Entrance 2-1-60

School Crozier Tech

Session 1960 Term Fall

Subject	Class	1st	2nd	3rd	Ex.	Avg.	Crdt.	TEACHER
Report								
Eng.	3	C	B	B	B	B	1/2	COLE
Geom.	1	B	A	A	A	A	1/2	COWGILL
M. Dr.	2	B	A	A	A	A	1/2	J. MURRAY
Radio	2	A	A	A	B	A	1/2	CANNON
Type.	1	B	A	B	B	B	1/2	YOAKUM
Ph. Ed.						A	1/8	QUESENBERRY
Absent		3	2	1				
Date of Entrance 9-7-60								



Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,  
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

School Crozier Tech

Session 1961 Term Spring

Subject	Class	1st	2nd	3rd	Ex.	Avg.	Crdt.	TEACHER
Report								
Eng.	4	B	D	A	B	B	1/2	EWING
Hist. (W)	1	A	B	C	A	B	1/2	BROWN
Geom.	2	A	B	A	A	A	1/2	DENSON
Radio	3	B	A	A	C	B	1/2	CANNON
Type.	2	B	C	B	B	B	1/2	YOAKUM
Ph. Ed.						B	1/8	QUESENBERRY
Absent		5	7	7				

Date of Entrance 1-30-61

School Adamson

Session 1961 Term Fall

Subject	Class	1st	2nd	3rd	Ex.	Avg.	Crdt.	TEACHER
Report								
Eng.	5	C	C	D	E	D	1/2	CHAPPELL
Hist.	7	C	C	E	C	D	1/2	ROBBINS
Alg.	3			A	C	B	1/2	JENKINS
Chem.	1			D	F	E	1/2	TILLEY
Ph. Ed.						B	1/8	HALLMARK
Absent				5				

Date of Entrance 12-11-61

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,  
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

[REDACTED] advised that ROWLAND had enrolled for the spring session of the 1962 class but was dropped on March 19, 1962, for non-attendance of classes. He also enrolled for the fall term of the 1962 session but was dropped on December 8, 1962, for non-attendance. No grades or credits for any classes were given ROWLAND during these two terms because of the lack of attendance.

School Crozier Tech

Session 1963 Term Spring

Subject	Class	1st	2nd	3rd	Ex.	Avg.	Crdt.	TEACHER
Report								
Eng.	8	D	C					RAYNES
W. Hist.	2	B	A					REGELSKY
Geom.	3	F	A					COWGILL
Photog.	1	C	C					MURRAY
Phys.	2	F	F					FOSTER
Ph. Ed.								QUESENBERY
Absent				13				
					Dropped 3-18-63			
				3				

School Crozier Tech

Session 1963 Term Fall

Subject	Class	1st	2nd	3rd	Ex.	Avg.	Crdt.	TEACHER
Report								
Eng.	7	C					No Cr.	
Civ.	3	B					No Cr.	
Alg.	4	F					No Cr.	
Pub. Spk.	5	A					No Cr.	
					Dropped 11-21-63			

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,  
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

[redacted] advised that his records reflect ROWLAND attended Topeka High School, Topeka, Kansas, during an unknown period of time, probably during the spring or fall term of the 1962 school year. Topeka High School transferred 1/2 credit for History 8 and 1/8 credit for Phys. Ed., to the Dallas Independent School District for ROWLAND.

[redacted] stated that ARNOLD LOUIS ROWLAND was refused admittance into the Adamson High School for the spring session of 1963 because of his past record at this school. ROWLAND applied for admission at N. R. Crozier Technical High School for this session after being refused admission at Adamson High School and attended Crozier Tech for a short time during 1963.

[redacted] stated that Adamson High School offered no special sound courses and to his knowledge neither did Crozier Tech. He stated he could not imagine any course of study in any of the high schools of the Dallas Independent School District doing research or special work in sound and study of echo effects.

[redacted] stated he had two students accepted by Rice Institute out of the entire class graduating in 1963. These students learned they had been accepted by Rice about two weeks prior to graduation from high school and both students were outstanding in citizenship and scholastic accomplishments. He stated he seriously doubted that Southern Methodist University, Texas A&M, or Rice Institute had accepted ARNOLD LOUIS ROWLAND for admission into the respective institutes inasmuch as he has not graduated from an accredited high school in the State of Texas.

[redacted] advised he had counseled ROWLAND while he was attending Adamson High School on various occasions because of his absenteeism from this school. He stated he learned from contact with ROWLAND that he (ROWLAND) would not hesitate to fabricate a story if it were of any benefit for ROWLAND to do so. [redacted] gave as an example an incident that occurred while

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,  
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

ROWLAND was attending Adamsen High School. ROWLAND drove a Volkswagen automobile to school and on occasions parked in the teachers' parking area. This Volkswagen automobile was repossessed by a finance company one afternoon during school hours and after school ROWLAND reported to [REDACTED] that his car had been stolen. He asked [REDACTED] what action he was going to take regarding the theft and [REDACTED] advised him that since it was his (ROWLAND's) car he should report it to the police and that he was welcome to use the school telephone to make this report. ROWLAND used the telephone briefly and then left [REDACTED] office. [REDACTED] stated he thought the conversation was very short for such an incident and, therefore, he [REDACTED] called the Dallas Police Department Auto Theft Bureau and asked if they had received a report from anyone at Adamsen High School reporting the theft of a vehicle. [REDACTED] stated he was advised that the Police Department was aware that a finance company in Dallas was repossessing a Volkswagen from this school's parking lot but that there was no theft and they had received no calls from ARNOLD LOUIS ROWLAND or anyone else at the school concerning the Volkswagen.

[REDACTED] stated ROWLAND was not a problem student in that he caused trouble or agitated other students, but he did request almost on a daily basis special privileges and seemed to have the attitude that he was superior to most of the teachers and all other students. [REDACTED] stated he advised the Secret Service Agents attempting to locate ARNOLD LOUIS ROWLAND just prior to his appearance before the President's Commission that anything ROWLAND might tell the President's Commission would be questionable. He stated he so informed the Secret Service Agents based on his past experience with ROWLAND.

On March 20, 1964, [REDACTED] N. R. Crozier Technical High School, Bryan and Live Oak Streets, Dallas, advised this school had no records concerning ARNOLD LOUIS ROWLAND, although he did attend this school. Mr. SCHIEBEL advised that all records pertaining to ROWLAND had been transferred to the W. H. Adamsen High School, 9th and Beckley Streets, Dallas. He

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,  
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

stated [REDACTED] Crozier Tech, had counseled ROWLAND and [REDACTED] would be able to furnish firsthand information concerning his veracity and reputation.

On March 23, 1964, [REDACTED] H. R. Crozier Technical High School, Bryan and Live Oak Streets, Dallas, advised [REDACTED] had counseled ARNOLD LOUIS ROWLAND while he was attending Crozier Tech during the fall term of 1960, spring term of 1961, and the spring term of 1963. [REDACTED] stated ROWLAND entered Crozier Tech during the spring term of 1963 after being refused admittance at Adamson High School in Dallas. [REDACTED] stated he had few friends at Crozier Tech and was generally regarded as a "lone wolf". [REDACTED] stated from [REDACTED] dealings with him [REDACTED] determined he could not be trusted and would not tell the truth regarding any matter. [REDACTED] stated he was a conniver and prevaricated whenever it was to his advantage to do so. [REDACTED] described ROWLAND as a smooth talker who dressed above his apparent means.

[REDACTED] stated that ARNOLD LOUIS ROWLAND took no special courses in sound and study of echo effects at Crozier Tech while attending this school.

On March 24, 1964, [REDACTED] Dallas, was interviewed at the Parkland Memorial Hospital in Dallas and furnished the following information:

[REDACTED] physics at Crozier Technical High School in Dallas and had been so employed for over twenty years. He stated he remembers that ARNOLD LOUIS ROWLAND was a student at Crozier Technical High School, having transferred to this school from Adamson High School in Dallas. [REDACTED] stated that ROWLAND attended the spring session of [REDACTED] physics class as a regular student during the 1963 term. He advised that this was the regular classic physics class taught in regular high schools throughout the State of Texas and was not any special course or class. [REDACTED] stated that part of the subject matter covered in this class was a section on sound, but this was a

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,  
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

very basic study and in no way consisted of special study of sound and echo effects. [REDACTED] stated that ARNOLD LOUIS ROWLAND took no special course from him, nor was he enrolled in any special class studying sound and echo effects. He stated that ROWLAND did not pass the regular physics course at Crozier Technical High School.

On March 24, 1964, [REDACTED] Registrar's Office, Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas, advised that a check of the records of this institution failed to disclose any information pertaining to ARNOLD LOUIS ROWLAND. She advised that if ROWLAND had applied for admission to this institution, she would have a record of the application and a file concerning ROWLAND. She further advised that ROWLAND could not have been accepted by Southern Methodist University without first having graduated from an accredited high school in the State of Texas or from a high school outside the state and completing Southern Methodist University examinations for admittance. She stated that in no event could ROWLAND have gained admittance to this University without a high school transcript which had not been filed with this University.

On March 24, 1964, [REDACTED] Finn and Finn-Optometrists, Fidelity Union Tower Building, 1507 Pacific, Dallas, Texas, advised that a check of the records of this firm covering the past fifteen years fails to reflect any information indicating that ARNOLD LOUIS ROWLAND had ever been examined by this firm. [REDACTED] advised that a record is kept on each patient examined and had ROWLAND been examined, his name would be in the files of this firm.

[REDACTED] stated he was at a loss to explain how his firm's name had been obtained by ARNOLD LOUIS ROWLAND, but stated that his firm was housed in a central location in Dallas and was generally known by most residents of this city.



## DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☒ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

URGENT 4-3-64  
TO DIRECTOR  
FROM LEGAT MEXICO CITY

CONFIDENTIAL

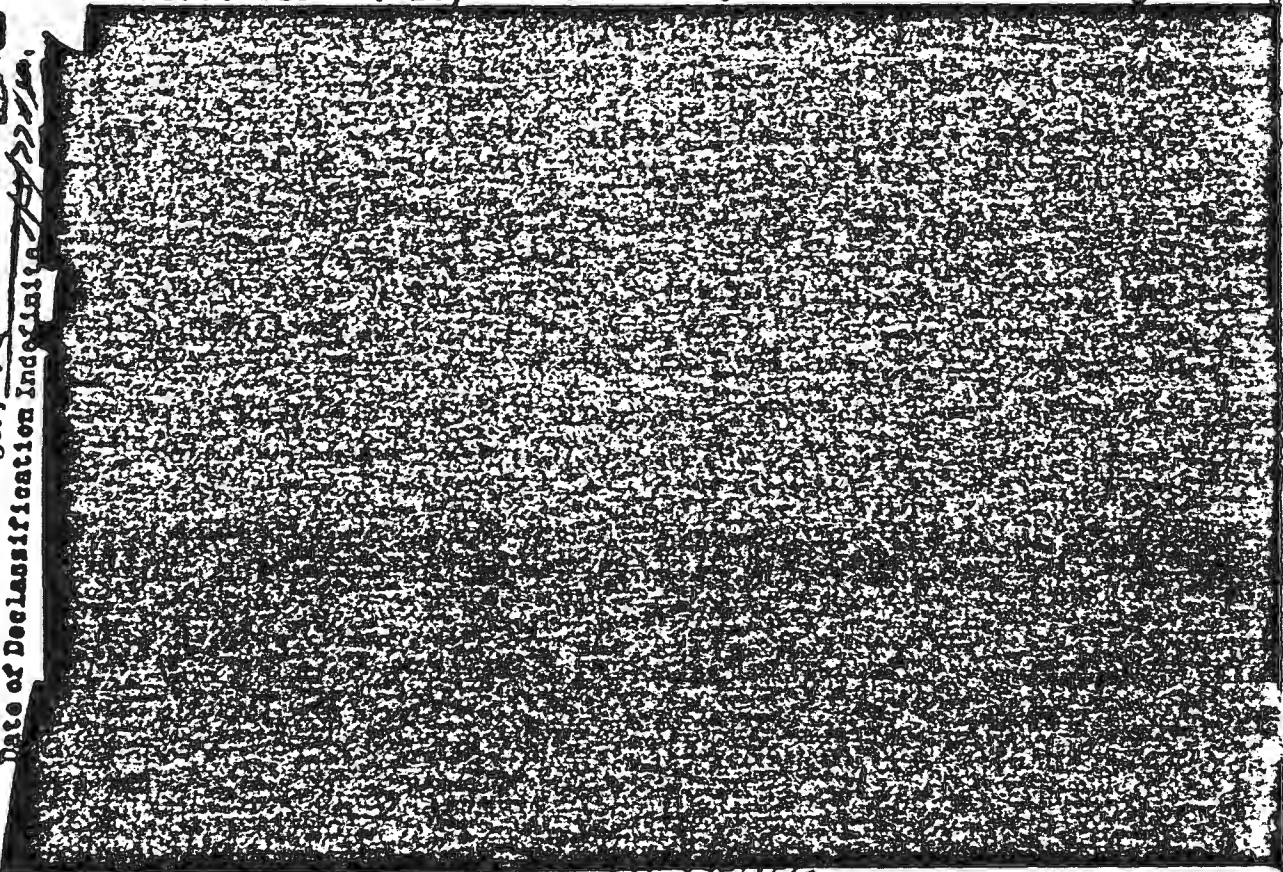
NO. 523

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES  
AND FIELD OFFICES  
ADVISED BY ROUTING  
SLIP(S) OF class  
DATE 7/9/77 WGTAL

BUFILE 62-109060.

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22,  
LAST, DALLAS, TEXAS, MISCELLANEOUS, INFORMATION CONCERNING.  
REBUCABLE NO. 20, APRIL 1 LAST.

Classified by 0040  
Exempt from GDS, Category 43  
Date of Declassification Indefinite



Copy to

By routing slip for

☒ info ☐ actiondate APR 9 1964 DETROIT, LEGAT, OTTAWAby 1-1-1

79 APR 13 1964

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

CONFIDENTIAL

100-68623-  
97-4111  
100-343413-

Tolson	_____
Belmont	_____
Mohr	_____
Casper	_____
Callahan	_____
Conrad	_____
DeLoach	_____
Evans	_____
Gale	_____
Rosen	_____
Sullivan	_____
Tavel	_____
Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

# DECODED COPY

CONFIDENTIAL

☐ AIRGRAM    ☒ CABLEGRAM    ☐ RADIO    ☐ TELETYPE

PAGE TWO, FROM LEGAT MEXICO CITY NO. 523

LHM BEING PREPARED.

CLARK D. ANDERSON

RECEIVED: 8:55 PM RTS

3RD CC: MR. E.E. ....

CONFIDENTIAL

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.



- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Malley
- 1 - Mr. Shroder
- 1 - Mr. Rogge

68008

April 9, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel  
The President's Commission  
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated February 18, 1964, and my letters dated February 26, 1964, March 4, 1964, March 19, 1964, and April 3, 1964, relating to Mrs. Shirley Martin, also known as Mrs. Mark E. Martin, of Hominy, Oklahoma.

I have received another communication postmarked at Hominy, Oklahoma, on April 3, 1964, bearing the name of Mrs. Mark E. Martin, Hominy, Oklahoma, and the date March 31, 1964.

In view of your prior interest in Mrs. Martin, I am enclosing two copies of the above communication for your information.

Sincerely yours,

62-109060

1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

Enclosures (2)

- 1 - SAC, Oklahoma City (89-41) (Enc.)
- 1 - SAC, Dallas (89-43) (Enc.)

- 1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. J. B. Herington
- 1 - Mr. J. W. Hines
- 1 - Mr. R. E. Lonihan

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY  
11-22-63. DALLAS, TEXAS  
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

RDR:hw  
)14(

Oklahoma City and Dallas see note page two.

SEE NOTE PAGE 2.

*not sent 62-109060-1878*

ENCLOSURE

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

*See Pointing Slip  
why letter not sent.  
File  
JEM*

- ☐ Mr. Tolson
- ☐ Mr. DeLoach
- ☐ Mr. Mohr
- ☐ Mr. Bishop
- ☐ Mr. Casper
- ☐ Mr. Callahan
- ☐ Mr. Conrad
- ☐ Mr. Felt
- ☐ Mr. Gale
- ☐ Mr. Rosen
- ☐ Mr. Sullivan
- ☐ Mr. Tavel
- ☐ Mr. Trotter
- ☐ Tele. Room
- ☐ Mr. Holmes
- ☐ Miss Gandy

68009

NOTE TO SACs OKLAHOMA CITY AND DALLAS:

Re Bureau letter 4/2/64, to the Honorable J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel, The President's Commission, relating to Mrs. Shirley Martin, aka Mrs. Mark E. Martin, of Hominy, Oklahoma.

Enclosed for the information of Oklahoma City and Dallas is another communication received by the Director apparently from Mrs. Martin which is self-explanatory. You were previously advised the President's Commission has been furnished background on Mrs. Martin.

NOTE:

Shirley Martin has been characterized as a "bright nut," and is well known to the Bureau due to the fact she has written numerous offensive and insulting communications to the Bureau. Since the assassination, she has engaged in her own investigation of the events.

Full details concerning her background have been furnished in several prior memoranda, the latest two being:

A. Rosen to Mr. Belmont dated 3/19/64 captioned, "Assassination of President John F. Kennedy, 11/22/63, Dallas, Texas," RDR:map.

M. A. Jones to Mr. DeLoach memorandum 4/2/64, captioned, "Mrs. Mark E. Martin, Hominy, Oklahoma," ELR:eab.

The attached communication is critical of the fact that Oswald was not under surveillance on 11/22/63. In Mrs. Martin's short letter she is apparently sending copies to "Europe, Asia, Americas, Anzac Countries," which is another indication of a possible mental condition. The letter does not contain a written signature but appears to have been authored and mailed by Mrs. Martin. This letter does not require an acknowledgment and it is pointed out we have not acknowledged several prior communications as it was not felt we should dignify her insulting observations and comments.

68006

World Press

02 assassination of  
President John  
F Kennedy

Time will pass.

Conventions will come and go.

But nothing will change the fact that in Dallas on November 22, 1963, a known Marxist, a known pro-Castro, a known member of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, a known defector to the Soviet Union, was put under surveillance as he worked in a half-empty warehouse building with high windows overlooking the route of the presidential motorcade.

There are no explanations for the original error. The fact of it will ultimately resolve the Cold case and expose the sadness underneath.

Mrs. Mark E. Martin and children  
Heming, Oklahoma  
3/11/64

100 Europe, Asia, America, Asian Countries

EX 1

REC-22

62-109060-2818

APR 1 1964

CORRESPONDENT

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

## Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad *JWC*

DATE: 4/8/64

FROM : R. H. Jevons

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F.  
KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS;  
11/22/63

Tolson	✓
Belmont	✓
Mohr	✓
Casper	✓
Callahan	✓
Conrad	✓
DeLoach	✓
Felt	✓
Gale	✓
Rosen	✓
Sullivan	✓
Tavel	✓
Trotter	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Holmes	✓
Gandy	✓

On 3/31/64, SA Robert A. Frazier, Firearms Unit, FBI Laboratory, testified before the President's Commission on the assassination of President Kennedy. On 4/1/64, SA Cortlandt Cunningham testified before the Commission. Numerous exhibits were introduced during SA Frazier's testimony concerning the identification of Oswald's rifle with bullets and cartridge cases recovered at the scene of the assassination. Other exhibits and diagrams were used to illustrate various aspects of his testimony.

During SA Frazier's testimony, Mr. Melvin Eisenberg, Commission staff attorney, requested the Commission be permitted to use portions of SA Frazier's notes so that a permanent record could be available of items which either were not subject to accurate verbal description or which were detailed notes containing reference material which would have required overly lengthy testimony. Exact copies of this material are retained in the Bureau's records.

In order that a record might be available as to the identity of the exhibits used, there is attached a list of all exhibits with a description of each. Copies of the exhibits have previously been made a matter of record except items 6, 7, 9, 11, 12 and 13. Copies or copies of photographs of 7, 9, 12 and 13 are attached. A duplicate of the sulfur cast, number 11, is retained in the Bureau's records. It will be noted that 14 and 31 on the attached list are test bullets and cartridge cases of which we have photomicrographs as a matter of record.

The exhibits used to illustrate SA Cunningham's testimony concerning the shooting of Dallas Police Officer J. D. Tippit, numbers 24 through 30, 32 and 33, have all been made a matter of record.

ACTION: For information.

REC-22

62-109060

2879

62-109060

Enclosure

1 - Mr. Belmont Enclosures  
1 - Mr. Rosen Enclosures  
1 - Mr. Sullivan Enclosures  
1 - Mr. DeLoach Enclosures

1 - Mr. Malley Room 5710 Enclosures  
1 - Mr. Rogge Room 5730 Enclosures

RAF:bsm (10)

PERS. REC. UNIT

April 8, 1964

LIST OF EXHIBITS

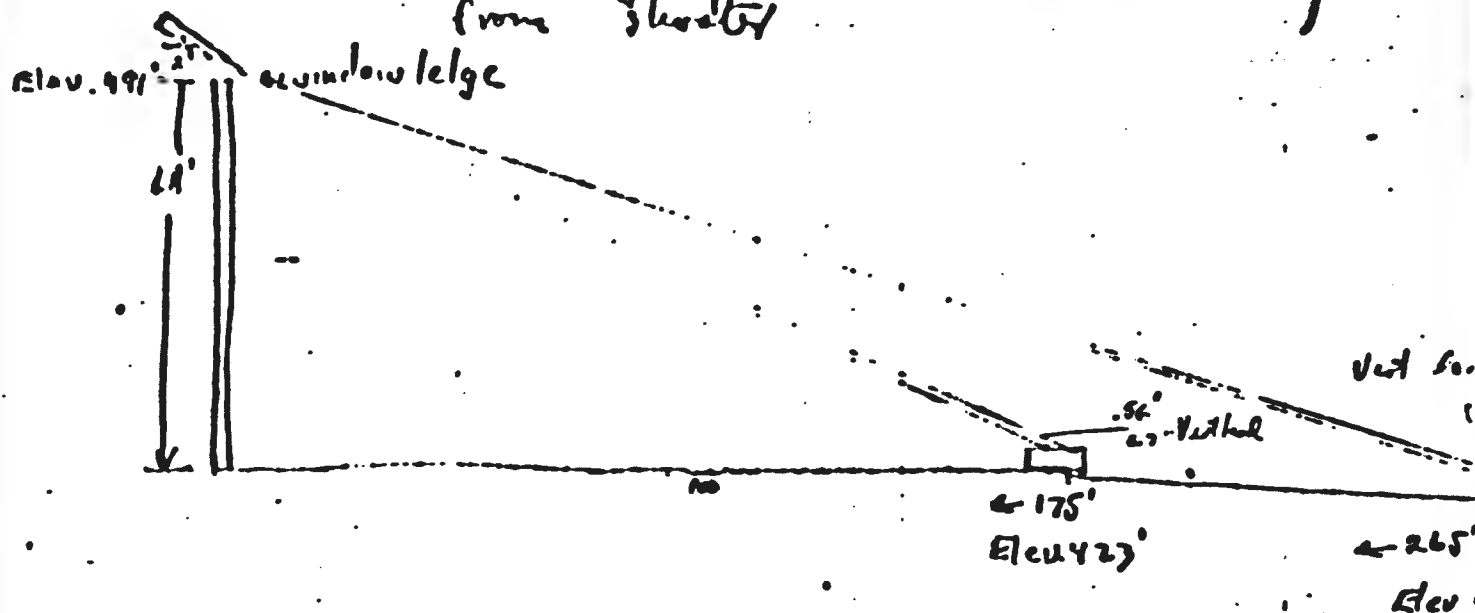
1. Photographs of Oswald's rifle, C14, and manufacturers serial number and other marks appearing thereon
2. Diagram illustrating crosshair adjusting mechanism in telescopic sight
3. Cartridge case ejection pattern for C14 rifle showing distance and direction of ejection
4. Same as number 3 showing height of ejection
5. Four 300 feet speed-accuracy targets fired with C14 (originals)
6. Two 45 feet speed-accuracy targets fired with C14 (Xerox copies)
7. One 75 feet speed-accuracy target fired with C14 (original)
8. Diagram illustrating sighting lead necessary when shooting at moving target
9. Original page of SA R. A. Frazier's notes referring to number 8 above
10. Photograph of bolt face of C14 rifle
11. Sulfur cast of barrel of C14 rifle (from original notes, duplicate available)
12. Photograph of clip of C14 rifle loaded with six rounds
13. Photograph of clip of C14 rifle, unloaded, showing manufacturer's marks
14. Two test bullets and two test cartridge cases from C14 rifle (no duplicates available of test bullets, duplicates available of cartridge cases)
15. Photomicrograph illustrating identification of C14 rifle with C1 (bullet from stretcher)
16. Same as number 15 except C2 (bullet jacket fragment from front seat of Presidential limousine)
17. Same as number 15 except C3 (bullet jacket fragment found beside front seat of Presidential limousine)
18. Same as number 15 except C6 (cartridge case from Texas School Book Depository (TSBD) Building) breech face marks
19. Same as number 15 except C7 (cartridge case from TSBD) breech face marks

APR 12 1964 - 2871

20. Same as number 15 except C38 (cartridge case from TSBD) breech face marks
21. Same as number 15 except C6 (cartridge case from TSBD) firing pin marks
22. Same as number 15 except C7 (cartridge case from TSBD) firing pin marks
23. Same as number 15 except C38 (cartridge case from TSBD) firing pin marks
24. Photomicrograph of cartridge case (found near Officer Tippit's slaying) identification with Oswald's revolver, (C47 - C15 breech face marks)
25. Same as number 24 (C48 - C15 breech face marks)
26. Same as number 24 (C49 - C15 breech face marks)
27. Same as number 24 (C49 - C15 firing pin marks)
28. Same as number 24 (C50 - C15 breech face marks)
29. Photograph of breech face and firing pin of C15 revolver
30. Photograph of C252 (Remington-Peters) and C253 (Winchester-Western) bullets with similar brands of test bullets from the C15 revolver
31. Test bullets and cartridge cases obtained from C15
32. Sample Western and Remington-Peters cartridges in calibers .38 Special and .38 S & W
33. Schematic diagram of .38 Smith and Wesson revolver, from National Rifle Association publication "Firearms Assembly Handbook"

3/27/64

Figures furnished by Melvin Eisenberg, Pres. Comm.  
on 3/27/64 for chart showing  
relative sighting conditions as car moves away  
from shooter



11 ft. of shot is sight 70'± above car 1st shot  
75'± " " " 3rd shot

APH  
10  
12  
14  
16

Speed of car 90' travel ÷ 5.5 Sec. = 16.3'/sec

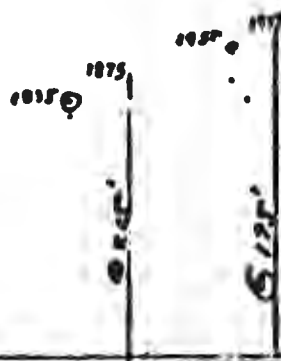
Miles/hour

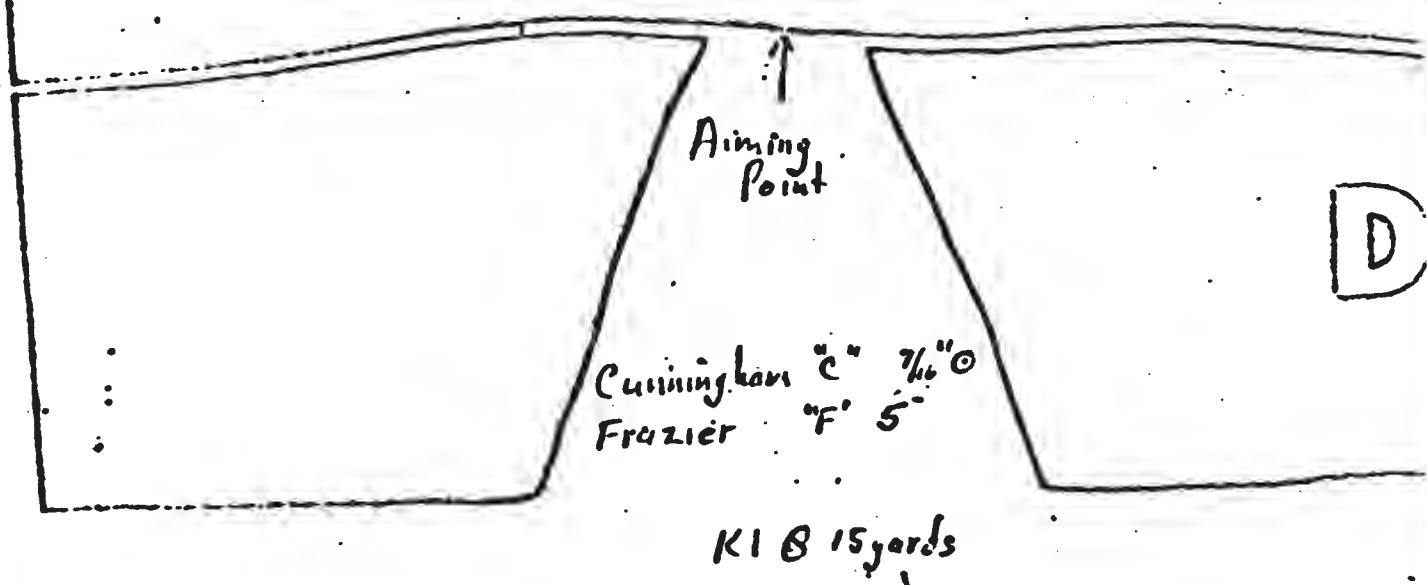
Ave Vel 175' = 2010 ; .085 Sec ; Car moved 14' 49' 20  
" " 265' = 2020 ; .131 Sec " " 23' 29' 26  
" " 300' = 2000 ; .15 Sec " " 24 29 30

APH 10 and 18

Mullet Flight Time, in Seconds

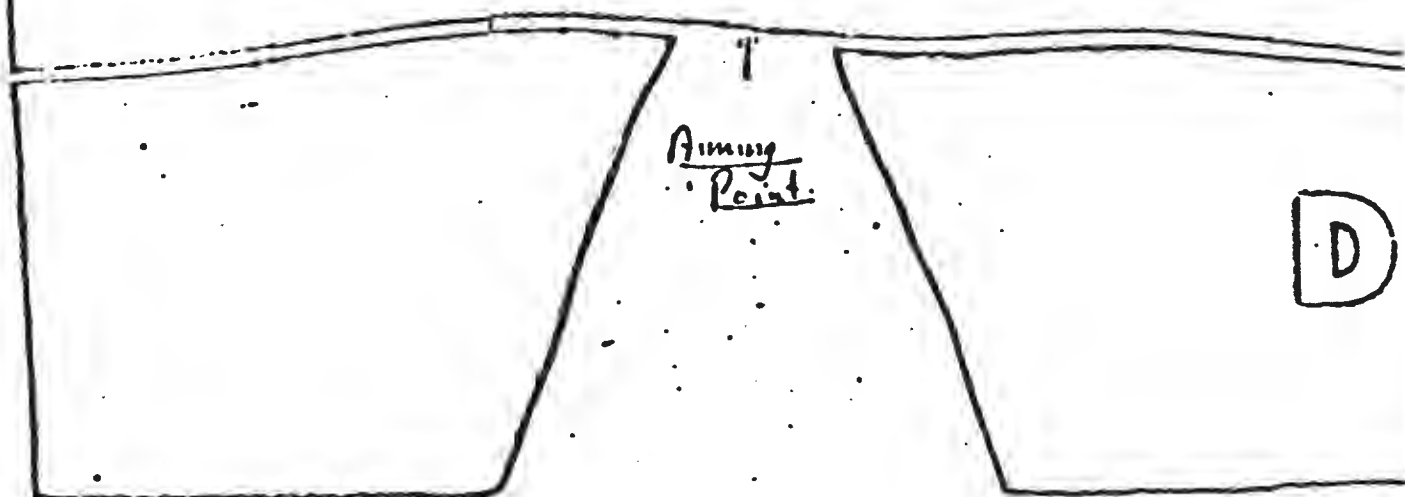
velocity curve





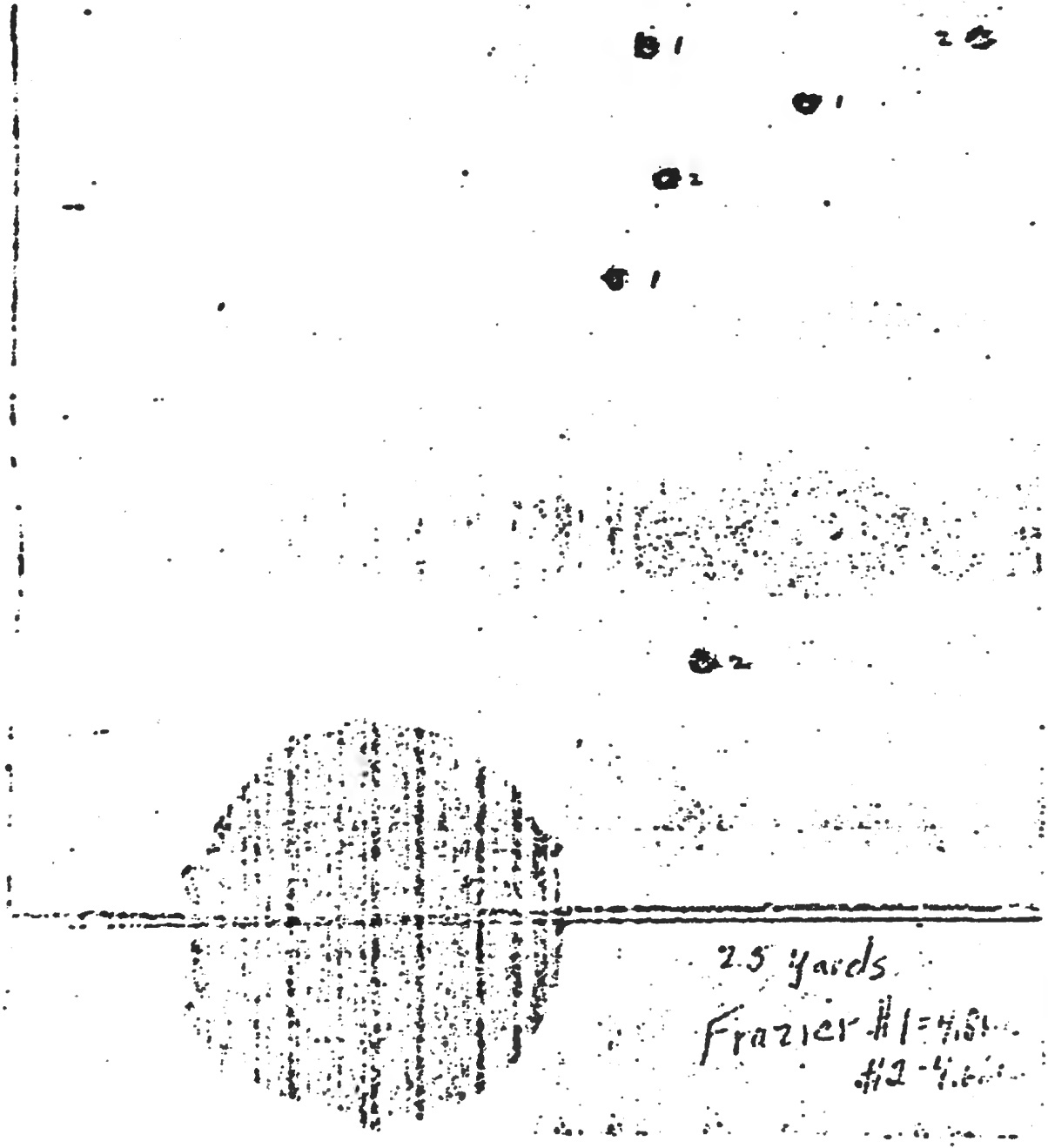
Photograph of 45 feet speed-accuracy target fired with C14



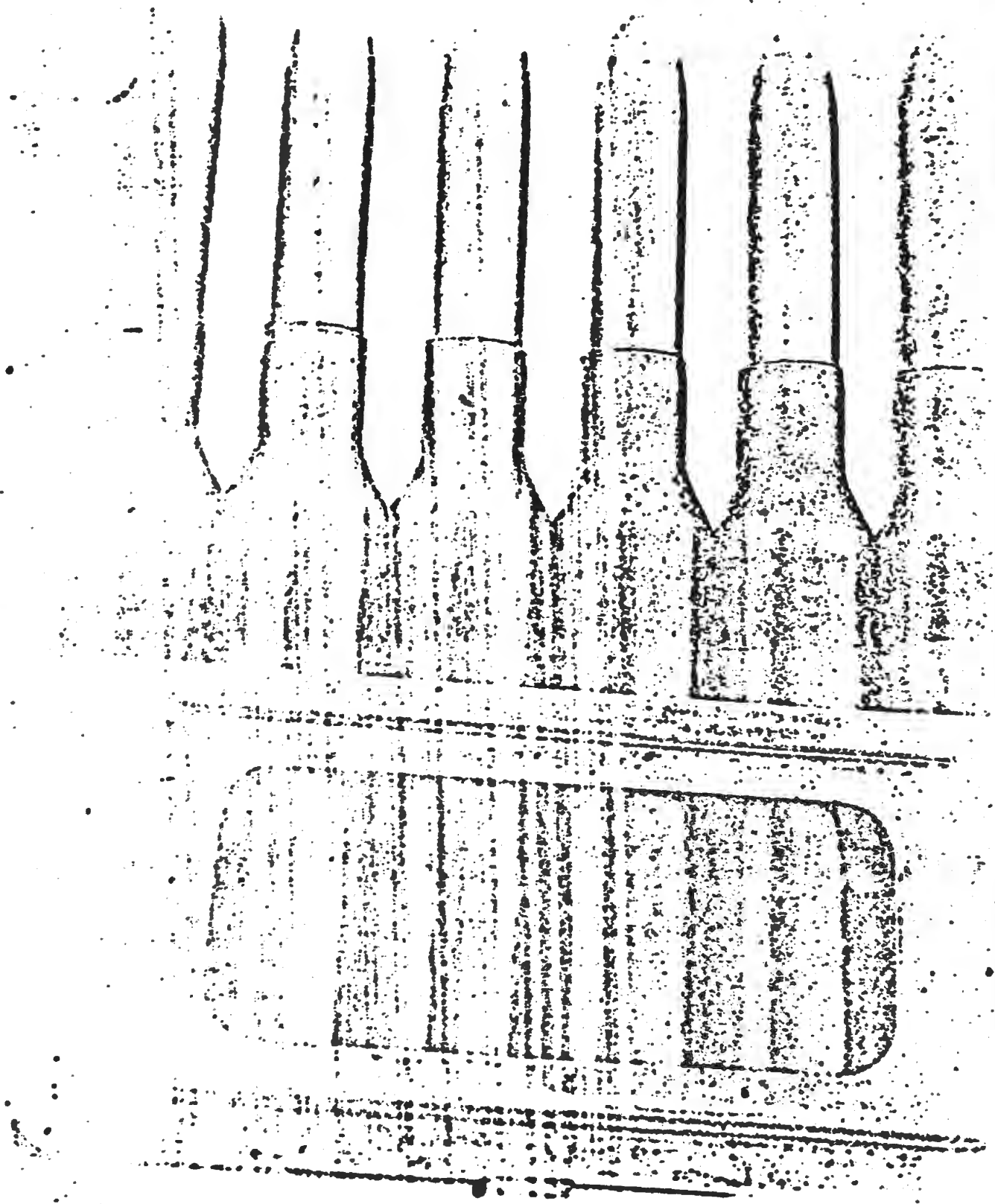


KILLION 9 Seconds  
KI @ 15 yards

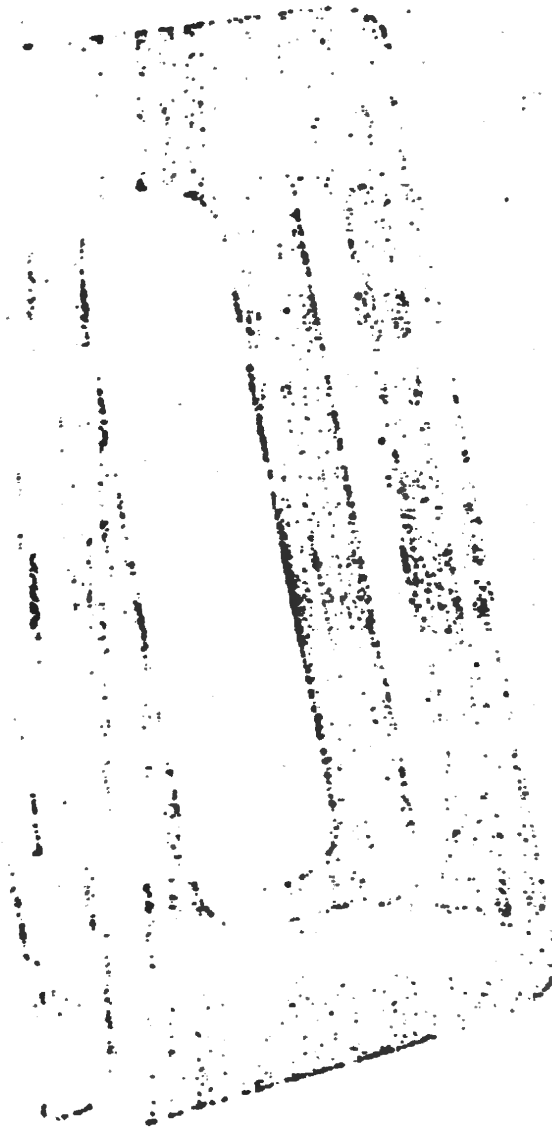
Photograph of 45 feet speed-accuracy target fired with C14



Photograph of 75 feet speed-accuracy target fired with C14



Photograph of clip of C14 rifle, loaded



Photograph of clip of C14 rifle, unloaded

FBI

Date: 4/3/64

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL  
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)  
FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)  
SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD aka  
IS - R - CUBA (C)  
OO: DL

ReButel to Dallas, 3/27/64, requesting Dallas to immediately conduct investigation to identify a MILTON JONES mentioned in the testimony of CECIL J. MC WATTERS, a bus driver for the Dallas Transit Company, in his testimony before the President's Commission.

Enclosed herewith are ten copies of a letterhead memorandum reflecting results of interview with a ROY MILTON JONES.

The interview of ROY MILTON JONES was conducted by SA'S J. HALE MC MENAMIN and RAYMOND J. FOX.

Results of the investigation reflected in the enclosed LHM will be included in the next report submitted under the OSWALD caption.

3 - BUREAU (ENCS.-19)  
2 - DALLAS  
RPG:eah  
(5)

REC-22

100-104060-2880

APR 10 1964

EX-114

SOVIET SECTION

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_  
Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

Dallas, Texas

April 3, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

TEXAS

On March 26, 1964, the President's Commission advised that CECIL J. MC WATTERS, a bus driver for the Dallas Transit Company, had testified before the President's Commission on March 12, 1964, and had stated that on November 23, 1963, he identified the number "2" man in a line-up as a man who had been on his bus on November 22, 1963. MC WATTERS advised the President's Commission that he was mistaken and that the young man who was the subject of his testimony is a "teen-ager" named MILTON JONES.

The President's Commission advised that MC WATTERS had seen this boy on a Marcellis bus several times since the assassination, and informed that this boy allegedly gets off the south-bound bus in the vicinity of Brownlee Street and lives about two blocks from the bus line, attends school half days, and has a part-time job.

P 12-21-1966

On March 30, 1964, LEROY MILTON JONES, 512 East Brownlee Street, Dallas, Texas, advised he is an 11th grade student attending half-day sessions at the W. R. Crozier Technical High School, Live Oak and Bryan Streets, Dallas, and is employed part time as a clerk at Fuddruss Supermarket, 10th and Jefferson Streets, Dallas, Texas. JONES stated that he uses the name MILTON JONES rather than his full name and is better known by this name at school and at work.

He said that on November 22, 1963, he attended the usual morning session of classes at high school and got out of school at about 11:45 AM. He said he walked to Elm Street near the Capri Theatre, where he waited for the Marcellis bus, which arrived at approximately 12:15 or 12:15 PM. He said that, upon boarding the bus, he sat in the first seat facing forward on the curb side of the bus and was alone. He recognized the driver by sight as one who frequently drove the bus at this time of day, but stated he

COPIES DESTROYED

DEC 23 1972

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

did not know him by name. JONES advised that the bus proceeded in the direction of Houston Street and, approximately four blocks before Houston Street, was completely stopped by traffic which was backed up in this area. He recalled that at this time a policeman notified the driver the President had been shot and he told the driver no one was to leave the bus until police officers had talked to each passenger. JONES estimated that there were about fifteen people on the bus at this time and two police officers boarded the bus and checked each passenger to see if any were carrying firearms.

JONES advised that before the bus was stopped the driver made his last passenger pickup approximately six blocks before Houston Street, that one was a blonde-haired woman and the other was a dark-haired man. He said the man sat in the seat directly behind him and the woman occupied the seat further to the rear of the bus. JONES advised that when the bus was stopped by traffic, and prior to the appearance of the police officers, the woman left the bus by the rear door and the man who was sitting behind him left the bus by the front door while it was held up in the middle of the block. JONES stated he did not observe this man closely since he sat behind him in the bus, but, on the following Monday when he caught the same bus going home from school with the same driver, the driver told him he thought this man might have been LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

JONES said that after the driver mentioned this, and from his recollection of OSWALD's picture as it appeared on television and in the newspapers, he thought it was possible it could have been OSWALD. He emphasized, however, that he did not have a good view of this man at any time and could not positively identify him as being identical with LEE HARVEY OSWALD. He said he was inclined to think it might have been OSWALD only because the bus driver told him so.

With regard to this man who sat behind him, JONES stated he did not notice anything unusual about the man when he boarded

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

the bus or when he left it. He said the man was not carrying any packages and he certainly did not see a gun in his possession at any time. He said the man did not seem to appear nervous or excited and seemed to him to be an ordinary passenger.

He described this man as follows:

Race:	White
Sex:	Male
Age:	30-35
Height:	5'11"
Weight:	150
Build:	Medium
Remarks:	Wore no glasses and no hat
Hair:	Dark brown, receding at temples
Dress:	Light blue jacket and gray khaki trousers

He said he did not notice the shirt or shoes this man was wearing.

JONES stated the blonde woman who boarded the bus at the same time was definitely not traveling with this man, and that she occupied a separate seat, although they both left the bus at the same time.

JONES stated that subsequent to the shooting of the President they had seen photographs of LEE HARVEY OSWALD's wife in the newspapers, and he is positive this woman was not Mrs. OSWALD.

JONES estimated the bus was held up by the police officers for about one hour and, after they were permitted to resume, they crossed the Marcellis Bridge, where a woman, about forty to forty-five years of age, boarded the bus. She sat in the side seat immediately in front of him near the door and the bus driver asked her whether she had heard that the President had been shot. She replied that she had not heard anything in this regard, and stated



RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

she did not believe it was true. The driver then pointed to JONES and said, "Ask him, he saw it." JONES said the driver was smiling at this time and the woman turned to him and he told her, "I don't know anything about it. I just heard some others say that the President had been shot." He said that because of the expression on the woman's face both he and the driver were smiling at the time, and she then said, "You are both smiling, so I don't believe it."

JONES advised he could not recall any conversation between the bus driver and himself or any other person on the bus about the President being shot in the temple. He said he did not hear any person make this remark on the bus. JONES advised he believes he left this bus at Brownlee and Marsalis Streets at about 1:45 PM and went straight home. He said that, in conversation with this same bus driver on the following Monday, the driver told him the Dallas Police Department had him up until one o'clock on Saturday or Sunday morning questioning him about the passenger on his bus who looked like LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

JONES advised he is 17 years old, born December 21, 1946, at Dallas, Texas, is a white male, 5'2", 145 pounds, dark-brown hair, and brown eyes.

1 - Mr. Belmont  
1 - Mr. Rosen  
1 - Mr. Malley  
1 - Mr. Shroder  
1 - Mr. Raupach

~~EX-119~~  
REC-22 62-109000-2880

April 8, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel  
The President's Commission  
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of March 26, 1964, concerning the testimony of Mr. Cecil J. McWatters, a bus driver employed by the Dallas Transit Company.

Enclosed are two copies of a memorandum containing the results of an interview with Mr. Ray Milton Jones who was identified by Mr. McWatters as the individual who rode the bus he was driving on November 22, 1963.

With the submission of the attached memorandum your request of March 26, 1964, is completed.

BY COURIER SVC

13 APR - 8

COMM-EBI

Sincerely yours,  
J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (2)

62-109000

1 - 62-109000 (President's Commission)

1 - 105-32555 (Lee Harvey Oswald)

1 - Mr. H. E. Yanghan

KIR:vhg  
(9)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

Telephone \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

REC'D-READING ROOM  
FBI  
APR 8 12 36 PM '64

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 105-32555-501

62-109000-29

NOTE:

Commission by letter 3/26/64 advised Cecil J. McWatters, bus driver, Dallas Transit Company, testified before the Commission on 3/12/64 and changed his story to the effect that he was mistaken when he identified Oswald as the individual who rode on his bus on 11/22/63. McWatters stated the person who was the subject of his testimony was a young teen-ager named Milton Jones. Commission wanted Jones identified and interviewed. This matter is complete.

## Memorandum

TO : The Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

DATE: April 6, 1964

FROM : Herbert J. Miller, Jr., Assistant Attorney General,  
Criminal Division

SUBJECT: Letter from Sergio Puentes Espinosa

The attached is forwarded for your information.

Receipt of the letter has been acknowledged.

Enclosure

Based on background data available,  
no information identifiable with  
Espinosa could be located in Bufiles.

ENCLOSURE

79 APR 14 1964

REC-22

17 APR 7 1964

CORRESPONDENCE

2881

75 APR 7 1964  
EXP. PROC.  
38  
75 APR 7 1964  
LIAISON

REC-22

62-1091060-10

JAN 14 1964

ic. Puente Espinosa  
Borgo Puente Espinosa  
in Comision Monstoria, 46  
Mexico 12 D.F. Mexico  
MEXICO HIPOTECARIO, S. L.  
66-0444 146-804, CACM MEX., D.F. MARCH 25 1964

MR. ROBERT KENNEDY  
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE  
WASHINGTON D.C.

DEAR MR. KENNEDY:

I WROTE YOU LAST NOVEMBER TELLING YOU  
THAT I WANTED TO BE NUMBER ONE VOLUNTEER  
TO BE HELPFULL AGAINST THE GUILTY ONES, COUNTRY  
OR PARTY WHO HAD SOMETHING TO DO WITH  
THE DEED OF J.F.K., NOW THAT TIME PASS I  
CONTINUE THE SAME, IF YOU OR THE U.S. NEED  
ME I SHALL BE VERY PLEASED TO HELP YOU.  
MY POSITION IS BANKER AND NOBODY COULD  
SPECT THAT I WAS WORKING IN A SPECIAL  
MISSION, BECAUSE MY FAMILY IS WEALTHY  
AND I CAN DO VERY MUCH THINGS THAT  
LOOK NORMAL TO THE WORLD.  
MY AGE IS 39 YEARS OLD, AND I CAN GIVE  
ALL THE BANKS OF MEXICO CITY AS REFERENCE,  
AS WELL AS THE AMERICAN EMBASSY I USE TO  
BE ASSISTANT PURCHASING OFFICER THERE IN  
THE INSTITUTE OF INTER AMERICAN AFFAIRS  
I AM A MARRIED MAN AND HAVE THREE CHILDREN  
AND A VERY PRETTY WIFE. IF YOU ARE  
INTERESTED IN MY SERVICES I CAN GIVE  
YOU REFERENCES IN THE U.S. AT ONCE PLEASE  
CONSIDER ME A FRIEND FOR ALWAYS.  
I AM SENDING A PHOTOGRAPH FOR MY FILES  
IN YOUR OFFICE

WELL SIR

GOOD BYE.

*Signed*

ENCLOSURE

124-117

DEPT. OF JUSTICE
APR 22 1964
RECORDS & COMM.
CRIMINAL GEN. CRIME SEC.

DeLoach  
Casper  
Callahan  
Conrad  
Felt  
Gale  
Rosen  
Sullivan  
Tavel  
Trotter  
Tele. Room  
Holmes  
Gandy

April 8, 1964

By Courier

Honorable J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel  
The President's Commission  
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast  
Washington, D. C.

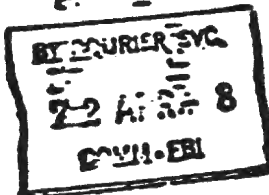
Dear Mr. Rankin:

*Assassination of President John F. Kennedy*

During the testimony of Special Agent James C. Connelley on April 8, 1964, before the President's Commission, Mr. J. Edgar Hoover of your staff orally requested Special Agent Connelley to make a fiber analysis of the gunnysack on the paper sack found on the fifth floor of the Texas School Depository Building, Commission Exhibit 142, and of the sample of gunnysack in Commission Exhibit 677 obtained November 22, 1963, at the Texas School Depository Building.

Fiber analysis of the two gunnysacks in Commission Exhibits 142 and 677 revealed that they were similar in fiber composition.

Sincerely yours,



162-109760

NOT RECORDED  
193 APR 10 1964

105-62553

JCC:lw  
[33]

(NOTE: In view of similarity of other more important characteristics of the materials, the Bureau previously has advised the Commission that the materials of the gunnysack and tape, Commission Exhibit 142, were similar to known samples of Commission Exhibit 677, and could have come from the same source.)

79 APR 14 1964

MAIL ROOM

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-62553-22

DO-6

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

March 26, 1964

The attached booklet was sent to the  
Director from Dr. Guillermo Alonso  
Pujol, Infanta Carlota, 129,  
Barcelona 15, Spain.

The booklet is inscribed:

"To J. Edgar Hoover, hoping to  
have his approval.

Sincerely,

G. Alonso Pujol

March, 1964"

Reference is made to the FBI on page 2L.

MR. TOLSON \_\_\_\_\_  
MR. BELMONT \_\_\_\_\_  
MR. MOHR \_\_\_\_\_  
MR. CASPER \_\_\_\_\_  
MR. CALLAHAN \_\_\_\_\_  
MR. CONRAD \_\_\_\_\_  
MR. DELOACH \_\_\_\_\_  
MR. EVANS \_\_\_\_\_  
MR. GALE \_\_\_\_\_  
MR. ROSEN \_\_\_\_\_  
MR. SULLIVAN \_\_\_\_\_  
MR. TAVEL \_\_\_\_\_  
MR. TROTTER \_\_\_\_\_  
MR. JONES \_\_\_\_\_  
TELE. ROOM \_\_\_\_\_  
MISS HOLMES \_\_\_\_\_  
MISS METCALF \_\_\_\_\_  
MISS GANDY \_\_\_\_\_

nm

REC 29

EX-105  
MAR 27 1964

APR 1 1964

100-2882

100-2882

Dr. GUILLERMO ALONSO PUJOL

Brizola Carlot, 128

BARCELONA - 98

(España)

# World before a Tomb

Dr. Guillermo Alonso Pujol

Ex-Vice President of Cuba





*To Hortensia, the inseparable companion  
who for more than a quarter of a century has  
shared with the utmost serenity the ups and  
downs of my public life, which has been more  
of a storm than a soft southern breeze.  
With everlasting love.*

*Facing the mists of Tibidabo.  
Winter, 1964.*

**Barcelona, January, 1964**

## PREFACE

«Happy people are almost entirely ignorant of Life. Pain is mankind's greatest educator; it has taught him the arts, poetry and morality, and has inspired pity and heroism.»

ANATOLE FRANCE

*To «Verdades» (Truths), a book in which I have gathered all that my tenacity has enabled me to do during these latter years for the freedom of Cuba, there will be added «El Mundo ante una Tumba» (The World before a Tomb). This mental effort is now being published in pamphlet form as a homage to the illustrious assassinated democrat and a tribute of my deep sympathy with his great people and his family in their grief.*

### A youthful victor

*I have been a public personage for more than half my life. I have held high posts and suffered the poisonous bites of low passions, those which by the force of evil cut off the life of this great statesman. I had not the honour of knowing him personally. Apart from his successes and visible errors, I admired in Kennedy his quality of a great youthful conqueror. I was President of the Senate of my country at the age of 38. This chronological reminiscence stimulated my warm feeling for the man who at an early age had reached the highest magistracy in the world.*

### The guilt of many

*This fascination did not lead me to accept as right his whole policy, especially as regards the Cuban crisis. But we*



must not blame only the martyr of Dallas for the failures that forged the chains that still bind the land of Martí. Responsibility also falls on the native governing classes, that is to say, the leaders who created and kept up that regime incapable of overcoming the lilliputian invasion of the Sierra Maestra, or those who with blameworthy intransigence prevented the civic conciliation and ended by placing their faith under the banner of the «26th July». In this heap of failures and mistakes the hand of President Eisenhower's Administration must be seen, as well as that of many South American Governments who stood by and watched with indifference the development of wickedness of this native of Birán, Cuba. In this way the most beautiful island in the Western Hemisphere was turned into a Slav colony, — an occurrence of the utmost significance for the freedom of America, since it amounted to the tearing up of the Monroe Doctrine, the 1947 Rio de Janeiro Treaty and later agreements of the Pan-American juridical system.

#### A thought of Balzac's

*The union of Castro with the Metropoli of Moscow and Peking has reminded me of the philosophical force of Balzac's thought on human destiny: — «Mankind's misguidedness is an abyss guarded by Sphinges; it nearly always begins and ends with unanswered questions.»*

#### Silence and oblivion

*In the book now in preparation there is more than one chapter in which the opinions expressed are born of patriotic feeling and personal motives. In my prophetic letter of 26<sup>th</sup> March, 1961, to the President of the Cuban Revolutionary Council, Dr. José Miró Cardona, I expressed my anxious reserves with regard to the planned military invasion, and*

pointed out the responsibility that would be incurred by the organizers of the attack, which I saw destined to failure. Unfortunately, the forecast of disaster proved correct. The capture of the patriots led me to implore clemency in all quarters. I gave myself up entirely to the task of thinking out ways and means of obtaining their release. I took active part in a Committee of Members of their Families, a committee created in my own house. The duty of those who could and ought to pay for their ransom was stressed. My open intervention came up against the opinions or the interests of those compatriots who, at that time, deserved the favour of powerful friends, or even caused irritation in some U.S.A. official spheres, or opposition by the Commission of ten members of the Brigade. In spite of the mistrust and unjust objections, I devoted myself on my own account to the unabated effort that I owed my son and his companions in the ill-fated enterprise. I wrapped the affronts in discrete silence, and later, in conscious forgetfulness.

#### A moving ceremony

The prisoners obtained their freedom, except for a few shot or still kept in prison by order of the revolutionary tribunals. President Kennedy and his Government made their deliverance possible. One Christmas Day, those who had suffered eighteen months of abominable confinement breathed the free air of Miami. At a recent date a moving ceremony took place at Arlington. Fifty members of the Brigade 2506, in their camouflaged uniforms, maybe the very same that had been covered with dust, shot and shell splinters, and soaked in blood in the burning arena of defeat, paid homage before the freshly closed sepulchre. Although I did not parade in the ranks of the Cubans near the late President, I shed a symbolic tear that savoured of pure spiritual grief.

### **The sin that most offends**

*In the story of my tasks on behalf of the invaders, I should like to bring out in special relief my esteem for those who offered me their hand in friendship. There will be a specially conspicuous place for them in the book already announced, for I am one of those who observe Cervantes' decree:- «It is proper to the well-born to show thanks for the benefits they receive, and one of the sins that most offend God is ingratitude.»*

### **An unforgettable friend**

*Fourteen years ago I met in Paris an eminent Venezuelan lady, — Mimi Guevara de Herrera Uslar. She personifies beauty and grace, intelligence and culture. She knows the secrets of several languages, of humanism and the fine arts. She is the incarnation of the excellent qualities that make a woman unforgettable, captivating. The gift of sympathy and affability is hers. An inborn instinct for discovering a person's best but hidden traits. Feminine without showing off this quality. Gentleness and interest in others. «She even understands what she ignores, and can see the invisible.» My wife and myself acquired an unending affection for her. This most brilliant light shone on our conviction that friendship, as Montaigne wrote, is the last extreme of perfection in the relations that link human beings. This sublime lady and her family played an extraordinary rôle in my efforts to obtain the release of the victims of the Bay of Pigs.*

### **Dialogue, counsel and negotiations**

*On the 20<sup>th</sup> of May, 1961, I went to the old but modern Caracas. I returned to «La Vega», a magnificent country*

house with the fragrance of centuries, harmonious porches and gardens. Everything there shines under the sun of manorial distinction. The exquisite mansion of the Herrera Uslars and Rodríguez Llamosas, a scene of brilliant gatherings and a nest of hospitality, opened its halls that evening to the enjoyment of dances and songs by the late Carmen Amaya. My wife and I were a little distant from the festivities. We remembered our son, his comrades in the Brigade and the thousands of their compatriots whose lives depended on the designs of Castro. Our hosts tried to relieve our affliction. A short distance away from the sound of the castanets, Soñora Herrera Uslar and I were in conversation, speaking of the future of the captives. «Tell me», I asked her, «what do you think I ought to do for this cause?» Her gentle features took on a decisive air. Her answer was precise:—«Don't entrust the task to anybody else. Act yourself. Go to those places where they must bear, even to Castro and other Marxist chiefs. Aren't Kennedy's Ambassadors and Mao Tse Tung negotiating in Warsaw for the release of half a dozen American prisoners? Aren't the life and liberty of your own son and so many of your countrymen at stake? Your keen mind and strong will make you the best advocate for their defence. You will employ constancy, which is a very high quality.»—The great classic, I put in, defined it well when he said that it consists mainly in enduring on a firm footing incurable misfortunes. «So there is no effort we may not consider excellent, so long as it serves to preserve us from the blow that threatens.»—My good friend closed the dialogue, saying:—«This battle you are going into will prove your great fortitude. You can count on me; I will help you openly.»

I took her bold advice, and, indeed, the kind lady kept her promise nobly. She, who had influential relations in the country and in the most distinguished centres of Europe and



*America, was lavish in her co-operation, and opened paths of inestimable value. I begged the help of Don Rómulo Gallegos, at that time President of the Inter-American Commission for Human Rights, and other personages from Bolívar's fatherland, to save the life and prepare for the freedom of the prisoners. The Cuban Government most surprisingly gave an amiable reply to the enlightened educator. I remember my pleasant interview with the author of «Doña Bárbara». It was arranged and attended by our generous friend Manuel Vicente Rodríguez Llamosas.*

### **Invested with full power**

*I covered thousands of miles. I stopped in various capitals. I reached the hearts of statesmen, jurists, ambassadors, churchmen, bankers, — in short, of different kinds and degrees of men. In November, 1961, full power was conferred upon me by two former senators, esteemed friends and progenitors of heroes. In their name and my own I defended a thesis tending to set free from prison all those who had saved their lives during the invasion on the 17<sup>th</sup> April. Together with my brave wife, I went to Paris, Prague, Zürich, Madrid, Panama, Mexico, and Havana. I conveyed my opinion and that of my appointers to the red authorities. After this contest I accepted another honorary commission. On 8<sup>th</sup> of March, 1962, a group of respectable ladies and distinguished compatriots, parents or near relatives of invaders, sent me from New York City a well founded petition. They were suffering from the doubts born of the delays and hindrances with which the Committee of Families was constantly being confronted. In the face of these circumstances they confidently entrusted to my skill the success of a plan that implied a negotiation for the release of the Cuban prisoners in exchange for the communist polit-*



ical prisoners who were being held in Venezuelan. In order to carry out such a mandate I drew up a fresh scheme for my efforts. I arrived at Rio de Janeiro, where I was received with the utmost kindness by the eminent diplomats and friends of mine, Vasco Leisao da Cunha and Affonso Arino de Mello Franco, and the great jurist José Nabuco. By this exceptionally favourable route I approached the top Government officials. Those of us whose minds were in the Principe Fortress at Havana were hampered by our anxiety. An arbitrary trial was being held in an atmosphere of mystery. Señor Alvaro Sánchez Jr. and Señora Alina Freyre de Hidalgo Gato phoned and cabled me urgently. On this occasion as always, both were first class custodians of the interests of the members of the Brigade. My negotiations became dramatically more intense. The Brazilian Foreign Ministry requested the Cuban Chancellery to suspend the trial and, in any case, that the verdict be inspired by clemency.

#### Review and gratitude

Exhausting days! I shall never forget the kindness of these Brazilian friends. In hours of reckoning they will always have my sincere gratitude, which will also go out to Don Santiago Dantas, Minister for Foreign Affairs; the Accredited Ambassador to Havana, the kindly Luiz Bastian Pinto; the fraternal Panamanian Aquilino Boyd, Deputy to the National Assembly and Permanent Delegate to the U.N.O.; to the highly esteemed Colombians, Señora Imelda Restrepo de Angel, of exceeding sweetness and kindness, and the remarkable Julio César Turbay Ayala and Germán Zea; to the honourable ex-President, professor and revolutionary of Costa Rica, José Figueres; to the Ecuadorian diplomats, Teodoro Alejandro Ponce and Eduardo Aro-

samena; to the prominent Mexican, Dr. Antonio Carrillo Flores; to the Doyen of the Diplomatic Corps, accredited to Washington, the cordial Guillermo Sevilla Sacasa; to the eminent sons of Venezuela, José A. Mayobre, Marcos Falcón Briceño, and Miguel Otero Silva; to the highest officials of the Inter-American Development Bank, Robert B. Menapace, that old and great friend, and to the Chilean Felipe Herrera, economist of continental reputation; to the esteemed John M. Porges, vice-president of the Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York; to the very generous Ambassadors of the Mother Country, Juan Pablo de Lojendio, loved and admired by all good Cubans, and Francisco Gómez del Llano, most worthy delegate from Spain to the Holy See; and from France, the unforgettable and already departed Charles Holl, the talented lawyer Robert Tenger and the Prime Minister of the days of the Summit Conference at Geneva, the most learned Edgar Faure, and so to a long tale of human values that rose up from many places to help us in our vast undertaking. To all, here mentioned or not, there goes out the reverence of a spirit that ennoble itself by returning thanks and gratitude.

### Opening roads

Up in the air I flew round the immense Amazon and landed again at Caracas. I sought for means to make the suggested exchange acceptable. Once again the doors of «La Vega» were thrown wide open for us. There I planned the strategy that should make valid the operation I had been charged to carry out by my distinguished fellow citizens residing in New York. But I could not get far. Castro had declared the invaders guilty and demanded a big ransom for them. The sentence given the prisoners brought me to Havana. How hard this step was! But Jorge was my

responsibility. I paid the hundred thousand dollars demanded so that my son might regain his freedom. I took him out of his terrible confinement and away from the subjugated Island. Criticism rose high. Of my honourable deed some expressed sharp condemnation. Some weeks later, other parents and relatives followed my example. They paid, as I had done, the price decreed. My unilateral decision served to prove that the jailer would open the gate when the ransom money was handed over. Now the road was patent. After eight months, the glorious veterans left by the same route that I had traced. But this time, all of them, rich and poor alike, were favoured by the generosity of the historical ally. The millions for the redemption, in cash, medicines and food, were handed to Castro's regime, thanks to the steadfast will of President Kennedy and his prominent brother, the dynamic Attorney General. No criticism was heard. The voices of the exiles made a unanimous chorus of well deserved praise.

#### **The reward of one's own judgment**

In «Verdades», readers will find irrefutable documents and accounts of actual facts. They will learn how much a father did for his son and for the sons of a thousand other fathers. If the invaders are now sheltered under the skies of the Free World, the success of this liberation was, in part, my work, though this statement does not lessen the enormous task carried out by the Committee of Parents and Relatives, and by the Cubans and foreigners who co-operated with that organization. I performed both a specific and generic duty and, though some of the beneficiaries failed to show any gratitude, I feel, in any case, very satisfied with the silent approbation of my own conscience and the testimony of some grateful hearts. He who acts rightly — as Martí once said — needs no other reward than that of his own conscience.

### An eternal spring

*On that stony path, undergoing a veritable Odyssey, on which adverse adventures were more frequent than favourable ones, the sound and unforgettable advice of Señora Herrera Uslar kept our spirits high in moments of vacillation and despair. At the end of the long march, my wife and I decided to offer her publicly, one day, the palms of our gratitude. When the article I wrote on the occasion of the death of the thirty-fifth President of the United States was being printed, the opportunity arose to present our affectionate offering. The Herrera Uslars and, more particularly, my excellent friend Reinaldo, head of that distinguished family, were bound to the Kennedys by ties of affection. This well deserved praise inspired by the deeds described above fits well into the framework of this appreciation. From the depths of our heart we wish that these well beloved friends from Caracas will see fulfilled the desires of the poet:*

«Be happy! May your joy be endless,  
May you in such wise live  
That the ray of light may illuminate  
An ever flowering Spring!»



## THE WORLD BEFORE A TOMB

### A flood of tears

World-wide indignation was aroused by the deed. The peoples of the world trembled with horror. At the sound of the shots they forgot personal and ideological hatreds. The sorrow had no parallel. All was woe and condemnation. They wept for him more than for the Emancipator of the slaves. His country was torn with grief, and Europe honoured him with deep emotion. Analytical people will probe into the causes of this unprecedented mourning. Here is a task for essayists and searching minds. How many were the motives of this grief!

### Via crucis

The spirit of man always rebels against the unjust killing of a fellow being, but this magnicide is still further stigmatized by the fact that it took place in the midst of contrasts of the highest dramatic quality. — The crowd is cheering the felicitous statesman and his consort. Suddenly the lively, smiling scene vanishes. The gunman's finger pulls the trigger, and the erect head falls back. A woman takes onto her lap the inert body of her husband from whom blood is flowing fast. She watches him dying and, at obvious risk, she gets up, leaps onto the hood of the car and

calls to the escorting officers for help. The *via crucis* had begun. For four long days she never left the beloved body. With her innocent children she knelt and kept her vigil. She stoically attended parades and funeral ceremonies. She was the image of suffering and, to be so indeed, she kept up a calm of *grandeur*.

#### A queen indeed

André Maurois has placed her amongst the heroines of history. The French academician states that the apparently most fragile of women often reveal immense strength when drama suddenly bursts in upon their souls. Wounded in that they hold most dear, they call upon their reserves of courage — up till then unsuspected — and, in circumstances in which the bravest of men might well lose their heads, they manage to overcome their pain and act with a decision and dignity that both move and exalt. On the death of Queen Mary, George VI's mother, Winston Churchill pronounced a eulogy of the late sovereign before Parliament. «She was a queen indeed. In all her actions she behaved like a veritable queen.» — Years will pass, and the figure of Jacqueline Kennedy, mother, wife, first lady, and mourner, will not cease to be remembered. She too, the leading lady of her country, acted like a queen. In the Athens Museum there is a funeral stele from the century of Phidias. The marble twists, speaks and groans. A woman concentrates her thoughts on a tomb. No tears fall from her eyes, but the highest expression of anguish breaks out on her face. Her soul sobs. Watching Mrs. Kennedy's face from Elm Avenue down to Arlington Corner, one might have said it reached — in sobriety

and beauty — the heights achieved by that ancient genius to describe the purity of a genuinely mourning spirit.

### **Virtues and honours**

The fallen man possessed youth and dynamism that he transmitted to the Government of his country. As a soldier of freedom, in the Pacific he overcame death. He was swift and keen. He cultivated his language and exercised sense of humour. His televised press conferences made popular the figure of an intelligent man. He enjoyed life. Perhaps he followed the teaching of Cicero: - «Our souls grow weaker alike in pain and in pleasure. The touchstone lies in mastery of oneself.»

His career was a rising process. He aspired to the highest office in the land with irresistible zeal. In his own words, he could then achieve happiness in the manner of the Ancient Greeks. The idea of re-election fascinated him, and the thought of failure wounded the pride of an undefeated electoral champion. That is why he hastened to defend himself when he felt a weakening in the citizens' esteem. He proclaimed a doctrine: «The New Frontiers» — a bold subject and a scheme for propaganda. In the United States symbols create popularity. He wished to culminate the work begun by Abraham Lincoln to eradicate racial discrimination. For Latin America he encouraged a revolutionary change. The Alliance for Progress has not borne the hoped for fruits. Over and above operational inefficiency, its socialistic aims raised many an objection. In the military sphere he augmented the defences of his country, and in the race for space



conquest he came near to the Russian achievements. One panegyrist exalts him because he acknowledged his errors and grew amidst his mistakes.

### Dreams of peace

He had to put up with duplicity from the men of the Kremlin. After the October confrontation he decided to come to terms with the disciples of Marx. Not a few — among them Cuban exiles — thought he ought to have destroyed the Castro communism that today enslaves the great island of the Caribbean Sea and endangers America. But the direction of international affairs is decided by the great powers. Apart from disagreements, many are thankful in their hearts for his promise to win back Cuba's independence. Endless gratitude is also felt for the co-operation that he decreed in favour of the refugees who have fled to his country from the red terror.

### Deferred crises

The problems that threatened are still in existence in spite of the good intentions of the ill-fated statesman. President Johnson brought the facts to light in his inaugural speech as Chief Executive. He asked his country to transform the late President's dreams into realities. The weakness of the dollar has not been overcome. The initiatives that would lower taxes and guarantee civil rights are still waiting in the labyrinth of Capitol Hill. The Atlantic Alliance has not healed its fissures. Cuba is a Soviet bulwark. Laos has not yet established her neutrality. Red *guerrillas* are active in South Vietnam. The Berlin wall stands firm. Terrorism is rampant in the lands of



Bolivar, and the future of the Southern part of the American Continent is slipping along the path of communism, chaos or the military juntas.

### A citizen of the world

Kennedy was the world's most popular citizen. This is vouchsafed for by the interpreters of universal opinion. One critic said: - «It would not be a misstatement to declare that the leader had come into legend before entering history. He represented more than he had actually done.» — Indeed, men of all latitudes sent up a prayer for the stricken president. There was a general feeling of dismay that imposed the black drapings. He who, for many, had been the guardian of peace, was dead. People abhor war. They live in a state of watchfulness and are always keeping alive their instinct for preservation. The vision of the Apocalypse peeped out. Faced with the outrage, men's souls were filled with supreme unease. The crowds, weak and puzzled, groaned. Fear of the unknown pervaded their lives, and fear that war would be let loose. One could feel the horror that gave birth to primitive religions.

### Philosophical reasoning

«*Le Figaro*» printed this brilliant appreciation: — «The anxiety caused by the death of a single man is probably the echo set up by the unforeseen, absurd and monstrous occurrence. Is man — so proud of his mastery over nature — paralyzed by a sort of panic when confronted with the spectacle of the futility of his precautions? Is humanity fearful of itself, of the repressed violence that suddenly breaks out on

the stage of history? Or does it abruptly measure the contrast — perhaps a tragic one — between the vast power at its disposal and the immeasurable consequences brought about in our scientific age by the action of a single individual, or the failures of the security services? In extreme situations politics is no longer a game. It becomes the image of human condition.»

#### Balance of two wills

Raymond Aron wonders «why this fear that an assassination may be a tremendous event capable of changing the course of history». His answer lies in the nature of the peace we are living through — «The Balance of Terror». The writer postulates:— «This balance is not so much that of two instruments of destruction as that of two wills. The two K's had come to understand each other, thus reducing the danger of misunderstandings in this game of mutual threats that will never be carried out.»

#### Rubén Darío's flute

The fusillade not only paralyzed the President's heart. It tested the efficacy of the democratic institutions of the great power that is the barrier to the Marxist drive towards world domination. In 1912 Rubén Darío wrote these lines:

*The United States are powerful and great.  
When they tremble, a shivering profound  
Is felt through the vast vertebrae of the Andes.  
If you cry out, it is heard like the roar of the lion.  
«The stars, said Hugo to Grani, are yours...»*

If the great poet were still alive, and were to gaze on the present power of the leading nation, he could add:

*When Washington's country to tremble begins,  
In unison quiver Himalaya and Aconcagua,  
And the light of the stars comes down in its flood  
To lighten the road to Freedom in peril.*

The gigantic nation was a decisive factor during this century's wars for the defence of justice. Kennedy had spoken for his fatherland and for history when he repeatedly mentioned his country's obligation to achieve the freedom of Cuba. His death did not cancel the obligation. It is a mandate that his successor will fulfill, on the strength of ethical, international, geographical and historical laws. To honour the word of the deceased President is to observe the rules of continuity and a way to exalt the memory of the hero who rests in Arlington.

### Slav reactions

Kennedy was popular in Russia. The Soviet people desire friendship with the United States. The masters of the Kremmlin think otherwise. The veil of pretence does not hide the unalterable goal:- the extension of red imperialism throughout the globe. Co-existence is a myth that works to this end. The American policy, writes David Lawrence, is based on the theory of waiting for aggression. Moscow holds the initiative. They may boast and continually get the advantage by making communist countries believe that the West is leaning towards the inevitability of socialism.



## Physiology of behaviour

Ivan Petrovitch Pavlov brought in the method that determines the significance of secretions and psychic *stimuli*. In judging adaptation of an animal to various stimulants he discovered that the glands operating on the brain produce phenomena similar to logical reasoning. From this there sprang the discovery of conditioned reflexes, or «physiology of behaviour». These findings served to build up a doctrine that led to the domination of human beings, both individually and as a crowd. Thus was born «brain washing», i. e., the counterposing of nervous excitements, inhibitions and hypnotic phenomena produced by the radiation from conditioned *stimuli*. — Kennedy's assassination broke one cycle of «Pavlovian» penetration and opened another. Here we see the mechanism. Faced with the horrors of nuclear warfare, man reacts by fearing it and seeking ways of preventing it. Fear is used as the exciting factor. Co-existence offers itself as an escape. The murdered man was a determined advocate of peace. This objective was his driving power. For different reasons, Khrushchev and Kennedy coincided. The immolation of the great Bostonian enforced the stimulants. His death might have become the spark to start the dreaded war. The same reflexes that work in the free West have the same effect in the Marxist empire. A journalist heard a woman exclaim in a Moscow square:- «Oh! what will happen now? What will become of us if Goldwater wins? Shall we all die?» And this: At 9 p. m. on that painful Friday, the lift-operator at the Ritz in Madrid stared at me and said:- «Haven't you heard the news? President Kennedy has been assassinated. This is certainly the end of the world!»

### **New mechanisms**

The red propaganda machinery is at work again. Its purpose is to impress Johnson. It will touch sensitive fibres and use funeral tones. Behind the Iron Curtain the official radio stations stress the fact that the gladiator of peace is dead. The communist press comes out with black borders. Khrushchev breaks through the protocol and goes to the American Embassy. Messages are vibrant with solidarity. Mikoyan himself sets the scene. The new line is that the policy of co-existence is not altered by the shots. Oswald's *dossier* is handed to Rusk. The assassin's past history is a source of worry. He married a Russian, who obtained a permit to go to America, which is not very common in the U. S. S. R.

### **The reign of caution**

Johnson is an unknown quantity. His Southern origin, the congressional spheres in which he grew up, his unknown reactions to a crisis. Will he be free to choose his own paths? Will he correctly assess public opinion, perhaps dissatisfied with an appeasement policy? The Russian leaders are also worried about the 1964 elections. What will the Republicans do when the moratorium for the mourning comes to an end? This circle of uncertainties induces Khrushchev to walk carefully in the conflicting areas. The preservation of the Empire built up on the weaknesses of Yalta demands prudence. Many things are lacking in the Communist world, in spite of their alleged progress and boasts of superiority. The Soviet regime is innately weak, and would not resist today the famines and purges that were typical of the Stalin era.

The danger of atomic war is the Premier's nightmare. He knows the cracks in his empire. He is aware that the American military superiority is five to one. The slightest slip on his part might turn on the tap of rebellion of the subjugated masses. The Ukrainian does not forget the risings in Berlin and in Poland in 1953, nor that of Budapest in 1956.

### Castro's reaction

Before the 22<sup>nd</sup> of November the Cuban Prime Minister stressed the threat: «We are ready to fight the North American ruling sectors. They must know that if they support terrorist plans to destroy us, *they themselves will not be safe.*» A few days later, he spoke to a French journalist in a conciliatory tone: «To enjoy the good fortune of peace in this hemisphere, the United States will have to have a president who understands the explosive nature of Latin America, and who will be able to adapt himself to it. That man may still be Kennedy. He has all the chances of becoming, in the eyes of History, the greatest of North American presidents. It would be sufficient that he understand that capitalist and socialist states may exist on this Continent. He would then be a greater leader than Lincoln.»

Harmony of thought and action between Moscow and Havana worked to perfection. One day Kennedy was abused as an «imperialist and warmonger», and even personally menaced. Another day he was exalted for the pacifism and conciliation they attributed to him. This contradiction of terms is explained thus: Co-existence assures Cuba's continued slavery, whilst facilitating the victory of the «Wars of Libera-



tion», and would open the door to a Communist conquest of the hemisphere.

#### At the moment of the crime

When the news of the assassination reached him, the fierce *guerrilla* fighter was having lunch with the above mentioned French journalist. His first remark was: «This is serious and bad news. We hate the Capitalist system, but that does not mean that we hate individuals.» He continued: «This changes everything, the Cold War, Russo-Cuban relations, the Negro Problem, will have to be reconsidered.» The Castro delegation to the U.N.O. officially expressed their disapproval of the shocking news. Castro's position exactly reflected the Kremlin sinuosity. After all, Communism is evil in substance and unalterable in its methods.

#### \*Twixt doubt and fear

The rebel commander struggles between uncertainties and fears. Oswald maintained relations with the «Fair Play for Cuba Committee». The F.B.I. hold documents proving this connection. Investigation is going on as to the authors and their motives. Public opinion is awaiting the final report of the Commission presided over by the President of the Supreme Court, Mr. Earl Warren. If certain suspicions could be proved, a blaze of indignation might flare out with repercussions in the Caribbean. At the cry of «Remember the Lusitania!», Wilson went to war against the Central Empires. «Remember Pearl Harbour!» raised the whole country against the enemies of 1941. The Head of the Cuban Government knows

his history and does not ignore the irresistible force that patriotic reaction could produce.

#### Four vice-presidents during the XX<sup>a</sup> century

Johnson has taken up an inheritance of program and duties that he can accept without an inventory, and which he may alter, amend or rectify. Raymond Cartier says that the illustrious Texan is a president more suited to the provincial taste of North America.

The Vice-Presidents who came to power during this century showed rectifying qualities. Theodore Roosevelt marked a new epoch. The creation of the Cuban Republic, the Panama Canal, the Hague Conference, the treaty that put an end to the Russo-Japanese war, the «big stick» doctrine. — Coolidge re-established morale and confidence in the Federal Government after the imprisonment for fraud of the Secretary of the Interior. He symbolized prosperity. He gave the world the breathing space of the Briand-Kellog Pact. — Truman, firm and simple, did not completely correct Roosevelt's mistakes, but he contained Stalin. He got him out of Persia and Greece. He saved Berlin in 1948. He defeated communism in Korea and gave humanity the Marshall Plan. — The fourth vice-president, called to power by destiny in this present century, is Lyndon B. Johnson. On the skill and character of the noble Southerner depends, as at no former time, the overcoming of the immense crises that are undermining the stability of the Free World and the prestige of the country of Washington. May God help him to carry out these supreme duties!



**March 27, 1964**

**AIRMAIL**

**Dr. Guillermo Alonso Pujol**  
**Infanta Carlota, 129**  
**Barcelona - 15, Spain**

Dear Dr. Alonso:

## Infanta Carlota, 129

Barcelona - 16, Spain

Dear Dr. Alonso:

The copy of "The World before a Tomb" was received during Mr. Hoover's absence from the city; however, you may be sure I will bring it to his attention upon his return.

I know he would want me to thank you for sending this to him and for your inscription.

Sincerely yours,

**Helen W. Gandy**  
**Secretary**

**Secretary**

## 1 - Parlo

## 1 - Foreign Liaison

**NOTE:** Bufiles indicate that correspondent is a former Minister of the Treasury in Cuba during the regime of Juan Pri6. His son was a member of the Cuban Brigade 2506. Both are reportedly anti-Castro and have been engaged in attempting to overthrow his regime. The book he forwarded is basically an analysis of the assassination of President Kennedy; however, the preface is devoted to correspondent's activities and is very self-serving. An in-absence letter is appropriate since his inscription seeks the Director's endorsement for the book.

**CJJ:pl**

(5)

**MAR 27 1964**

**MAR 27 1964**

CONFIDENTIAL

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_

**Belmont**

**Key words:** *Chlamydia trachomatis*; *Neisseria meningitidis*; *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*; *Streptococcus pneumoniae*; *Haemophilus influenzae*

**Every**

Collection

**Found**

Not good

**Expenditures**

**2004 -**  
**Exhibit 1**

245

100

**Ballroom**

Total -

**Trotter.**

Yelp. No.

# WUSA

**1992**

## TELETYPE UNIT

68617

To  
☒ Director

Att.  
☐ SAC  
☐ ASAC  
☐ Supv.  
☐ Agent  
☐ SE  
☐ CC  
☐ Steno  
☐ Clerk

Date 4-11-68

Re 62-109060

Case # 50 62-1529

Title ASSASSINATION OF REE

John F. Kennedy - 11-22-63

Dallas, Texas

Misc. INFO CONCERNING

ACTION DESIRED

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Acknowledge   | <input type="checkbox"/> Open Case              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Assign.....Reassign.....                                | <input type="checkbox"/> Prepare lead cards     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bring file  | <input type="checkbox"/> Prepare tickler        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Call me   | <input type="checkbox"/> Recharge serials       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Correct   | <input type="checkbox"/> Return assignment card |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Deadline  | <input type="checkbox"/> Return file            |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Deadline passed   | <input type="checkbox"/> Return serials         |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Delinquent  | <input type="checkbox"/> Search and return      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Discontinue   | <input type="checkbox"/> See me                 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Expedite  | <input type="checkbox"/> Send Serials.....      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> File  | to .....  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> For information   | <input type="checkbox"/> Submit new charge-out  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Initial & return  | <input type="checkbox"/> Submit report by ..... |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Leads need attention                                    | <input type="checkbox"/> Type                   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Return with explanation or notation as to action taken. |   |

Re San Diego letter to Bureau and Dallas 4-10-68.

Please show status as RUC.

SAC E. C. WILLIAMS

Office .....

See reverse side

APR 12 1968  
FBI - DALLAS

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

## Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM : SAC, SAN DIEGO (62-1529) (Rue)

DATE: 4/10/64

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,  
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS  
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING  
(OO:DL)

Re Dallas airtel to the Bureau dated 3/17/64.

Enclosed herewith for Dallas are 25 copies each of the following separate inserts alleging some person or persons other than LEE HARVEY OSWALD committed the assassination. The inserts include investigation concerning the following:

- (1) WALLACE REED JOHNSON, Grossmont, California.  
(Investigation completely resolved.)
- (2) Unknown person with a weapon observed at Washington, D. C., 9/3/63.  
(Investigation completely resolved.)
- (3) 1962 arrest by Mexican authorities of an American planning to assassinate President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY.  
(Investigation completely resolved.)

25 copies of an administrative insert showing identity of confidential source included.

- (4) "Neues Europa", West German newspaper, 11/1/63 edition.  
(Investigation completely resolved and previously furnished to Bureau in letterhead memorandum dated 2/20/64, no copy to Dallas.)
- (5) LOLITA KELLY, Imperial Beach, California.  
(Investigation completely resolved.)

2 - Bureau  
2 - Dallas (89-43)(Enc 150)(REGISTERED)  
1 - San Diego

APR 22 1964

RSB:jmh

79 APR 16 1964

REC 10

12 APR 13 1964

2883

SD 62-1529

All other investigation pertaining to this file has been previously furnished to Dallas in report form or FD-302's and inserts suitable for inclusion into reports. No unresolved investigation in this matter at San Diego at this time.

FBI

Date: 4/8/64

REC-56

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_

(Type in plain text or code)

Via \_\_\_\_\_

AIRTEL

AIRMAIL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: - SAC, PORTLAND (89-21)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY  
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS  
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

RE: EDWARD FRANK BRAY

Re Detroit airtel to Dallas, 4/1/64; San Antonio airtel to Portland, 4/2/64, and Los Angeles airtel to Bureau, 4/3/64.

For information of the Bureau, referenced Detroit airtel enclosed one copy each of a letter dated 3/23/64 with enclosures, received by the Commissioners Office of the Detroit, Michigan, Police Department from EDWARD FRANK BRAY, 2606 NE 12th Street, Portland, Oregon. Detroit airtel also set out that Mr. MALCOLM F. FERGUSON, President of the Bendix Corporation, Detroit, Michigan, advised on 7/2/62 that EDWARD F. BRAY (then) 525 North Church Street, Portland, Oregon, had worked as a field service engineer with the Bendix - Pacific Division, of the Bendix Corporation, Key Port, Washington, on the Mark 46 Torpedo project. FERGUSON advised BRAY was injured in December, 1960, while working on the project and filed Industrial Action claims under both

- 3 - Bureau
- 1 - Dallas (89-43)
- 1 - Detroit (62-3550)
- 1 - San Antonio (89-67)
- 1 - Los Angeles (105-11927)
- 1 - Portland

WSB/nwt  
(8)

REC-56

12 APR 10 1964

APR 18

79 APR 14 1964

Sent

Special Agent in Charge

62-64355-5579  
RECORDED COPY FILED IN

89-21

the California and Washington Industrial Insurance Acts. The California claim resulted in partial hearings and on 5/28/62 was dismissed on the grounds BRAY failed to appear for future hearings. No action has been taken on the State of Washington claim. During the course of the California proceedings, Mr. BRAY was found to be incompetent by the California Commission to handle his own affairs and upon the request of Mr. BRAY's attorney, at that time, his wife was appointed his Guardian Ad Litem to act in his behalf.

For further information of the Bureau, referenced San Antonio airtel forwarded to Portland an envelope postmarked 3/25/64 at Portland, Oregon, addressed to the Chief of Police, Austin, Texas. Enclosed in the envelope is a statement by EDWARD F. BRAY which mentions the assassination of the President. These enclosures were received 3/31/64 from the Austin, Texas, Police Department, by SA GEORGE W. H. CARLSON.

Reference also Portland airtel to Bureau, 3/25/64, concerning information forwarded by San Antonio by previous airtel dated 3/20/64. The Portland airtel also forwarded to San Antonio two copies of an insert concerning EDWARD FRANK BRAY, 25 copies of which were forwarded to Dallas by Portland airtel dated 3/19/64.

Examination of the material forwarded by Detroit airtel of 4/1/64 and San Antonio airtel of 4/2/64, both referenced in paragraph one above, disclosed that the material is virtually identical to that previously sent to various cities in the country by EDWARD FRANK BRAY. In view of this fact, and the insert already prepared on BRAY, no further action is being taken on the information set out in the Detroit, San Antonio, and Los Angeles airtels.

*Logan R*

**PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION  
ON THE  
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY**

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.  
Washington, D.C. 20002  
Telephone 343-1400

EARL WARREN  
Chairman  
RICHARD B. RUSSELL  
JOHN SHERIDAN COOPER  
HALE BOOGS  
GERALD R. FORD  
JOHN J. MCCLOY  
ALLEN W. DULLES

Mr. Tolson  
Mr. Belmont  
Mr. Mohr  
Mr. DeLoach  
Mr. Callahan  
Mr. Conrad  
Mr. Felt  
Mr. Gale  
Mr. Rosen  
Mr. Sullivan  
Mr. Tavel  
Mr. Trotter  
Tele. Room  
Miss Holmes  
Miss Gandy

*Mr. Conrad*

MAR 31 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover  
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Department of Justice  
Washington, D.C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Thank you for your letter of March 26, 1964, enclosing four copies of the brochure captioned "Killing of Dallas Patrolman J. D. Tippit" and accompanying memoranda furnished to the Commission in response to our letter of March 12, 1964.

I would like to take this opportunity to express our special gratitude to Mr. Leo J. Gauthier and his assistants for the exhibits they have prepared in connection with the work of this Commission. These exhibits reflect a high degree of industry and skill. Moreover, I know that Mr. Gauthier has been very cooperative in extending himself and his staff to meet the deadlines fixed by the Commission. These exhibits have been extremely useful in enabling witnesses called before this Commission to testify with greater detail and precision than would otherwise have been the case.

Sincerely,

*J. Lee Rankin*  
J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel

EXP-PROC.

31 APR 1 1964

UNRECORDED

REC-23

62-111111-2885

10 APR 1964

2  
APR 18 1964

APR 20 1964

RECEIVED

THREE



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
Felt \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

TO : MR. CALLAHAN

DATE: 4-8-64

FROM : L. J. GAUTHIER

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF  
PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY  
PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION  
VISUAL AIDS

On 3-31-64 Mr. J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel, President's Commission, in a letter to the Director acknowledged receipt of a brochure captioned "Killing of Dallas Patrolman J. D. Tippit" furnished by the FBI on 3-12-64.

Mr. Rankin devoted the closing paragraph to expressing the Commission's special gratitude for the high degree of industry and skill exhibited by the employees of the Bureau's Exhibits Section in preparing visual aids that have been extremely useful in enabling witnesses called before the Commission to testify with greater detail and precision than would otherwise have been the case. He specifically mentioned my name in connection with meeting the deadlines fixed by the Commission.

The untiring skillfulness and enthusiastic efforts of all the employees in the Exhibits Section to insure a "job well done" were without a doubt the basic factors which prompted the Commission to express its appreciation.

Xerox copies of the Commission's letter are attached for the personnel files of those employees whose names are listed at the bottom of each copy.

## RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached copy of the Commission's letter of 3-31-64 be made a matter of record in the personnel file of each employee whose name is listed at the bottom of each copy.

Enclosures  
LJG:bod  
(2)

UNRECORDED COPY FILED

APR 13 1964

PERS. REC. UNIT



APR 1 1964

TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

FBI DALLAS

11-31 AM URGENT 4-1-64 WD

TO BUREAU (105-52555)

ATTN FBI LABORATORY

FROM DALLAS (100-10461) 2 P

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA. IS-R-CUBA.

REBUTEL TO DALLAS MARCH THIRTY LAST, SEVEN FIFTYEIGHT PM.

REINTERVIEW OF LIEUTENANT J. CARL DAY, IDENTIFICATION  
DIVISION, DALLAS POLICE DEPARTMENT, MARCH THIRTYONE LAST,  
REVEALED DAY OBTAINED SAMPLES WRAPPING PAPER, DESIGNATED K  
TWO THIS CASE, FROM FOUR OPENED ROLLS MOUNTED IN SHIPPING  
ROOM OF MAIN FLOOR, TEXAS SCHOOL BOOK DEPOSITORY (TSBD),  
NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE. SAMPLES OF THREE INCH PAPER  
TAPE LIKEWISE OBTAINED FROM MAIN FLOOR SHIPPING ROOM. DAY  
ADVISED THESE SAMPLES OBTAINED UNDER SUPERVISION ROY S.  
TRACY, WAREHOUSE MANAGER, TSBD.

WRAPPING PAPER AND TAPE UTILIZED IN FORMING REPLICA  
PAPER SACK DECEMBER ONE, SIXTYTHREE, BY AGENTS, DESIGNATED  
K FIFTYTWO THIS CASE, LIKEWISE OBTAINED FROM SAME ROLLS OF  
WRAPPING PAPER LOCATED MAIN FLOOR, TSBD.

162-109060-  
NOT RECORDED  
193 APR 10 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

105-82555-301

*Assassination of  
President John F.  
Kennedy*

Mr. Tolson  
Mr. Belmont  
Mr. Mohr  
Mr. Casper  
Mr. Callahan

100-10461

PAGE 2

ENTIRE MAIN FLOOR, TSBD, REFERRED TO AS "SHIPPING  
ROOM" AND HAS NO OTHER DESIGNATION OR ROOM NUMBER. WAREHOUSE  
MANAGER ADVISES LEE HARVEY OSWALD HAD FULL LEGITIMATE ACCESS  
TO ENTIRE SHIPPING ROOM, INCLUDING PAPER AND TAPE SUPPLIES.

END

MSL

FBI WASH DC

*12-17-63*

X

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

## Memorandum

REC-19  
111

TO : Director, FBI (62-109060)  
(105-82555)  
(44-24016)

FROM : SAC, Indianapolis (62-1686)(RUC)

DATE: 4/8/64

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN  
FITZGERALD KENNEDY, 11/22/63,  
Dallas, Texas  
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING  
Bufile 62-109060  
Dallas 89-43

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.  
IS-R-CUBA  
Bufile 105-82555  
Dallas 100-10461

JACK L. RUBY, aka.;  
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka. (Deceased) - VICTIM  
CIVIL RIGHTS  
Bufile 44-24016  
Dallas 44-1639

Re DL airtel to Bureau, 3/19/64.

A review of the three files this office reflects that in the 44 and 105 classifications, all reports have been submitted and Dallas received copies of same.

In the 62 classification, copies of FD 302s were made available to Dallas with the exception of Dallas airtel to IP, 11/26/63, requesting Indianapolis contact Indiana Lawrence and Trust Co., North Manchester, Indiana, re LEE HARVEY OSWALD. IP airtel dated 11/29/63 identified this individual as Lieutenant JAMES R. OSWALD.

Appropriate FD 302 being submitted with this letter.

- 3 - Bureau
- 2 - Dallas (enc. 25)
- 3 - Indianapolis
- 1 cc 62-1686
- 1 cc 44-358
- 1 cc 105-8299

REC-19

62-109060-2887  
2 APR 10 1964

PJF/jcb  
(8)

APR 12 1964

79 APR 14 1964

SOVIET SECTION

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

APR 2 1964

TELETYPE

FBI DALLAS

FBI WASH DC

3-26 PM URGENT 4-2-64 OS

TO DALLAS

FROM DIRECTOR 105-82555 2P

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA IS-R-CUBA.

REURTEL APRIL ONE. NOTE K TWO THIS CASE CONSISTS OF ONE  
PIECE OF WRAPPING PAPER AND ONE PIECE THREE INCH GUMMED TAPE.  
RETEL ADVISES QUOTE DAY OBTAINED SAMPLES WRAPPING PAPER  
DESIGNATED K TWO THIS CASE FROM FOUR OPENED ROLLS MOUNTED IN  
SHIPPING ROOM OF MAIN FLOOR UNQUOTE AND QUOTE SAMPLES OF THREE  
INCH PAPER TAPE LIKEWISE OBTAINED UNQUOTE. RETEL FURTHER STATES  
WRAPPING PAPER AND TAPE DESIGNATED K FIFTY TWO THIS CASE  
LIKEWISE OBTAINED FROM SAME ROLLS OF WRAPPING PAPER LOCATED MAIN  
FLOOR. SINCE K TWO ONLY ONE PIECE OF PAPER AND ONE PIECE OF TAPE  
ADVISE IF SAMPLES ACTUALLY OBTAINED FROM ALL FOUR OPENED ROLLS.  
ADVISE IF ANY SAMPLES OF GUMMED TAPE OBTAINED OTHER THAN THE ONE  
WHICH IS PART OF K TWO. WITH REFERENCE TO REPLICASACK,  
K FIFTY TWO, ADVISE IF PAPER AND TAPE OBTAINED FROM MORE THAN  
END. PAGE ONE

2757

ORIGINAL FILED IN

79 APR 14 1964 ✓

PAGE TWO

ONE ROLL. IF ADDITIONAL PAPER AND TAPE SAMPLES SECURED  
ON NOVEMBER TWENTY TWO LAST AND DECEMBER ONE LAST ARE AVAILABLE,  
FORWARD THEM TO BUREAU IMMEDIATELY. SUTEL TODAY.

END

VD

FBI DALLAS

FBI

Date: 4/10/64

Mr. T. J. [ ]  
Mr. Belmont [ ]  
Mr. Mohr [ ]  
Mr. Casper [ ]  
Mr. Callahan [ ]  
Mr. Conrad [ ]  
Mr. DeLoach [ ]  
Mr. Evans [ ]  
Mr. Gale [ ]  
Mr. Rosen [ ]  
Mr. Sullivan [ ]  
Mr. Tavel [ ]  
Mr. Trotter [ ]  
Tele. Room [ ]  
Miss Holmes [ ]  
Miss Gandy [ ]

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL  
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (89-58)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,  
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS  
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re Dallas airtel dated 3/17/64.

Enclosed for Dallas are 25 copies of a nine page  
insert dealing with captioned matter. *Calif*

The enclosed data for Dallas plus the 25 page insert  
of an anonymous letter received by Mr. ED MONTGOMERY of the  
"San Francisco Examiner", which was furnished to Dallas by  
airtel of 3/19/64, constitute all of the material falling within  
the above mentioned category in the possession of the San  
Francisco Office.

(3) - Bureau (RM)  
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Encls. 25) (RM)  
1 - San Francisco  
JPM:lms  
(5)

REC-56

62-109060-288

APR 18 1964

Approved: *[Signature]*  
Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_

79 APR 14 1964

FBI

Date: 4/2/64

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_

(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL \_\_\_\_\_

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)  
 ATTENTION: INSPECTOR JAMES R. MALLEY  
 FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN --  
 FITZGERALD KENNEDY, 11/22/63, ---  
 DALLAS, TEXAS  
 MISCELLANEOUS, INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re Bureau telephone call from Inspector JAMES R. MALLEY, 11:15 AM, 4/2/64 requesting that a Letterhead Memorandum reflecting the chronology with respect to dates of interviews of DIAL D. RYDER and newspaper publicity concerning him, be furnished the Bureau for transmittal to Mr. LIEBLER of the President's Commission.

Enclosed herewith are ten copies of a Letterhead Memorandum reflecting results of interviews with DIAL D. RYDER as well as information concerning the newspaper publicity concerning his connection with instant case.

(3) Bureau (Enc. -10)  
 2-Dallas

RPG/cms  
 (5)

REC 56

62-109060-2889

17 APR 8 1964

APR 13 1964

C C - Wick

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_ Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_  
 Special Agent in Charge



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

Dallas, Texas  
April 2, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

The following information is set forth in connection with a request of Mr. W. J. Liebeler of the President's Commission, with respect to the determination as to when the interview with Mr. Dial D. Ryder, Irving Sport Shop, Irving, Texas, occurred with relation to publicity concerning Ryder having a repair ticket for an individual by the name of Oswald.

On November 25, 1963, Mr. Dial D. Ryder, 2028 Harvard, Irving, Texas, employed as service manager, Irving Sport Shop, Irving, Texas, viewed a photograph of the gun used to assassinate President Kennedy, after which he stated he ~~will~~ not sell the mount on that gun as that is not the type of mount handled by the Irving Sport Shop and he did not recall the gun.

Mr. Ryder located Irving Sport Shop repair tag number 18374, which is undated and contains the name "Oswald" as the owner of the gun being repaired. The tag reflects the work as being "drill and tap \$4.50" and "bore sight \$1.50" for a total of \$6.00. The tag contains no additional information, is prepared in pencil, is not dated and Mr. Ryder stated this is the only record in existence of this transaction. Ryder said the tag was prepared by himself. He pointed out that as there is no record of sale of mounts or other items this would reflect that customer Oswald brought in the gun, scope and mounts with only work being performed which was drill and tap and bore sight. Mr. Ryder stated that the work for Oswald was performed between November 1 and 14, 1963, and the only other person employed in the store during that period was Carol Berry, a Clerk ~~Irving Sport Shop~~ who resided at 2302 Druid Drive, Irving, Texas.

Mr. Ryder stated he has no recollection of mounting a side mount of the type on the gun used to assassinate President Kennedy but pointed out that during the past few weeks he had attached a tremendous number of scopes; therefore, it is possible he did mount this scope and does not have any recollection of it at this time.



## LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Mr. Ryder viewed a photograph of Lee Harvey Oswald, taken August 9, 1963, after which he stated that he cannot be positive that Oswald has been a customer in the Irving Sport Shop but is quite sure that he has seen and/or talked to Oswald probably in the store. He stated he associates Oswald's picture with that of an individual who brought in an Argentine made rifle about two weeks ago and he, Ryder, attached a scope on that gun. He pointed out that an Argentine rifle of the type he has in mind has a different bolt assembly than does the gun used to assassinate President KENNEDY; therefore, he cannot be definitely sure that the person he has in mind is identical with Lee Harvey Oswald.

The results of this interview are reflected on page 395 of the report of Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling, at Dallas, dated November 30, 1963.

A review of newspaper clippings pertaining to the assassination of President Kennedy reflects that the "Dallas Times Herald" issue of November 28, 1963, carried an article captioned "Oswald's gunsight mounted in Irving", which newspaper article indicates that Dial D. Ryder had told a newspaper reporter information similar to that reflected in his interview above.

On December 18, 1963, Mr. Dial D. Ryder was again interviewed. Mr. Ryder stated he has Irving Sport Shop Repair Tag No. 18374 which is undated and contains the name "Oswald" as owner of the gun to be repaired under that particular repair tag. He stated he has no specific recollection as to the customer whose gun was repaired under that particular repair ticket and cannot state that the customer was or was not Lee Harvey Oswald and said he cannot be positive Oswald has been a customer in the sport shop but is quite sure that he has seen and/or talked to Oswald probably in the store. He said repair ticket number 18374 was utilized sometime between November 1 and November 14, 1963, but he has no recollection of the customer being accompanied by a woman and two small children. He said he does not associate the customer with any automobile as he is usually in the workshop that is located in the rear of the store; therefore, he seldom sees the customers arrive and depart. He said he cannot recall the individual whom he believes was Oswald driving any type of car and does not associate him in any way with a blue and white 1956 or 1957 Ford or Plymouth.

The results of this interview are reflected on page 66 of the report of Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling, at Dallas, dated December 23, 1963.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

Dallas, Texas  
April 2, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

*W. J. LIEBECKER*

The following information is set forth in connection with a request of Mr. J. W. Leibler of the President's Commission, with respect to the determination as to when the interview with Mr. Dial D. Ryder, Irving Sport Shop, Irving, Texas, occurred with relation to publicity concerning Ryder having a repair ticket for an individual by the name of Oswald.

On November 25, 1963, Mr. Dial D. Ryder, 2028 Harvard, Irving, Texas, employed as service manager, Irving Sport Shop, Irving, Texas, viewed a photograph of the gun used to assassinate President Kennedy, after which he stated he could not sell the mount on that gun as that is not the type of mount handled by the Irving Sport Shop and he did not recall the gun.

Mr. Ryder located Irving Sport Shop repair tag number 18374, which is undated and contains the name "Oswald" as the owner of the gun being repaired. The tag reflects the work as being "drill and tap \$4.50" and "bore sight \$1.50" for a total of \$6.00. The tag contains no additional information, is prepared in pencil, is not dated and Mr. Ryder stated this is the only record in existence of this transaction. Ryder said the tag was prepared by himself. He pointed out that as there is no record of sale of mounts or other items this would reflect that customer Oswald brought in the gun, scope and mounts with only work being performed which was drill and tap and bore sight. Mr. Ryder stated that the work for Oswald was performed between November 1 and 14, 1963, and the only other person employed in the store during that period was Carol Berry, a clerk who resided at 2502 Druid Drive, Irving, Texas.

Mr. Ryder stated he has no recollection of mounting a side mount of the type on the gun used to assassinate President Kennedy but pointed out that during the past few weeks he had attached a tremendous number of scopes; therefore, it is possible he did mount this scope and does not have any recollection of it at this time.

*W. J. Lieberman*

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Malley
- 1 - Mr. Shroder
- 1 - Mr. McGowan
- 1 - Mr. Raupach

REC-56 2-11-64-2889

April 8, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel  
The President's Commission  
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to the request of Mr. Wesley James Liebeler, Commission staff member, concerning a chronology regarding interviews and related information with Mr. Dial D. Ryder, Irving Sport Shop, Irving, Texas.

Enclosed are two copies of a memorandum dated April 2, 1964, Dallas, Texas, captioned, "Lee Harvey Oswald." This memorandum incorporates the information Mr. Liebeler desired.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.

73 APR-8

COMM-FBI

Enclosures (2)

62-109060

- 1 - 62-109030 (President's Commission)
- 1 - 105-82535 (Lee Harvey Oswald)

1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan

KMR:car:vhr  
(11)

NOTE: See memo A. Rosen to Mr. Belmont dated 4/2/64 captioned, "President's Commission, Assassination of President Kennedy," JRM:mpd.

NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

2 APR 17 1964

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

REC'D-READING ROOM  
FBI

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

NOTE:

ASAC Clark, Dallas, received a request from Mr. Wesley James Liebeler, Commission staff member, who desired to interview the two Agents who conducted investigation at the Irving Sport Shop, Dallas. He desired to obtain their evaluation of comments furnished by Mr. Ryder as to whether he was telling the truth or not. Mr. Liebeler was advised Agents had no personal opinions regarding this matter, and all information was reduced to writing. Mr. Liebeler understood our position and desired a chronology covering interviews with Ryder.

FBI

REC 17  
17K

Date: 4/8/64

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_

(Type in plain text or code)

AIRTEL

AIR MAIL

Via \_\_\_\_\_

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060) ATTN.: INSPECTOR MALLEY

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43) (P)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,  
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS  
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Depositions of SA MANNING, CLEMENTS taken this date from 10:15 A.M. to 11:00 A.M., and of SA JAMES W. BOOKHOUT from 11:00 A.M. to 1:20 P.M., both by SAMUEL A. STERN, representing President's Commission. Oath administered, and question and answer statement recorded by stenographer with Stenotype machine.

Agents were advised at termination of depositions they would have the privilege, if they desired, of reviewing and signing the typed depositions, or of waiving the privilege. Agents advised they would desire to read the depositions. They were informed that they would be advised when the depositions had been typed.

Preliminary questions to both agents were as follows: Name, address, employment, length of service, length of service in Dallas, whether agents had any assignments on morning of November 22, 1963, concerned with visit of President to Dallas, whereabouts at time of shooting.

SA CLEMENTS deposed he was instructed by SAC to proceed to office of Chief of Police, Dallas, to establish liaison with Chief's office and inform of the availability of services of FBI; that he heard of killing of Officer J. D.

MCC:JWB/ds;eah

EX-105

REC 17

APR 10 1964

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_

Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_

M

Per \_\_\_\_\_

DL 89-43.

TIPPIT and subsequent arrest of OSWALD coincidental with receipt of such information by police radio in office of chief; that name OSWALD was previously unknown to him. SA CLEMENTS deposed he remained in liaison capacity throughout afternoon and evening, did not see OSWALD brought to police station; that at approximately 10:00 P.M. he conferred with SA BOOKHOUT and, upon learning that physical description and background data of OSWALD had not been recorded in previous interviews by other law enforcement officers he, with knowledge and the consent of Captain J. W. FRITZ, Homicide Bureau, Dallas Police Department, interrogated OSWALD. SA CLEMENTS deposed that OSWALD was handcuffed, hands in front of him, guarded by two Dallas Police officers at time of interview, that questions were asked and responses received as indicated in FD-302, that is, descriptive data, names and addresses of relatives, present and past residences, present and past occupations; that OSWALD declined to explain possession of fictitious Selective Service card in name of HIDEELL; that upon being asked as to present occupation, OSWALD commented as recorded in paragraph four, page one of the FD-302, page 92, report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated November 30, 1963, at Dallas. SA CLEMENTS deposed that total interview lasted approximately thirty-five minutes with approximately fifteen-minute interruption, at which time OSWALD was understood to have been taken out of room for a line-up. In further answers to direct questions, SA CLEMENTS deposed that he observed a bruise or discoloration near one of OSWALD's eyes and minor scratches on face; that OSWALD made no complaint of any physical suffering or discomfort, that he appeared physically and mentally alert on the basis of his responses. SA CLEMENTS continued that he saw OSWALD subsequently when OSWALD was being removed from office of Homicide Bureau to basement of City Hall for press conference, that he saw OSWALD in the press conference room where an estimated fifty or more persons were congregated; that he did not see OSWALD thereafter. SA CLEMENTS, in answer to direct question, answered "no" when asked if he served as a conduit of any information from FBI files to the Police Department relative to OSWALD.

DL 89-43

SA BOOKHOUT additionally testified to the following in answer to direct questions:

Immediately proceeded Dallas PD on authority SAC and maintained liaison at Homicide & Robbery Bureau. Observed OSWALD arrive at Homicide & Robbery Bureau in custody police officers. Only marks observed on OSWALD were bump over one eye and scratch on forehead. This was first time Agent had ever seen OSWALD. Participated with SA JAMES P. HOSTY, JR., and officers, Homicide and Robbery Bureau, Dallas PD, in interview of OSWALD, 11/22/63. Testified in substance to information set forth in FD-302 of LEE HARVEY OSWALD by SA'S JAMES P. HOSTY, JR., and JAMES W. BOOKHOUT, 11/22/63, at Dallas. No indication that SA HOSTY had ever interviewed OSWALD before. Observed first Dallas PD line-up for OSWALD, 11/22/63. Testified in substance to information set forth in 302's of SA JAMES W. BOOKHOUT, 11/23/63, at Dallas.

STERN stated that in this phase of the President's Commission inquiry it would not be necessary to call in additional Agents.

FBI

Date: 3/13/64

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_

(Type in plain text or code)

Via \_\_\_\_\_

AIRTEL

AIRMAIL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO:

DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)  
SAC, PHOENIX (105-1529)

FROM:

SAC, DALLAS (89-43) (P)

SUBJECT:

LEE HARVEY OSWALD aka  
IS-6-100A  
OO: DL

ReBuairtel 3/12/64 concerning FLOYD E. SWINK.

Enclosed are ten (10) copies of a letterhead memorandum containing information furnished by [REDACTED]. Two copies of this LHM are being disseminated to Secret Service locally.

A lead is still outstanding to locate and interview [REDACTED]. When this investigation is completed, it will be reported under the caption, "ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS, MISC. INFO CONCERNING." The Administrative Page of this report will indicate that a copy should be furnished by Bureau to Secret Service, Washington, D. C. Secret Service, Dallas, will be advised of results of interview of [REDACTED].

An attempt was made to interview [REDACTED] at Fort Worth, Texas, but he had already left that city and was believed to be going back to Arizona.

LEADS

PHOENIX DIVISION

SA, ARIZONA

Will be alert for the return of [REDACTED] to Mesa and if not already done in Texas, will interview him.

3 - BUREAU (ENCS-10)  
2 - PHOENIX  
2 - DALLAS

RJD: [REDACTED]

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_

Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_

M

Per \_\_\_\_\_

SO [REDACTED]



781

Date:

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plain text or code)

Via \_\_\_\_\_  
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

DL 89-43

DALLAS DIVISION

AT LAMESA, TEXAS

It is noted that [redacted] wrote to SA BEDFORD from the El Paso Hotel, Rm. 204, Lamesa, Texas, on 3/7/64.

Will attempt to locate and interview [redacted]

-2-

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_ Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_  
Special Agent in Charge



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

Dallas, Texas  
March 18, 1964

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN  
FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22,  
1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

On February 11, 1964, [REDACTED] appeared at the Mesa, Arizona, Resident Agency, of the Phoenix Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and stated that he had been having visions from God; that he has been having these visions for many years and once helped the Chicago, Illinois, Police on an unsolved murder. He stated that he had spent his own time and money in an effort to prove his visions as being correct but the police authorities would pay no attention to him. He indicated that he had visions on numerous other individuals and was trying to get a vision on the person who had assassinated President Kennedy. He advised he would be leaving Mesa, Arizona, in a few days.

[REDACTED] had previously appeared at the Phoenix Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, on March 19, 1961, and advised that he was endowed with some supernatural power to have visions. He stated that during the course of the past six or seven years he has had 300 visions. Several of his more recent visions have been connected with the murder of Judith Kay Anderson, which involves the murder of a teen-age girl whose body was found in a barrel in Belmont Harbor, Chicago, Illinois.

[REDACTED] stated that through these visions he was led to Florida and there met one Raymond Francis Muccio. He described Muccio as being a white male, Italian, thirty-seven years of age, 5'9 1/2" in height, 189 lbs., gray hair, brown eyes, flushed face, slight bay window, single (divorced), past employment - Yellow Cab Company, Chicago, Illinois, Belmont and Holstead Branch, Chicago, Illinois; Arco Drive-Away, Chicago, Illinois. [REDACTED] stated at that time that he planned to go to Chicago upon the finish of his visit in Phoenix and would probably be staying at a second-rate hotel on East Van Buren Street.

The following letters were received from [REDACTED] by Special Agent Lynn W. Bedford, at the Mesa, Arizona, Resident Agency:

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY  
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

Mar 1st, 1964  
901½ Throckmorton  
Adams Hotel  
Ft Worth Texas  
(Phone ED 2-0522)

Mr. Lynn Bedford  
F.B.I.  
Mesa, Arizona

Dear Mr. Bedford:

Lynn - I shall try to keep this letter short but  
to the point.

Day by day here at Ft. Worth God has been opening  
up my understanding of the visions (Similitudes) he has given  
me and the answers are amazing and wonderful, what I could not  
tell you before I could tell you now.

For the last three days I have just sit and wrote  
a resume of incidents at Zuider Zee, and each day god adds  
more and more and this morning (Sunday) I am dead tired of  
writing, actually my right thumb has lost all feeling from  
being clamped to this pencil. You having possession of facts  
and truth makes all this worth while.

Today is my fifth day here and still no word from  
you, could it be that you are still amused or could it be  
that by submitting the material given you to the proper upper  
levels that you feel you might be shamed or belittled by doing  
so. Lynn if you have this feeling or attitude you are only  
kidding your-self!

The Chief Justice, Secret Service, F.B.I. at  
Dallas, Dallas Police, all remind me of a statement made by  
Jesus Christ,

'Ye strain with a gnat while the camel  
treads out the corn.'

This Oswald-Ruby monkey business is just a waste  
of time, money, energy, and the only truth here is that  
Gerald knew the clique in this area, the clique knew Oswald  
and every useful intimate thing about him, and then made him  
the scape-goat, Oswald was expendable.

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY  
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

"The real principles are numerous, they  
are a large house Lynn - and their opera-  
tion covers a lot of ground - even beyond  
East St. Louis!

"Lynn - God has made this statement - 'My word  
shall not be returned unto me empty.'

"This is one reason why I know that this work  
(Acts 13-41) must go on and be completed, even though by  
reason of temporary failure I will be required to get through  
to President Lyndon B. Johnson and this I will if I have to.  
By this I mean, of course, if God requires it.

"I sure would like to have both you and Grady for  
working partners. I hope this matter works out this way. So  
till later, I am,

Sincerely yours

/s/ [REDACTED]

"Mar 4th - 1964  
Adams Hotel  
901 1/2 Throckmorton  
Ft. Worth, Texas  
(Phone ED-20522)

"Mr. Lynn Bedford  
F.B.I.  
Mesa, Arizona

"Dear Mr. Bedford

"This morning I was packed and ready to leave  
Ft. Worth but God decided otherwise. I had determined to go  
east today, but he said no in his way of guiding me. This  
letter to you is his will, I shall try to keep it brief and  
to the point.

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,  
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

"As has been shown me, the 'Zuider Zee' fish and oyster restaurants is purely a big business 'Front' for a powerful communist group. It is headed up by 'Bill Martin'. There is one at Dallas, one at Fort Worth, and a new one going up at Arlington, Texas.

- "At Dallas the asst. chief 'Al, I don't know his last name, he assists Bill Mably the head chief, is the one to get to. I believe he drove the get away car for the killer 'Marshall' who is out of the group at East St. Louis Ill.

"Then 'Dana Synder' the steward is the close friend of 'Al' he is in this mess some way.

"Bill Martin the owner who has the reputation of throwing sums of money to the help that please him, Al is driving a new Mercury and claims that it was bought in his name and paid for in full by Bill Martin, the alleged stipulation in this instance being that if Al stay on the job for a year and give Bill Martin \$50.00 a month the car would be considered paid for!

"There is a tall girl working for Bill Martin (I don't know her name) and this girl stays very close to him most of the time. She is in her confidence and knows plenty. There is obviously many more but I don't know who they are.

"I told you of the vision about 'Near St. Louis' 'Brookmeade' and the shell map given me.

"The near St. Louis' is 'East St. Louis Ill' the place is the 'Oaklawn Race Track'. these two are-or were jockeys, the killer 'Marshall' is out of this setup some how, there are 11 men in this set up, the above also fulfills the vision of the large grey mansion and large lawn with the trees on it (Oak trees).

"I am also enclosing newspaper articles which should prove to be interesting in the light of the information and clues I have been forwarding to you, in the article relating to Marina Oswald renting a new home, the statement is made that she was staying at the home of James Martin, can't help but wonder if there is a connection here with Bill Martin of Zuider Zee?

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY  
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

"Now last but surely not least, one vision I told you about keeps disturbing me, you recall the vision of Johnson in the grocery store, he receives two shots above his right ear.

"Three points of this vision keep coming to mind - 1st, no blood came from the bullet holes, 2nd - he does not go down, 3rd - he is holding an egg shaped handled derringer pistol as he stands, now then spiritually when two become married they are and become one flesh, in this light could the offense be to Mrs. Johnson rather than Lyndon? Only time can tell.

"Well Lynn why God has required that I use my last piece of change to stay here tonight is surely far beyond my understanding, never the less here I am if anyone wants to see me.

Sincerely

/s/ [REDACTED]

Enclosed in the above letter were four newspaper clippings which will be retained in the files of the Phoenix Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

"March 4th, 1964  
Adams Hotel  
901 1/2 Throckmorton  
Ft. Worth Texas  
(Phone ED-20 0522)

"Mr Lynn Bedford  
F.B.I.  
Mesa Arizona

"Dear Mr. Bedford

"I wrote and mailed you a letter today but the enclosed newspaper article is the reason for the quick follow up.

"I picked up a newspaper this evening, the enclosed article was on the front page. I was reading with interest and when I came to the mentioned 'Arthur Schlesinger, Jr.' God

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,  
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

let me have the works, my jaws froze, my heart bumped, in short I got it from head to toes!

"I began asking questions and God answered, now remember Lynn I am relating what God told me, - This man was no friend, HE KNEW OF THE PLANNED ASSINATION OF JOHN KENNEDY! Mrs. Kennedy is in no danger from this fellow, but he is a Judas.

"As God shows me these things I can't help but wonder what chance a President has if any at all!

"Lynn I want you to check me on the following, however for your better understanding rather than mine.

"God lets me know when you read my letters - and your concern.

"My first letter to you from Ft. Worth you read at approx. 2.15 pm; the second at approx. 10.00 am and the third at approx. 9.10 am. The times are Ft. Worth times, well how about it?

"Mrs. Kennedy should be relieved some how from the company of this Judas, I hope you can do something about this matter!

Sincerely,

/s/ [REDACTED]

Enclosed with the above letter was a clipping from the "Fort Worth Star-Telegram."

"Mar 5, 1964  
Adams Hotel  
901 1/2 Throckmorton  
Ft. Worth Texas  
(Phone ED-20 0522)

"Mr. Lynn Bedford  
F.B.I.  
Mesa Arizona

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY  
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

"Dear Mr. Bedford

"Well Lynn, God got me out of bed at 6.00 am this morning. I went to the Picadilly Cafeteria for my coffee at a few minutes past 8.00 am, at 8.10 approx I began to receive signs of your reaction to my letter, only this time it was different - my whole body became weak, my arms and legs just felt like they were becoming useless. I'm glad I was sitting down.

"Now Lynn - reffering to the Shell road map in the 'Brookmeade near St. Louis' vision this refers to a filling station near the Oaklawn race track, and in which Marshall is a 'co' owner, his partners I believe to be Brooks and Meade, these are part of the large communist house (Mansion) in East St. Louis, the 'Mansion' refers to a very large operation - not a literal house or Mansion.

"The 11 mentioned in my other letter are leaders in this commie operation, but surely not the total workers involved.

"The Zuider Zee set up here called on this affiliated group for a worker, they received 'Marshall' and then saw to it that he got safely back to East St. Louis Ill. I believe that the above will just about wind up the matter of Kennedy's assination, but it sure opens the door to the understanding of how large this subversive commie group is in our country.

"I have stretched pennies now as far as they will go, so tomorrow morning at 11 am unless something unusual happens, I will be on the street, however, I still have one Air Mail envelope and will use it for something of value if necessary - so till hter,

Sincerely,

/s/ [REDACTED]

"Mar 6th 1964  
Ft. Worth, Texas



RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY  
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

"Mr. Lynn Bedford  
F.B.I.  
Mesa Arizona

"Dear Mr. Bedford

"This morning I am leaving Ft. Worth, at this moment I don't know which way to go. I am especially concerned over the vision of you this morning as you came to me with another man and said 'Can you mix us a couple 'Malted Milks'. I am sure by this God is letting me know that I have made a mistake, if this is true, the error must be in the Oaklawn matter.

"The visions or similitudes as they may be called are true, even to the smallest detail, but the understanding of them is the difficult matter, so to err is not at all impossible. I have erred before and later God has corrected me.

"What I have sent you has been in the best understanding I have, and in sincerity of purpose anyway Lynn till later, I am,

Sincerely,

/s/ [REDACTED]

"Mar 7th, 1964  
El Paso Hotel  
Room 204  
Lamesa Texas

"Mr. Lynn Bedford  
F.B.I.  
Mesa, Arizona

"Dear Mr. Bedford:

"I don't know why but here I am at Lamesa Texas, all I know is that I am still 'bloodhounding' this case and being moved along in positive manner by my boss.

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,  
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

"Worked several hours last night in the cafe here in the hotel, was asked if I cared to work for a week as he could use me and it would give me some travel money. I took him up, so here I am.

"I am highly suspicious that this stop is for more purpose than just a hold over for travel money, in any event you will hear from me.

Sincerely,

/s/ [REDACTED]

## Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: April 3, 1964

FROM : W. D. Griffith

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka  
IS - R - CUBA

On 4-3-64 Special Agent James C. Cadigan testified before The President's Commission concerning the results of paper examinations in this case. The testimony lasted approximately 1½ hours.

Mr. Allen W. Dulles was the only member of the Commission present during the testimony. The testimony was, in essence, that the paper and Manila tape used to make the paper sack found on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository Building (TSBD) designated Q10 in this case and Commission Exhibit 142 were the same in all observable physical characteristics as the paper and tape sample obtained 11-22-63 at the TSBD, Laboratory Exhibit D-1, Commission Exhibit 677, and these two exhibits were different from the paper and Manila tape used to make the replica paper bag on 12-1-63 at the TSBD, Laboratory Exhibit K52, Commission Exhibit 364. The significance of this testimony is that the materials comprising Q10 (the paper bag believed used by Oswald to conceal the assassination rifle) are similar to material (Samples D-1) available to Oswald in the Texas School Book Depository Building, and could have come from that source.

The ultraviolet light box used in the Laboratory was taken to the Commission Hearing Room at the request of Mr. Eisenberg and used to demonstrate the similarity under ultraviolet light of the Q10 paper sack and the D-1 known sample and the difference between these two and the K52 paper sample. Both Mr. Dulles and Mr. Eisenberg made their own comparisons and agreed with SA Cadigan's testimony in this regard.

A microphotograph of the surface of Q10 and K2 illustrating the similarity was also shown to Mr. Dulles and marked as Commission Exhibit 678. A copy of this microphotograph is attached.

105-82555

Enclosure

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan

cc:nlb:nob

NOT RECORDED

199 APR 9 1964

APR 9 1964

74 APR 15 1964

PERS. REC. UNIT

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-82555-1

Memorandum to Mr. Conrad  
Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka  
IS - R - CUBA  
105-82555

Mr. Eisenberg orally requested SA Cadigan to conduct a fiber analysis of the three-inch Manila tape on the paper bag, Q10, and the three-inch Manila tape on the known sample D-1 and that the results be furnished to him by letter. This will be done.

Mr. Cadigan reports that the testimony went smoothly and appeared to be favorably received.

RECOMMENDATION: None. For information.

V J. J. P. G. A

April 7, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel  
The President's Commission  
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of March 24, 1964, concerning the laundry mark "30030," which appears in the gray jacket identified by certain witnesses as the jacket of Lee Harvey Oswald.

For your information, there are approximately 325 laundries and dry cleaners listed in the Greater Dallas area. To date a survey of logical establishments in the area near 1028 North Beckley, Dallas, the Oak Cliff area of Dallas, and in Irving, Texas, has failed to identify this laundry mark. In addition, appropriate investigation is also being conducted to determine whether the laundry mark can be identified in New Orleans, Louisiana.

When the results of this investigation are received, the information will be promptly furnished to the President's Commission.

Sincerely yours,

162-109060 -  
NOT RECORDED  
100 APR 9 1964

1 - Mr. Javors

1 - Mr. R.E. Lenihan

1 - 62-109080 (Assassination of President Kennedy)

1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

KMR/map  
(11)

(SEE PAGE TWO FOR NOTE)

DUPLICATE YELLOW

50 APR 10 1964

**NOTE:**

A letter from the Commission dated 3-24-64 requested additional investigation through various laundries to identify the laundry mark 30030 on the gray jacket identified by witnesses as the jacket of Lee Harvey Oswald. Dallas and New Orleans are conducting expeditious investigation in an attempt to locate this laundry mark as the Commission desired to have the laundry mark checked for further identifying purposes. This information is being furnished to the Commission at this time, in view of the extensive investigation necessary to resolve this matter.

SECRET

Dear Mr. Lusk:

There are enclosed a list and two copies each of fifteen reports and seven memoranda containing further results of the investigation concerning "Lee Harvey Oswald." There are also enclosed two copies each of two memoranda captioned: "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy" dated November 23, 1963, Dallas, Texas, and "Tutu Hyde Payne and Michael Ralph Payne" dated March 10, 1964, at New York, New York.

There are also enclosed two copies each of three memoranda in which are attached photographs of exhibits. These three memoranda show where investigation concerning the exhibits is reported in other communications which have been forwarded to you.

We will continue to furnish you with communications in duplicate, containing further results of our investigation.

Upon removal of classified material submitted herewith, this transmittal letter becomes unclassified.

**စံနှုန်းများ ရှိသေး၊**

**J. Edgar Hoover**

**BY COURIER SVC.**

71-5510

BFR:CEJ:ZP  
(12)

**Enclosures (55)**

NOT RECORDED  
199 APR 10 1964

SEE NOTE PAGE 33

ENCLOSURE

89 APR 13 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

DECLASSIFIED 2640 7/5/77

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-68907 SUB E-1

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE:

Classified "Confidential" because one of the enclosures is so classified. These reports and memoranda have been reviewed by the supervisors, Mr. Echmont and Mr. Malley. They consist of 640 pages. Some of the listed items contain attachments and enclosures. These are not being listed as separate items to avoid confusion and possible further correspondence with the Commission.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

11



April 9, 1964

REPORTS PREPARED BY THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

<u>Report of</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Office</u>
Robert P. Gemberling	3-10-64	Dallas
Chester C. Orton	3-10-64	Los Angeles
Edwin Dalrymple	3-10-64	Houston
Marion C. Street	3-10-64	Kansas City
Robin O. Cotten	3-10-64	Memphis
Donald G. Harris	3-10-64	Pittsburgh
Earl M. Rancy	3-17-64	St. Louis
George W. Denton	3-19-64	Houston
John T. Murphy	3-19-64	Newark
Dennis W. Shanahan	3-20-64	Chicago
James R. McCance	3-20-64	Detroit
John W. Lewis	3-21-64	Springfield
Edward F. McFadden	3-23-64	Little Rock
Wilton R. Knack	3-23-64	New Orleans
Homer E. Wilbur	3-18-64	Boston

MEMORANDA PREPARED BY THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

<u>Classification</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Office</u>
Confidential	2-27-64	Washington, D. C.
None	3-17-64	Los Angeles
None	3-17-64	New York
None	3-18-64	Dallas
None	3-18-64	Dallas
None	3-19-64	Washington, D. C.
None	3-20-64	Charlotte
None	3-20-64	New York
None	3-19-64	New York

MEMORANDA PREPARED AT DALLAS, TEXAS, RELATING TO EXHIBITS

<u>Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Date of Memoranda</u>
#B-29	3-20-64
#D-105	3-20-64
#D-107	3-20-64

62-109060 -

ENCLOSURE

~~RECEIVED~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: April 9, 1964

FROM : Legat, Rome (62-168) (P)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, 11-22-63, Dallas, Texas  
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

Enclosed herewith is an insert from the Italian-language Communist Party of Italy publication "Vie Nuove", No. 14, April 2, 1964, published in Rome, Italy. This 32-page insert is devoted to articles dealing with various aspects of the assassination of President Kennedy. Three of the articles, those appearing on pages 16, 24 and 25, deal critically with the FBI. These articles have been translated verbatim and are set out in the enclosed letterhead memorandum. The FBI is also placed in an unflattering light at various places in several of the remaining articles, one being the one contained on pages 4 and 5. Excerpts of pertinent portions of this article are also set out in the enclosed memorandum.

The confidential source abroad mentioned in the enclosed letterhead memorandum is [REDACTED] which furnished the information on February 26, 1964.

The Rome office is continuing to follow this matter. Any further pertinent information coming to the attention of this office will be promptly reported to the Bureau.

3 - Bureau (1 - Liaison Section)  
(Enc. 6) ENCLOSURE  
1 - Rome 62-168

JCU:oc  
(4)

APR 13 1964

72 APR 17 1964

EXP-PROG

2891

Bin



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

Washington, D. C.

April 9, 1964

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

The April 2, 1964, issue of "Vie Nuove", No. 14, an Italian-language publication, contained a 32-page insert which has a number of articles dealing with various aspects of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. Set out below are verbatim translations of three of these articles and a translation of pertinent portions of a fourth article.

On February 26, 1964, a confidential source abroad advised that "Vie Nuove" is a publication of the Communist Party of Italy.

The FBI Threatened the Journalists who were Investigating

(Page 16)

Professor STAUGHTON LYND, history teacher at the University of Atlanta, and one of the most liberal and stern voices on the American scene, issued a word of warning: "We lied about the U-2, we lied about Pigs' Bay, and now we lie about the President's assassin. The time has come to stop and ask ourselves: why does our society have such fear of the truth?"

This question is not without echo, or without reaction. From week to week there grows -- in America as elsewhere -- the anxiety to know the truth on the part of those who do not want to be subjected to the blackmailings of the "little plot", neither at the middle nor at "high level". The way to the truth is all a beating of footsteps: and the journalists are first in line, very often even ahead of the politicians.

COPIES DESTROYED

4 DEC 29 1972

The American press and radio are still bound to the versions of the White House and to the pressures of the security services: but the smaller and braver newspapers are exhaustively engaged in trying to knock down the walls which hide the real facts regarding Dallas. In America the first penetrating inquiries appeared in the "National Guardian", "The New Republic", "The Nation". The "Guardian" seized upon the warning of Professor LYND and of Attorney LANE. In the "Republic", JACK MINNIS and STAUGHTON LYND published the first article -- entitled "The Seed of Doubt" -- which tore down the argument of the FBI on the guilt of OSWALD alone. The "Nation", in an article by HAROLD FELDMAN, denounced the FBI's act of intimidation on the free consciences of America. The "Reporter", in an article by LEO SAUVAGE, lists the "traps" in Dallas which were designed for those who were trying to find the true facts of the happenings in November. The inconsistencies of certain testimony were denounced by RICHARD DUDMAN in the "St. Louis-Post-Dispatch". Outside of the USA, this work of clarification is taken and enlarged upon by a Briton, BRINBERG, in the "Spectator", by Frenchman SERGE CROUSSARD of the "Aurore", and by American THOMAS BUCHANAN in the "Express" of Paris.

Lastly, the defender of LEE OSWALD, Attorney MARK LANE, in order to "break the conspiracy of silence", was forced to reveal the evidence he had gathered on the innocence of OSWALD through an interview granted to Radio Prague. "I have been interviewed by everyone, here in America", said Lane, "but no one writes what I say. They ask questions, take notes, but nothing is published."

These are all separate voices, not connected with any international power groups, free. And, yes, isolated: particularly in America. But their individual force threatens to cause a break even against the conformists of the "masters'" press.

Moreover, history teaches that when a head of state is assassinated the chances of an "accidental act" are slim, statistically insignificant. In the

vast majority of cases the logical investigations are those in the direction of the political plot, hidden behind the act of a single assassin. And, almost always, the plotters occupy prominent positions of power -- otherwise they would not be able to act. The strongest opponent having vanished with the crime, they are in a position to remove all suspicion from themselves through suitable maneuvers, to divert the inquiries of the naive, to intimidate and drive to silence the honest people who mistrust them.

### **This is the Way you Create a "Communist" Agent**

(Page 24)

Why didn't the FBI call the presence of OSWALD to the attention of the Dallas Police? OSWALD was, without doubt, in continuous contact with security services: it is known that he made contact on at least three occasions with CIA agents in Moscow; the FBI "questioned" him many times on his return to the United States. Two months before the assassination of Kennedy, Agent HOSTY approached him and talked with him at length (MARGUERITE OSWALD stated that he was asked to infiltrate pro-Castro organizations). During his last stay in Dallas, the FBI approached him many times and surveilled his movements until a week before the assassination. It appears that the agents also knew of his being hired by the Book Depository. T-16  
UV

Nevertheless, no one took the trouble to inform the Dallas Police of the presence of this "madman" with "marxist sympathies". (which does not, however, excuse the Dallas Police who had OSWALD's name in their card index). How do you explain this? A sheriff's aide in Dallas once gave the only plausible explanation: "You do not bother, as a rule", he said, "to point out your informants."

None of the inquiries which we have lined up will have an answer, if we think of OSWALD as a simple

"madman" with "marxist sympathies." In the light of a similar interpretation, on the contrary, the mystery becomes unsolvable. But if you look at OSWALD in his role as an informer with provocative functions, then the picture clears immediately.

LEE HARVEY OSWALD: a man who lent himself to be trained for certain tasks and who, in the meanwhile, could have been presented as a "lunatic" if this had been necessary. An ideal instrument, you may say, for definite tasks ordered by the security services. Along this line, you can explain how the Marines accepted his enlistment, in spite of his previous record, of which they must have been aware. It explains how his "marxist studies" were tolerated. MARGUERITE OSWALD stated that his superiors not only knew of these studies but, in fact, they had asked him to do it. It explains the "generosity" of the passport office and of the American Embassy at Moscow. You can sense the source of the funds which OSWALD spent with such facility. It was determined, after all, that he regularly received, through the mails, remittances regarding which the FBI did not wish to divulge the origin. And it also explains why the FBI did not call the attention of the Dallas Police to this "madman" with "marxist sympathies."

But it also explains other things. First of all, his first trip to the USSR. Relates MARGUERITE OSWALD: "I was living in miserable conditions. I had to divide my bed into two parts and put one in the kitchen, so that LEE could sleep there. 'We should go to live elsewhere', I said to my son. 'Mother', he answered, 'we'll talk about it tomorrow.' But the next morning he said: 'I have made a decision: I am going to work on a cargo ship. I will work with exports and imports. Here I can't earn more than \$35 (22,000 lire) a week.' Inside of me I agreed with him, but I said nothing. Nevertheless, the next day I made a timid protest. But he replied: 'No, Mother, I have made my decision.' And on the third day he said goodbye. He sailed on a cargo ship heading for the Soviet Union. But this I learned much later. At

the time of his departure he did not say where he was going. However, I was astonished. And now I am convinced that it was not he who made the decision to leave so hastily. He must have received a sudden order." This explanation of MARGUERITE OSWALD is the only one which might fit, with regard to the mysterious departure and also with regard to what happened afterwards.

The clamorous refusal of American (sic) citizenship and the return to the United States, the contacts first with the pro-Cuban movement and later (as we will see) with the anti-Castro one, the trip to Mexico City and the application for visas to socialist Europe cannot be simply explained as "acts of madness." It is much more sensible to explain them as normal missions of an informer with operations of provocation. And in this way you can also explain the two Marine identity cards found among OSWALD's effects, one in his own name and the other in the name of ALEX JAMES HIDEEL, the alias which OSWALD used on certain occasions (for example, when he purchased the gun). Finally, it explains why the Soviet government refused citizenship to this American who seemed so enthusiastic about the socialist country: it was "Pravda" itself, after all, which expounded the possibility that OSWALD was in contact with CIA.

There is further evidence in this direction. Attorney BRINGUIER, a Cuban who fled the island in 1961, head of an anti-Castro organization in New Orleans with which OSWALD had contact in 1963, has declared: "I thought he was an agent of the FBI or of CIA." And Attorney BRINGUIER had had experience with secret agents. But, in the meantime, he could have been disavowed, arrested, and charged directly with the assassination of the President by his own superiors, because his biography is such as to favor a similar operation.

## **The Heirs of the Cold War**

**(pages 24-25)**

The CIA and the FBI have always used the services of men like OSWALD, for certain intelligence and provocative missions. And the CIA and the FBI have organized, in the course of their existence, such gigantic provocations that even the horrible hypothesis on the assassination at Dallas becomes credible.

In reality, the CIA and the FBI are two super powers, whose sinister shadows have for years and years dominated American life and politics. Their profession is actually espionage, provocation, the "witch hunt", the "fight against communism." The CIA operates on the outside, the FBI, on the inside. All the other branches of security services are absolutely secondary compared with these two giants.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation is comprised of 15,000 agents, both men and women, and is subject to the Justice Department. But, in reality, because of its para-military organization, it is, in good part, a self-governing force. Created in 1908, it was by 1924 in such a state of corruption and inefficiency that it was on the verge of being dissolved. It was at this time that J. EDGAR HOOVER, who has been identified with the FBI for 40 years, was called upon to head the organization. HOOVER was a young attorney who already five years earlier had formulated his theses on "communism, enemy number one" and on "the red danger".

HOOVER reorganized the FBI on completely new foundations, he made it a united and highly centralized force, capable of infiltrating everywhere, of obtaining information from anyone, specializing above all in the fight against the "communists." Many times, before and after the war, the FBI has been accused of being similar to the Gestapo, of con-



stituting a serious menace to civil rights and to the Constitution of the United States. Reports and inquiries have been made concerning it. But no one has ever been able to scratch it: it has proven itself to be stronger than representatives, senators, ministers, and, sometimes, the Presidents themselves.

Having made a name for itself in the fight against the gangsters in the 30's, HOOVER's new FBI became, in 1936, a kind of army in the war against all the leftist forces and, in particular, against the American Communist Party. In 1939 it was charged with carrying out non-military espionage abroad, and in this way extended the organization into Latin America and Europe. Only in January, 1946, one year after the end of the war, was it forced to leave this mission to the Central Intelligence Group, created by TRUMAN as a new army of the cold war which was then starting. The same Central Intelligence Group which, two years later, became the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) under the leadership of ALLEN DULLES.

The FBI, to compensate for its loss in the field of foreign espionage, intensified its internal works of espionage and provocation. The task of the FBI is to "gather the facts, arrest the suspect, furnish all the necessary information regarding his activity." And actually following these lines, the FBI became the fundamental tool in the campaign of control on the "loyalty" of government functionaries (more than four million persons were questioned). It became the framework for the frantic "witch hunt" headed by MC CARTHY. It was actually from the FBI that the "Fuchs case" originated. It was actually the FBI that built the monstrous accusation which sent the ROSENBERGS to the electric chair.

Rereading the history of the crime which still weighs heavily on the conscience of the United States, we realize perfectly the chilling capacity of the FBI to create the facts, to fabricate confessions, to put together the most absurd traps to convict the innocent. The ROSENBERGS, who always maintained their innocence,

were condemned as communists, because, it was said, they organized the passing of the atom bomb secrets to the Soviets, making use of DAVID GREENGLASS, who was a simple mechanic at Los Alamos. They were the only ones to be killed by the electric chair (not even FUCHS was condemned to death) and GREENGLASS, the principal witness against them, later retracted. But the FBI had organized the provocation with such precision that at the funeral the ROSENBERGS' attorney, BLOCH, said: "I lay the assassination of the ROSENBERGS on the threshold of President EISENHOWER, Attorney General BROWNELL, and HOOVER." It is this same FBI that, today, has carried out all the investigations on the tragedy in Dallas, which has accused OSWALD, which has depicted him in his biography as a "madman" with "marxist sympathies." And it was this same FBI that was in continuous contact with OSWALD while he was in the United States.

#### The Plot - Three Walls Protect the Principals of the Crime

(pages 4-5)

. . . . . MARINA was practically "held in custody" by the FBI from the third day after the Dallas crime. She was refused any contact with her attorney, MARK LANE, any contact with the only friend (Mrs. PAINE) who had, during her American "exile", until November 22, showed warmth and sympathy. The reason for the suppression was, on the part of the police, that they wanted to protect MARINA from "dangers and unadvised gestures on the part of the public". . . . .

MARINA OSWALD, who was returned to freedom two months after the Dallas incident, by the end of January had undergone a strange transformation. She had at her disposal a business-manager, a businessman who in his youth had been a member of the FBI; an attorney (no longer MARK LANE) who was also known for his connections with security services. . . . .

In the course of the secret hearings of the Warren Commission, a precise and constant interference was carried out by ALLEN DULLES, ex-chief of CIA and member of the Commission. He succeeded (quoting from the "Jackson News") in having all references to depositions on the ties between OSWALD and CIA or the FBI eliminated from the official minutes. This would indicate that not only would the transcription of the responses given by the witnesses interviewed be omitted, but there would also be deleted from the reports the very questions posed by the Commission members concerning this matter. D.C.

..... Ballistics expert MALCOLM HOWARD PRICE, very talkative until he was contacted by the FBI, ceased immediately to "answer any question -- according to the New York Times of December 10 -- stating only that the FBI had forced him not to talk". . . . . The same source advised that "private citizens who had cooperated with newsmen during the first hours after the assassination by telling them what they had seen, were withdrawing their statements after having had interviews with agents of the FBI." U.S.  
..... Also silent and refusing to divulge any information was the innocent Western Union, the telegraph company which had periodically sent remittances of money to OSWALD. . . . . If these remittances came from Moscow or from Cuba, this would have been advantageous to the police, at that time intent on stressing the connections of OSWALD with the communist world. If the money was coming from any other source, "legitimate", it should have made no difference to the FBI if this became known. In only one case would the urgency of the authorities to hide the origin of the moneys been "justified": if the sender had been the FBI. . . . .

# KENNEDY HANNO UNA TESSERA DISTATO

Inchiesta dei nostri corrispondenti dagli Stati Uniti  
JOSEPH P. MEADE - STANLEY WHEELER - ALDO ZERBI



UN DOCUMENTARIO DI TRE NUOVE

# GLI UCCISORI DI KENNEDY HANNO



# UNA VERITÀ GIUSPAC

**UNA** commissione per sanare, non per indagare, questa è la definizione più benevola che i bene informati danno della commissione Warren, l'organismo creato dal Presidente Johnson per svolgere un'inchiesta sui tragici casi di Dallas. E la definizione centra perfettamente il problema.

All'indomani del delitto di Dallas il pericolo politico più grande che corse l'America fu quello di una spaccatura profonda che dividesse senza possibilità di ripensamenti gli oltre ottanta milioni di moderati e democratici e il pericolo di questa insanabile divisione continuò poi nel tempo per il modo stesso come le indagini vennero condotte dalla polizia di Dallas prima e dall'Fbi poi.

Non c'è dubbio, dicono i più, che il successo della commissione Warren si misurerà nella capacità che avrà avuto di evitare in qualche modo questa pericolosa scissione.

Finora questo risultato sembra acquisito. Ma riuscirà fino in fondo in questo suo compito politico con il procedere della campagna elettorale presidenziale e quindi con l'aumentare delle passioni e dell'impegno politico?

E' questa la domanda che più di ogni altra appassiona oggi la opinione pubblica più avveduta. D'altra parte, si nota come il successo dell'operazione è dovuto finora anche allo strano modo di procedere della commissione che agendo — contrariamente ad una delle norme basilari della democrazia americana — con procedura segreta blocca ogni dibattito sulle

responsabilità del delitto di Dallas e sulle poco edificanti appendici del « giallo ». Senza contare che i limiti procedurali imposti alla commissione stessa prefigurano già fin d'oggi le sue conclusioni. La commissione infatti si rifiuta di indagare sui numerosi indizi che le possono far correre il rischio di dover porre in dubbio la « versione Oswald » dei fatti di Dallas.

Il processo contro Ruby e il modo come si è svolto hanno portato un'ulteriore pietra a questo edificio. La difesa e l'accusa, infatti, su una sola cosa sono state d'accordo: limitare ogni indagine in direzione dei probabili rapporti tra il *gangster* e l'ex *marine* ucciso. Non per nulla il « New York Herald Tribune » scriveva trionfalmente: « La nazione deve riconoscere che (il delitto Ruby - Ndr) è stato un atto isolato il risultato, e non un episodio, del tragico assassinio del Presidente Kennedy ».

E per quanto uomini di buona volontà potranno sforzarsi non riusciranno mai ad andare sulla strada delle indagini oltre alla prova di chi non ha commesso il crimine; più avanti non si può andare, si cozza contro le più inimmaginabili omertà: un'omertà che naturalmente si ammantava del crisma delle ragioni di Stato.

E anche la commissione Warren si trovasse ad indagare nelle stesse condizioni. Fino al punto che non ha potuto acquisire quelle prove che sarebbe stato possibile discutere — e in pubblico — se Oswald non fosse stato ucciso e se gli si fosse stato mosso un regolare processo, a Dallas come altrove.

La commissione Warren ha deciso di

dovuto decidere?) di basare tutto il suo lavoro di indagine sul rapporto dell'Fbi o indaga cioè sulla traccia di quella « versione Oswald » che i più attenti degli americani reputano una montatura di polizia e che una parte dell'opinione pubblica accetta solo per non dover prendere coscienza dei gravi mali che affliggono la democrazia Usa.

L'Fbi esclude il complotto? Alla commissione Warren non resterà che escluderlo. Perché allora tante lungaggini nella procedura? Risponde autorevolmente il « The Christian Science Monitor » che nell'ambito del rapporto dell'Fbi la commissione deve prendere in esame tutte le teorie avanzate sull'uccisione per quanto bizzarre possano apparire.

In tal modo la teoria più ragionevole sul giallo di Dallas, quella di un complotto politico che ha eliminato un presidente non gradito viene elegantemente accantonata (perché l'Fbi non ne fa cenno) e lo sforzo della commissione si riduce a quello di cercare prove, magari fabbricandole, contro Oswald. Uno sforzo, per la verità, disperato ma talmente persistente ed ostinato da dimostrare la presenza di forze ben precise che non vogliono a nessun costo che luce sia fatta.

La stampa americana da parte sua — dimenticando le grandi tradizioni di democrazia e di indipendenza — accetta sublimamente il gioco ed ormai, salvo eccezioni sempre più rare, usa della propria potenza per accumulare « prove » sul conto del « criminale » Oswald.

Del resto se si vuole una prova lampante



## PERCHÉ

La tesi della polizia di Dallas e delle autorità federali è quella di Oswald colpevole senza complici? Perché merite prove sono state falsate, omesse o ritrattate?

(Nella foto: uno dei tanti furti che avrebbero sparato).

## PERCHÉ

sono stati uccisi Oswald e l'agente Tippit? Perché lo stesso Tippit, che otto giorni prima aveva partecipato alla riunione del Carousel, attendeva Oswald, solo nell'automobile?

(Nella foto: Oswald morante dopo l'attentato di Ruby).



## PERCHÉ

al processo Ruby si è evitato di collegare l'uccisione di Oswald a quella di Kennedy? Perché non si è indagato sui rapporti tra Ruby e Tippit, tra Ruby e Oswald?

(Nella foto: l'auto durante il processo a Ruby).

# RAGIONE DI STATO

# UNA VERITÀ CHE SPACCA

**U**NA commissione per sanare, non per indagare, questa è la definizione più benevola che i bene informati danno della commissione Warren, l'organismo

responsabilità del delitto di Dallas e sulle poco edificanti appendici del « giallo ». Senza contare che i limiti procedurali imposti alla commissione stessa prefigurano già fin d'oggi le sue conclusioni. La com-

«dovuto-decidere?» di basare tutto il suo lavoro di indagine sul « rapporto dell'Fbi » o indaga cioè sulla traccia di quella « tesi Oswald » che i più attenti degli americani reputano una montatura di polizia e che una parte dell'opinione pubblica ar-

New York, aprile



# IL CUB

# IL S

# LA

# U

# U

# U

Warren fa solo un atto politico e che essa non può essere. Vuole approdare ad alcun risultato pratico nel campo delle indagini, basta leggere la grande stampa di destra. Quando la commissione Warren fu insediata, non mancarono durissimi attacchi da parte della destra che pretendeva dall'Esecutivo l'accettazione pura e semplice del rapporto Fbi; non appena però la commissione si mise al lavoro e stabilì i modi della sua indagine — tutta tesa a controprovare solo ed esclusivamente appunto il rapporto Fbi — gli attacchi cessarono. Ormai intorno a Warren ed ai suoi uomini c'è solo approvazione.

Si potrebbe dunque pensare che il risultato voluto da chi ha creato la commissione Warren — evitare la spaccatura in due del Paese — sia stato raggiunto. La lunga procedura farà il resto. E molti pensano che quando il rapporto sarà alla fine presentato a Johnson — sembra prima del prossimo 13 luglio, data della Convenzione nazionale repubblicana — l'intervento dell'opinione pubblica per le teorie diverse da quella ufficiale sarà diminuito sicché la questione potrebbe dirsi felicemente conclusa.

Su questo piano però — per la verità abbastanza abile — pesa una forte ipoteca politica. E' vero che la spaccatura del Paese può essere evitata tenendo celata la verità e procrastinando le conclusioni della commissione Warren; ma le forze politiche che si sono sprigionate in America proprio in seguito alla scomparsa del Presidente assassinato, vorranno e potranno stare al gioco?

E' questo interrogativo che porta alla

ribalta la figura di Robert Kennedy, tenuto finora accuratamente lontano dalla indagine sulla morte del fratello malgrado la sua funzione di Procuratore generale. Si pensi a questo proposito che il direttore dell'Fbi, Hoover, si rifiutò di chiarire a Robert ogni particolare sulle indagini sostenendo che egli era tenuto a rispondere solo alla commissione Warren.

Ora Boh — come chiamano il giovane Kennedy nel suo *clan* — è alle soglie della vicepresidenza e perciò stesso in urto violento con il Presidente Johnson.

La nomina di Robert a Procuratore generale fu voluta da John Fitzgerald non solo per avere un uomo di famiglia all'interno del governo; la nomina fu anche una concessione fatta a coloro che criticavano la scelta di Johnson come candidato kennediano alla vicepresidenza.

Fin da quel periodo i rapporti tra il vicepresidente e Boh furono, per dirla eufemisticamente, non cordiali. I due, pur membri dello stesso gabinetto, si salutavano appena e solo nelle occasioni ufficiali.

L'ultimo episodio della lotta tra i due uomini politici si ebbe nel gennaio scorso quando il sottosegretario agli Esteri Averell Harriman, amico della famiglia Kennedy, fu severamente redarguito per avere fatto sapere ai giornali — e non fu certamente un caso — che Boh avrebbe rappresentato il Presidente in un viaggio nei Paesi asiatici. Johnson accusò subito il colpo — come lo accusa oggi a proposito della candidatura di Robert Kennedy a vicepresidente — perchè ha capito che quando si tratta dei suoi rapporti con Bob

c'è sempre qualcuno che tende a forzargli la mano e a costringerlo a decisioni che egli non vorrebbe assolutamente prendere.

Perchè questo contrasto? E perchè la stampa ne drammatizza ogni episodio?

E' chiaro che i repubblicani soffiano fuoco perchè sanno benissimo che una coppia Johnson-Kennedy sarebbe praticamente imbattibile, potendo contare in partenza sui voti del Sud e su quelli del Nord-Est. Ma è altrettanto evidente che le vere ragioni sono altrove. Tutti coloro che per «ragioni di Stato» non vogliono che si sappia la verità sul «giallo di Dallas» sono disposti a tutto per raggiungere il loro obiettivo: Robert Kennedy non deve essere non diciamo il vicepresidente degli Usa ma egli deve essere allontanato da qualsiasi incarico di governo. E le forze che si sono poste questo obiettivo sono potenti ed hanno radici nell'interno stesso del governo degli Stati Uniti. A favore di Kennedy sono «gli altri» quelli che vogliono sapere e chiedono senza posa che venga resa nota «la verità, solo la verità, nient'altro che la verità».

Il giudice Warren dopo aver accettato, piangendo, la nomina a capo della commissione d'inchiesta dichiarò che non si poteva contare sulla commissione da poco nominata per sapere la verità su Dallas. Ma fintanto che Robert Kennedy avrà una posizione di potere ci sarà sempre la speranza che un giorno la verità possa venire a galla. Perchè per lui sarà difficile accettare di sacrificarsi alla menzogna in nome della «ragion di Stato».

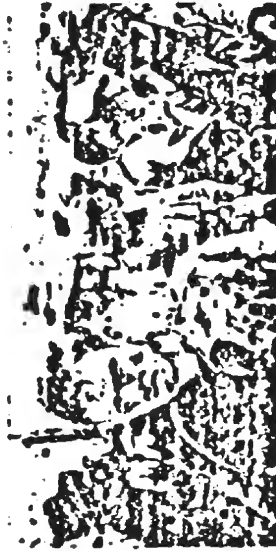
Joseph P. Meade



## PERCHÉ

Oswald da un giorno all'altro partì per l'Urss? Perché gli fu facile ottenere il passaporto? Perché aveva una tessera del «marines» con nome falso? Da chi riceveva le rimesse in denaro?

(Nella foto: Oswald e sua moglie e Miss Gandy).



## PERCHÉ

la madre di Oswald sostiene che suo figlio era un agente segreto? Perché Allen Dulles, ex capo della Cia, fa parte della commissione Warren? Perché la Cia entrò in contrasto con Kennedy dopo la fallita aggressione a Cuba?

(Nella foto: Cuba. I missili catturati dopo l'attacco fallito).

## PERCHÉ

Warren ha dichiarato che, essendo l'argomento inerente alla difesa nazionale, la nostra generazione non conoscerà la verità? Perché è vietato alla commissione Warren di indagare sui rapporti tra i servizi segreti e i personaggi coinvolti nel delitto?

(Nella foto: Earl Warren, presidente della commissione d'indagine).



# PERCHÉ GLI STATI UNITI

Warren fu solo un atto politico e che essa non può e non vuole approdare ad alcun risultato pratico nel campo delle indagini, basta leggere la grande stampa di questi giorni. Quando la commissione Warren

ribalta la figura di Robert Kennedy, tenuto finora accuratamente lontano dalla indagine sulla morte del fratello malgrado la sua funzione di Procuratore generale. Si pensi a questo momento che il direttore

c'è sempre qualcuno che tende a forzargli la mano e a costringerlo a decisioni che egli non vorrebbe assolutamente prendere. Perché questo contrasto? E perché la stampa ne drammaticizza ogni ennesimo

# DEL DELITTO

**Delitto, aprile**  
**« N THE quest for truth, there is always a man », diceva uno dei maggiori giuristi americani, Clarence Darrow. Nella ricerca della verità vi è sempre un uomo: un uomo che ha visto e che sa, che ha la dirittura e il testimonio — e il coraggio — di rendere la testimonianza del vero.**

Massiccia o invece tenue, di ogni delitto resta almeno una traccia. La lasciarono i nazisti, pur curanti di sopprimere ogni teste di milioni e milioni di crimini. Sapemmo di Matteotti, dell'affare Dreyfus, degli errori di Giuseppe Stalin. La morte di John Kennedy non può restare per sempre senza la sua verità. Ma, ha detto il giudice Warren, presidente della super-commissione d'inchiesta: « Forse non arriveremo a conoscerla nella nostra generazione ». Bisogna combattere questo scetticismo, questo vago qualunque senso morale: scuotere gli animi e premere sulle cose. Esiste l'uomo — più d'uno — che sa. Occorre cercarlo, trovarlo.

Un'opera ardua: ma degna. Nove cittadini americani su dieci, secondo l'ultima (e ineluttabile...) Gallup soffrono dopo l'uccisione di Kennedy « intense reazioni emotive, come per la morte di un familiare », otto su dieci ebbero « disturbi fisici nei successivi quattro giorni ». Si affronti dunque, per la morte di questo familiare, anche qualche « disagio morale »: quanti può costarne una verità amara, anche ingrata, corrosiva di tabù e di luoghi comuni.

Chi vuole tenerci lontani da questa verità vi ha alzato attorno un triplice ordine di mura. Il primo muro è costituito da falsi e da manipolazioni delle prove; il secondo dalla sostituzione e dalla sovrapposizione delle versioni; il terzo dalle interferenze di organi

di parte (polizia, servizi segreti) nelle indagini sul delitto. Cerchiamo di esaminare i mattoni con cui ogni muro è stato edificato: e di vedere, sotto, la mano del muratore.

**Le interferenze.** - Marina Oswald era certamente, sotto più aspetti, una delle persone meglio in grado di conoscere e di rivelare certe verità su suo marito Harvey Lee Oswald: prima fra tutte, quella delle sue eventuali connessioni con i servizi segreti americani. Marina fu praticamente « sequestrata » dall'Fbi a partire dal terzo giorno dopo il delitto di Dallas. Le fu vietato ogni contatto con il suo avvocato Mark Lane, ogni incontro con la sola amica (la signora Paine) che le avesse nell'esilio « americano », fino al 22 novembre, dimostrato calore e simpatia. La motivazione del sequestro fu, da parte della polizia, che si volevano evitare a Marina « pericoli e gesti inconsulti da parte del pubblico ». Il pubblico americano, tre giorni dopo il delitto, era calmo quanto basta perché apparissero inesistenti questi pericoli: che potevano semmai essere stati reali nelle prime 48 ore dopo l'assassinio di Kennedy, quando stampa e radio facevano a gara nell'alzare gli americani contro « il comunista Oswald » e la sua « moglie sovietica ». In quelle 48 ore nessun agente fu distaccato a proteggere Marina.

Anche per Marguerite Oswald, la madre del « mostro », si credette bene — sempre al terzo giorno — di praticare la « custodia di protezione ». Ma Marguerite era meno maleabile della giovane nuora; o, forse, era al corrente solo di cose meno importanti. Due giorni più tardi fu rilasciata: e benché avesse preso subito a gridare al quattro venti la innocenza del figlio e le colpe di certi organismi governativi (esponendosi dunque co-

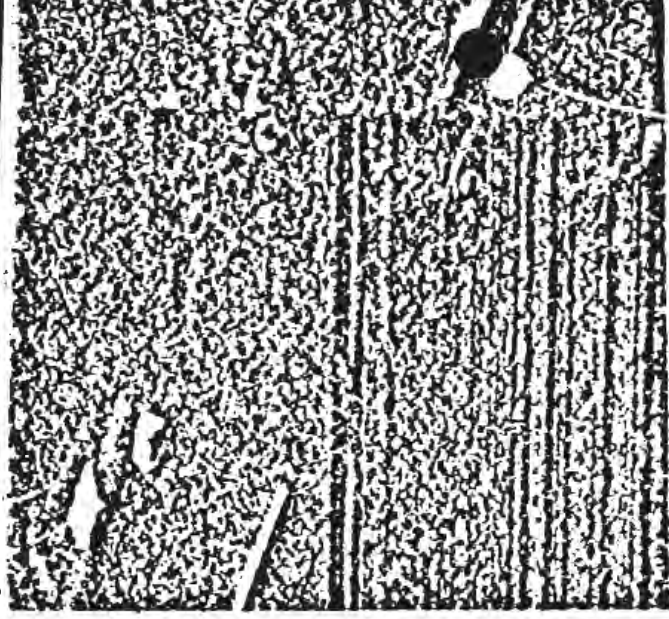
## UN SORRISO PRIMA DI MORIRE

me una facile esca alle rappresaglie di quella che faziosa minoranza politica) la polizia non ritenne più che fosse importante proteggerla da « gesti inconsulti ».

La Marina Oswald che tornò libera due mesi dopo il delitto di Dallas, a fine gennaio, aveva subito una singolare metamorfosi. Disponeva di un *business-manager*, un agente d'affari che in gioventù era stato membro dell'Fbi, di un avvocato (non più Mark Lane), anch'esso noto per i suoi legami col se-

greti. Aveva imparato l'inglese e comprato pellicce, firmato un contratto di 300.000 dollari con la « Textitalia Film » per una pellicola, ingaggiato il famoso giornalista Don Levine perché la « aiutasse » nella stesura di un libro autobiografico. In compenso, si era « pienamente convinta della colpevolezza di suo marito » e la commissione Warren poté, dopo l'interrogatorio, felicitarla per la sua « completa e incondizionata cooperazione ».

(Nel corso delle udienze segrete della commissione Warren una interferenza precisa e costante venne attuata da Allen Dulles, ex capo della Cia e membro della commissione. Egli ottenne (citiamo dal « Jackson News »)



# IL COMPIOTTO

# TRE MUR PER MANTENERE IL MURATO DEL DELITO

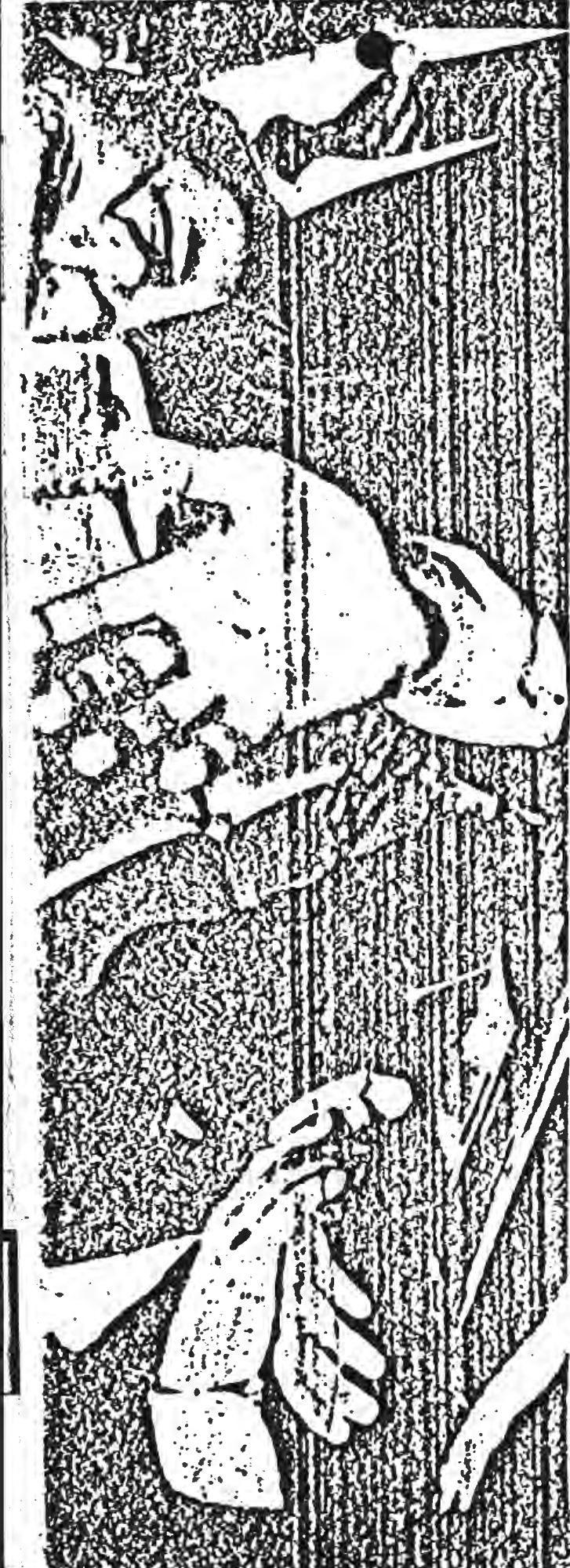


**I** N THE quest for truth, there is always a man, diceva uno dei maggiori giuristi americani Clarence Darrow. Qui, invece

Della, aprile

di parte (polizia, servizi segreti) nelle indagini sul delitto. Cerchiamo di esaminare i mattoni con cui ogni muro è stato edificato: e di vedere, sotto, la mano del muratore.





Questa è l'ultima immagine di Kennedy, vivo. Nello stesso istante in cui il Presidente e sua moglie Jacqueline venivano inquadrati dall'obiettivo di questa anonima macchina fotografica già la sagoma di Kennedy era fissata sui mirini dei suoi assassini. L'auto presidenziale, una Lincoln-Continental scoperta, era giunta a metà della Elm Street, dalle due sponde di folla che costeggiavano la strada partivano applausi calorosi. Erano le 12,20.

«che venissero eliminati dal verbale tutti i riferimenti alle deposizioni sui legami tra Oswald e la Cia o l'Fbi: ciò significa non solo che si omise la trascrizione delle risposte fornite dai testi interrogati ma anche che vennero cancellate dalle relazioni le stesse domande poste sull'argomento dai membri della commissione...».

Le interferenze si ebbero, durante le indagini, sui tecnici. Il perito balistico Malcolm Howard Price, loquace finché non ricevette una visita dell'Fbi, cessò subito dopo «di rispondere a qualsiasi domanda — dice il "New York Times" del 10 dicembre — replicando solo che l'Fbi gli aveva imposto di non parlare». Si ebbero interferenze sui testimoni dell'attentato. Riferisce la stessa fonte non sospetta che «i privati cittadini che nelle prime ore dopo il delitto avevano cooperato con i giornalisti descrivendo ciò che avevano visto, ritirarono le loro dichiarazioni dopo aver avuto colloqui con agenti dell'Fbi». La polizia di Dallas e di contee si comportò «nello stesso modo: anche se diversi funzionari ammisero privatamente, parlando coi giornalisti, che lo facevano a ma-

lincuore». Tacque e rifiutò ogni informazione, anche la più innocente, la Western Union: la società telegrafica che aveva perlopiù decisamente trasmesso a Oswald rimesse di denaro. Ad essa la stampa si era rivolta per conoscere il nome del mittente delle rimesse telegrafiche. Se queste rimesse venivano da Mosca o da Cuba, ciò avrebbe fatto il gioco della polizia, a quell'epoca tutta tesa a sottolineare i legami di Oswald col mondo comunista. Se i soldi venivano da uno qualsiasi altra fonte, «legittima», doveva essere indicata all'Fbi che la cosa si risapesse. In un solo caso sarebbe apparsa «giustificata» la premura delle autorità di nascondere la provenienza dei soldi: nel caso che il mittente fosse stato l'Fbi.

Fu sequestrato il rotolo di pellicole che una maestra di Dallas scattò, puntando la macchina verso il Texas School Book Depository Building (l'edificio dove si trovava Oswald il 22 novembre e dal quale partirono, se non tutti, certo alcuni dei colpi sparati contro Kennedy) nell'istante preciso in cui si udirono gli spari. Molte altre fotografie scattate quel giorno non vennero sequestrate.

Le immagini della maestra dovevano dunque avere ripreso qualche particolare «sgradevole». Ma quale? Come per i vaglia fotografici, in un solo caso poteva essere «produttiva» togliere quelle fotografie dalla circolazione: se esse avessero mostrato qualcosa che contrastava con la tesi ufficiale, se in esse, alla finestra da cui fu sparato, fosse stato visibile un attentatore diverso da Oswald, o una seconda persona assieme ad Oswald.

E le interferenze vi furono sui medici che esaminarono per primi il moribondo Kennedy al pronto soccorso d'emergenza del Portland Hospital di Dallas: i quali dichiararono pubblicamente che «la pallottola mortale colpì Kennedy poco sopra il pomo d'Adam», penetrando cioè dal davanti. Il rapporto dei dottori Malcolm Perry e Kemp Clark sull'ultima mezz'ora di vita di Kennedy, coi dettagli sulla posizione dei fori d'ingresso delle pallottole («una frontale, l'altra tangenziale alla spalla»), non fu smentito per quattro giorni. Poi «venne richiesto dal Secret Service e oggi l'Ospedale non ne ha una copia».





## IL PRIMO COLPO E ARRIVATO

Ora il primo proiettile ha colpito Kennedy, che si porta le mani alla gola mentre Jacqueline si china su di lui sgomenta. Connally, il governatore del Texas seduto davanti al presidente, è ancora illeso: passerà appena qualche secondo e altri proiettili colpiranno anche lui e finiranno John F. Kennedy.





# WUWUWU

**S**UL FUCILE che uccise Kennedy c'erano, aveva detto l'Attorney distrettuale di Dallas Henry Wade, che svolse la prima indagine sul delitto, « le impronte digitali di Oswald ». Era una prova che non lasciava scampo. Ma due giorni più tardi la polizia parlava solo di « impronte della palma di una mano »: una differenza importante, perché l'impronta digitale è una firma che inchioda un colpevole, l'impronta palmare un ghirigoro senza valore di prova. Una terza versione — ufficiale e definitiva — chiariva successivamente che « nessuna impronta, digitale o di palma, fu trovata sul fucile dell'attentato ».

Varianti analoghe si ebbero sulla « vicenda della mappa » e su quella del « pollo ». Su una cartina stradale di Dallas, secondo le rivelazioni dei giornali americani del 25 novembre, Oswald aveva « segnato con un circoletto diversi edifici, fra cui il Book Depository: e con una linea dritta il futuro percorso delle pallottole fatali ». La mappa era stata trovata « nella stanza di Oswald »: ma non la trovò la polizia che perquisì la stanza il 22 novembre e la ignorò Henry Wade il 24 quando enunciò « tutte le prove » a carico di Oswald. La polizia ammise il 25 di esserne in possesso, quello stesso giorno Wade confermò e definì la mappa « una prova sensazionale ». Poi questa mappa fortunosamente scoperta — volta a volta ignorata, menzionata, confermata, resa pubblica — finì all'improvviso nel dimenticatoio: fu dopo che la signora Paine dichiarò con naturalezza che « sì, è la mappa che diedi a Lee quando cercava lavoro: segnava con un circoletto i posti dove si presentava. Quando lo assunsero al Book Depository cessò di usarla... ».

I resti di due cosce di pollo furono trovati nella stanza da cui Oswald avrebbe sparato. Furono usati per provare, assieme, il cinto e l'appetito dell'assassino: il quale si sarebbe concesso il mezzo pollo prima di dedicarsi al tiro al bersaglio contro l'auto presidenziale. Dopo che emerse che Oswald

— rimasto lungo la mattinata del 22 novembre quasi sempre in vista dei colleghi — non avrebbe avuto il tempo materiale di consumare un pasto quando predispose gli scatoloni su cui poggiava i fucili nei pochi minuti che restò solo nella stanza del sesto piano, le cosce di pollo scomparvero dall'armamentario di accusa della polizia. Eppure esse, parve a molti, avrebbero potuto provare qualcosa: l'eventualità, ad esempio, che Oswald fosse soltanto il complice di un altro congiurato, al quale aveva facilitato l'accesso all'archivio del sesto piano (presumibilmente fin dalla sera precedente) e fornito il cibo per l'attesa notturna. La polizia scartò successivamente la traccia del pollo, dichiarando che « stando all'esame dei resti, esso doveva essere stato consumato il giorno prima dell'attentato ». E da chi? Non risulta che si sia fin qui trovato lo strano dipendente del Book Depository che occupava le sue ore d'ufficio, il 21 novembre, mangiando cosce di pollo arrosto.

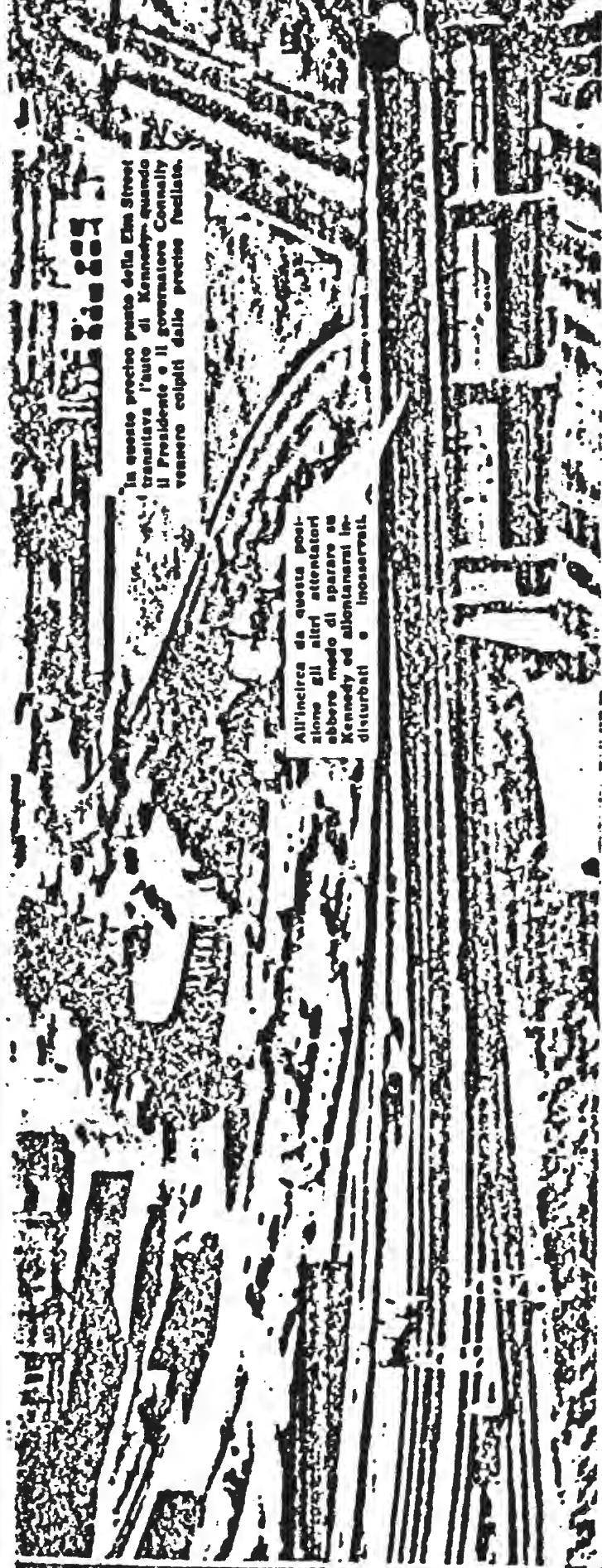
L'angolo d'incidenza dei proiettili che colpirono Kennedy subì almeno tre modifiche nelle versioni — tutte ufficiali — dei giorni che seguirono l'attentato. La prima versione, il 22 novembre, diceva che il Presidente « fu colpito una prima volta alla gola quando l'auto avanzava verso il Book Depository, prima di curvare in Elm Street ». Ma questa versione fu contraddetta dal Governatore Connally (ferito come è noto a bordo della stessa auto di Kennedy), appena fu in grado di parlare in ospedale: l'auto, disse, « aveva già effettuato la curva quando partirono i colpi », il Book Depository era già dietro di lei. La seconda versione della polizia fu che « l'auto correva bensì avendo il Depository alle spalle: ma il Presidente si era voltato indietro quando fu colpito ». Questa versione resse due giorni: finché non comparvero le immagini di una sequenza a passo ridotto che un cineasta dilettante aveva ripreso mentre Kennedy si trovava cento metri oltre il Book Depository. E' il punto, metro più metro meno, in cui il Presidente fu colpito:



# SAPOIUSMAI? FESUNAFOVA MARETTORNO DUNGIORNO

**S**UL FUCILE che uccise Kennedy c'erano, aveva detto l'Attorney distrettuale di Dallas Henry Wade, che svolge la prima indagine sul delitto, « le impronte digitali di Oswald ». Era una prova che non lasciava scampo. Ma due giorni più tardi la polizia parlava solo di « impronte della palma di una mano »: una differenza importante, perché l'impronta digitale è una firma che inchioda un colpevole, l'impronta palmare in-

— rimasto lungo la mattinata del 22 novembre quasi sempre in vista dei colleghi — non avrebbe avuto il tempo materiale di consumare un pasto quando predispose gli scottoni su cui posavano i fucili nei pochi minuti che restò solo nella stanza del sesto piano, le cosce di pollo scomparvero dall'armamentario di accusa della polizia. Eppure esse, parve a molti, avrebbero potuto provar-



In questo preciso punto della Elm Street transitava l'auto di Kennedy, quando il Presidente e il governatore Connally vennero colpiti dalle precise fucilate.

All'incirca da questa posizione gli altri attentatori ebbero modo di sparare su Kennedy ed allontanarsi in disordini e inosservati.

## LA GEOGRAFIA DEL DELITTO

sorride ancora, mostrano le foto, e non è volato all'indietro. Così nacque l'ormai famosa terza versione: il Presidente non fu colpito alla gola, i dottori Clark e Perry (ambidue chirurghi di chiara fama e di annua esperienza pratica nella valutazione delle ferite d'arma da fuoco) avevano scambiato per il foro d'entrata quello d'uscita: e non della fuoruscita della pallottola ma di alcune schegge ossee che l'impatto del proiettile penetrato dalla nuca aveva spinto in avanti fino a ledere la carotide. E' il succo dell'autopsia eseguita — lungo nove ore, e mezza giornata dopo la morte — sul cadavere di Kennedy all'Ospedale Navale (militare) di Bethesda. Il foro carotideo era « ampio e sfrangiato » (inutilmente i medici di Portland dissero di averlo allargato quando introdussero una cannula per aiutare la respirazione del morente) « come è appunto dei fori d'uscita »; e al pronto soccorso « non era stato visto il foro d'ingresso del secondo proiettile nella schiena perché i medici non avevano rivoltato il paziente sul dorso ».

Una panoramica di Dallas; si notano i vari punti chiave della tragedia del 22 novembre. In questa « geografia del delitto » spicca con terribile evidenza l'ottimo luogo d'appostamento costituito dal cavalcavia che attraversa la Elm Street; quasi certamente, infatti, da lì partì il colpo mortale.

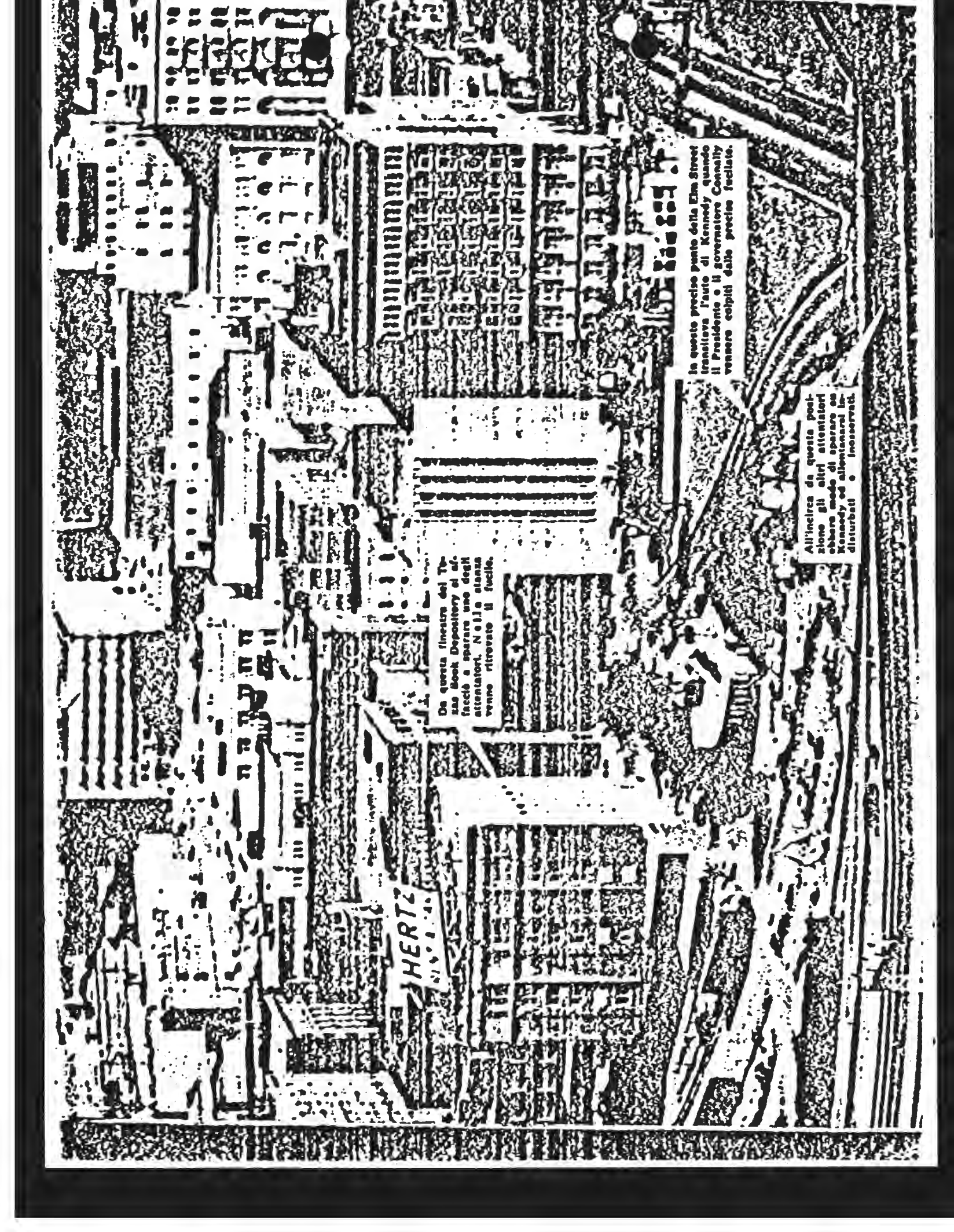
Nemmeno dopo morto? e nemmeno quando Kennedy fu sollevato, all'ospedale di Dallas, per riporlo nella bara accanto a cui Jacqueline scedette e pianse nel volo da Dallas a Bethesda? I dottori del Portland (anche altri quattro che lavorarono su Kennedy dopo i primissimi Clark e Perry) si tennero la bocca di assoluti incompetenti, e tacquero.

Altre versioni rivedute e corrette furono diffuse dalla polizia sui testimoni oculari dell'assassinio e sui motivi dell'arresto di Oswald. Il 23 novembre la polizia aveva parlato di « testimonianze oculari dirette » dell'istante in cui Oswald era stato visto sparare. In ogni versione successiva queste testimonianze cessano di comparire. Kennedy fu colpito alle 12,31 del 22 novembre, Oswald lasciò il Book Depository, senza che nessuno lo fermasse, alle 12,35. Alle 12,36 veniva emesso per radio l'ordine di catturarlo. Cosa aveva dato alla polizia, nel giro di un minuto — fra le 12,35 e le 12,36 — la certezza che egli era l'assassino? Vi è su questo punto una sola versione ufficiale: Oswald « fu considerato sospetto quando venne accertata

la sua assenza ». Di oltre cento dipendenti del Book Depository, gran parte dei quali era scesa in strada per vedere passare il corteo presidenziale (e quasi certamente, dopo il delitto, non era tornata sul luogo di lavoro) la polizia — in un minuto — notò l'assenza di un uomo solo: e per di più di uno dei Roy Truly ed un agente videro Oswald al bar del primo piano, mentre beveva una bottiglietta di acqua gassata. Aveva visto « presunte » qualche istante prima. Eppure l'Atorney Wade fu esplicito: « I sospetti caddero su Oswald quando Truly radunò tutto il personale e notò che uno solo mancava ». Per inconsistente che fosse, questa versione non si tentò nemmeno di rabberciarla in un tempo successivo.

Altre versioni, sempre fornite in un primo tempo ufficialmente, furono invece smentite più tardi dalla polizia: quella ad esempio di Wade, secondo cui, nel tragitto in autobus dopo l'attentato, Oswald « disse al passeggero, che ancora lo ignoravano: "Il Presidente è stato assassinato", e rise forte ».

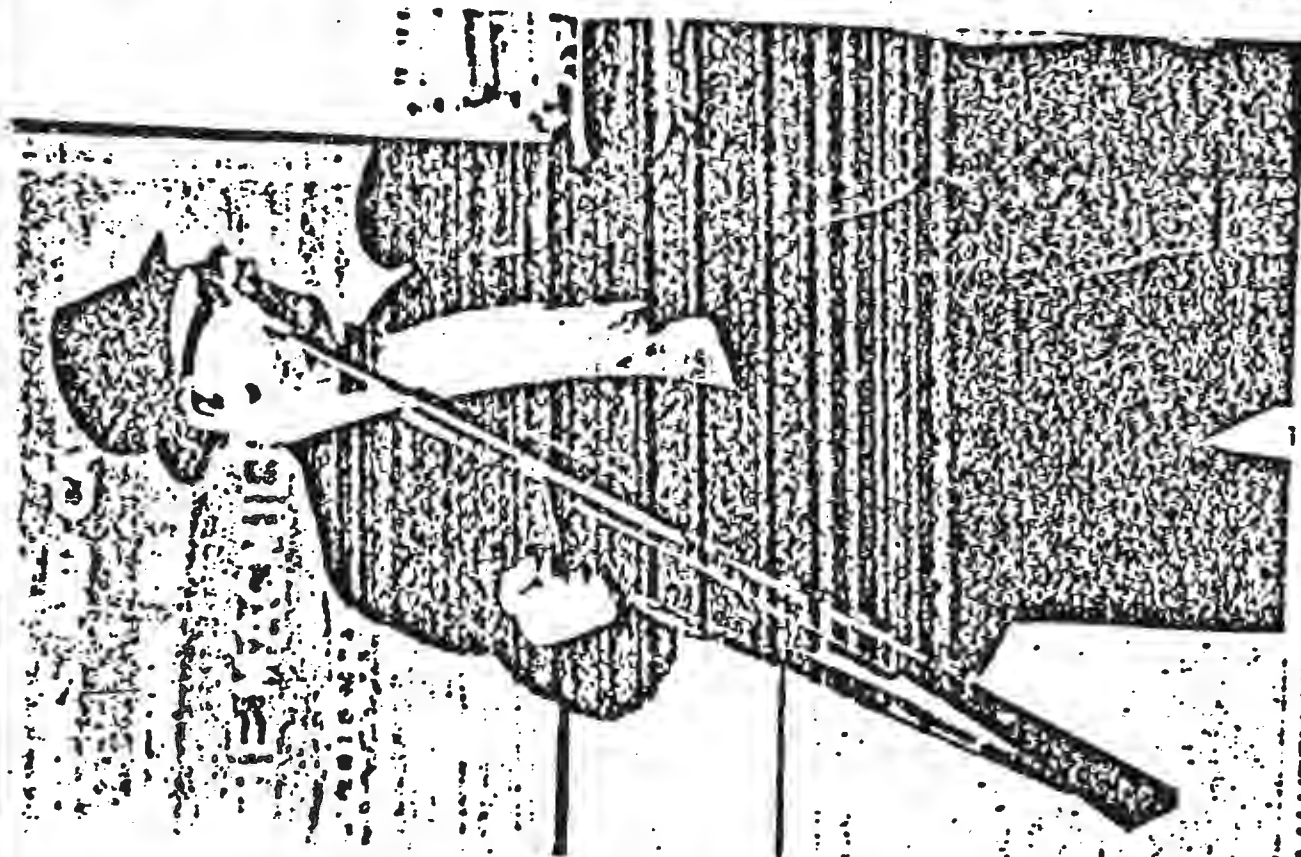




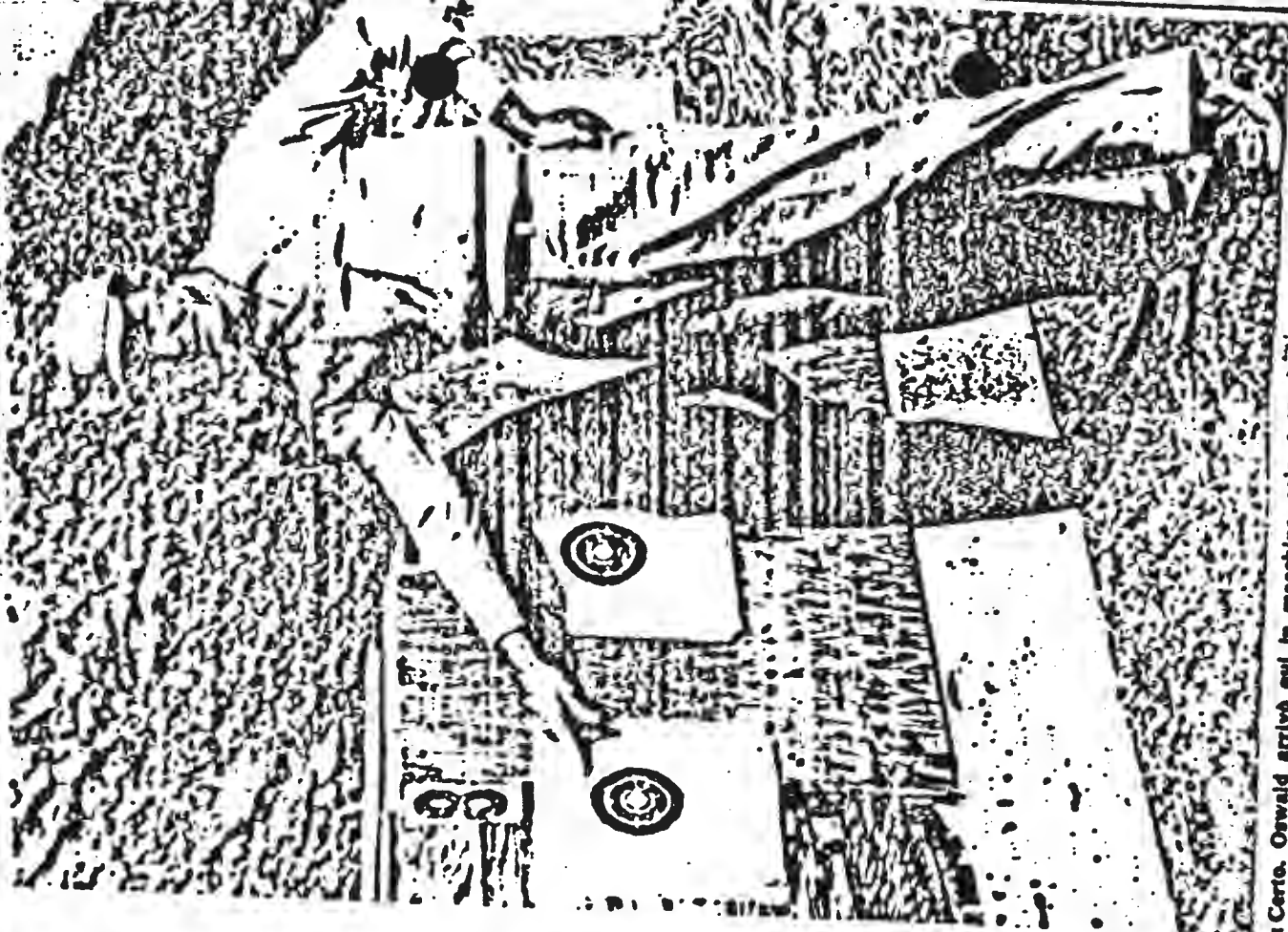
Da questa finestra del Texas Book Depository si affacciò a sparare uno degli attentatori. Nella stanza venne ritrovato il fucile.

In questo preciso punto della Elm Street transiterà l'auto di Kennedy quando il Presidente e il governatore Connally verranno colpiti dalle precise fucilate.

All'incirca da questa posizione gli altri attentatori ebbero modo di sparare su Kennedy ed allontanarsi in disordine e incoscienti.



**SMANTELLATA LA PROVA DEL POLIGONO.**

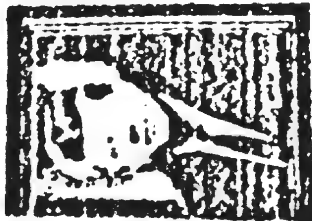


**e Certo. Oswald arrivò qui in macchina, solo, e sparò a questo bersaglio a testimoniao Floyd Davis (nella foto). Ma ja teel non roes, perchè Oswald non sapeva guidare. A sinistra: il fucile trovato nel Book Depository.**

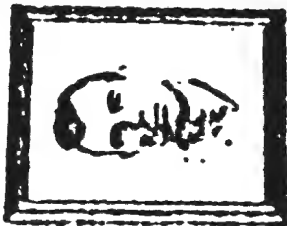
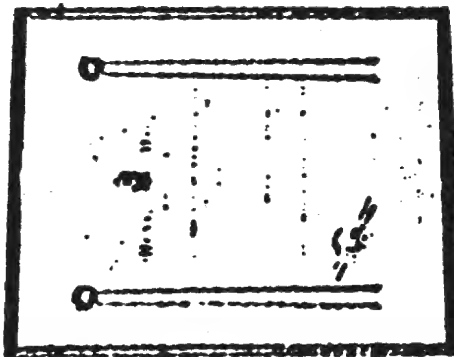


NOVEMBER 22, 1963

DIED IN THE LINE OF DUTY



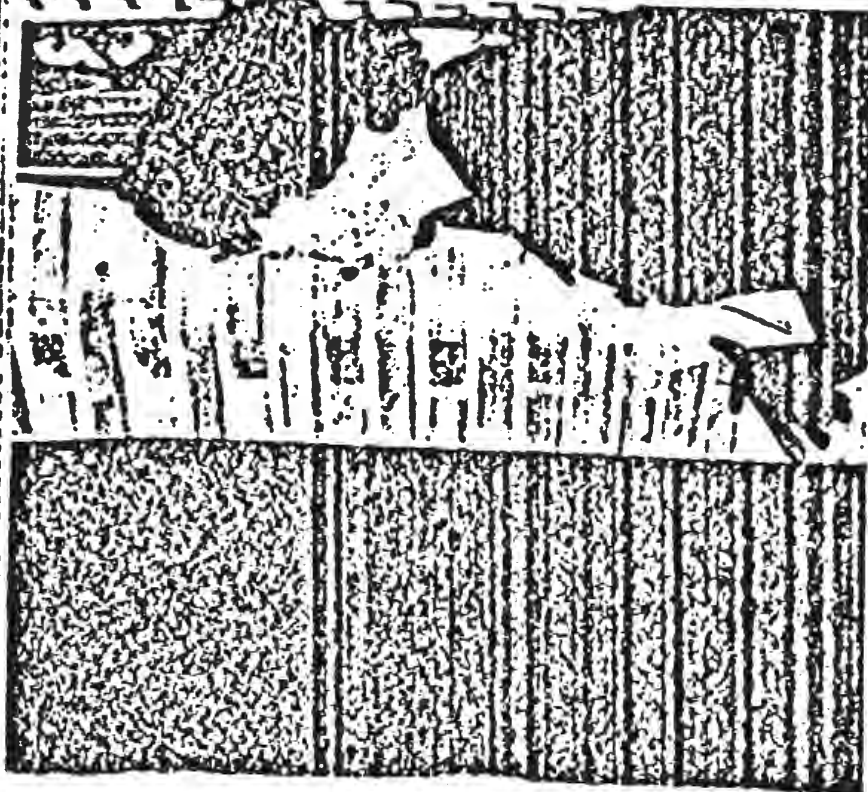
JOHN F.  
KENNEDY



J.D.  
TIPPIT

POSTHUMOUS  
MEDAL  
OF  
VALOR

TIPPIT, UN "EROE" CHE SAPEVA TUTTO



Morto sulla linea del dovere e dice la motivazione per la medaglia a Tippit. Nella sede della Polizia, gli è stato eretto questo baldacchino davanti al quale è fotografata la vedova. Ma l'agente Tippit era una pedina del complotto.



# FOTO

# FOTO

**L**A MOLTEPLICITA' di versioni sullo svolgersi dei drammatici minuti di Dallas, le interferenze delle autorità federali e dello Stato del Texas (giunte fino a rivelarsi reali minacce e ricatti) non bastano: è necessario giungere fino alle vere e proprie falsificazioni.

E i sintomi evidenti di manipolazioni e falsificazione delle prove emergono già dai contrasti di versioni e dalle interferenze che abbiamo elencato. Ma vi sono altri casi specifici, e riguardano le foto di Oswald, il fucile dell'attentato, le ammissioni di Marina Oswald.

Tra le molte cose di cui Marina « si ricordò » nel periodo in cui restò segregata nel motel del Servizio Segreto vi furono l'esatta localizzazione del nascondiglio (il garage della signora Paine, all'insaputa di quando l'ultima) del fucile Carcano di Oswald, la rivelazione che « Oswald era colerico e violento: mi picchiava », la confessione che « Oswald fu autore, con la stessa arma, anche del fallito attentato dell'aprile al generale Walker ». Ma è invece più che dubbio che il Carcano fosse nel garage (la signora Paine, che vi si recava spesso, lo avrebbe visto), è da escludere che Lee picchiasse la moglie (mal, almeno, nei due mesi che Marina visse col Paine), è senz'altro falso che Oswald possa avere sparato a Walker: in quell'occasione furono trovate pallottole di calibro 30 (il Carcano ha un calibro di 6,5, circa 25 mm.) e l'aggressore « si allontanò in auto » (si è scoperto che Oswald non aveva

il fucile non ha il mirino. Il suggerimento più ovvio è che il primo "set" di fotografie sia stato ritoccato con l'aggiunta del mirino, in modo da diffondere la prova (grave quanto meno sul piano psicologico, nei confronti del pubblico) che l'assassino era fiero di farsi fotografare, in anteprima, con l'arma del delitto.

Alcuni futili, altri essenziali, gli « interventi » per correggere le indagini sulla vicenda di Dallas sono stati dunque decine. La molteplicità delle falsificazioni, delle interferenze, dei ritocchi alle versioni iniziali è la prova più scoperta del fatto che la verità, sugli avvenimenti del 22 novembre e sulle loro cause, non doveva essere conosciuta: ma, indirettamente, tutto questo prova anche che è falsa la versione dei fatti quale ci è stata somministrata: la colpevolezza di Oswald, e di lui solo.

Dallas, dice una facile tesi, è il motore della congiura. E' la tesi che si impose per prima, la più evidente, per molti versi la più ovvia.

Dallas e il Texas sono, come infiniti elementi di prova confermano, la culla della reazione americana, la terra dei McCarthy, dei Walker, delle società segrete — dal KKK alla John Birch Society — di tinta razzista e fascista. Il Texas è il solo Stato americano in cui, nel '54, si arrivò a proporre una legge che comminava la pena di morte a chiunque « fosse comunista o svolgesse attività filocomuniste ». Il Texas ama « i dittatori a cavallo », odia chiunque si batta — anziché per restaurare l'America degli anni '20 — per « una nuova frontiera »: odiava Roosevelt, e gli rimproverava di governare « da una carozzella di pavalitico »; odiava Kennedy, e lo accusava di dirigere gli Usa « dal traliccio di Carolina ».

E Dallas è, ad ogni effetto, il cuore pulsante del Texas: la città del gigantesco, del superficiale, dello strafottente, dei gangster e dei cowboys, la città che ha, di tutta l'America, il maggior numero di televisori — e il minor numero di librerie.

# W

# DALLAS

**C**HE LA colpa fosse tutta e solo del Texas era quindi, l'ipotesi più seducente. Resse per un certo tempo. Poi nacque, e gradatamente prese più forza, il sospetto che anche questo coincidere di accuse fosse « comodo », rispondesse a un gioco prestabilito. Gli elementi che corroborano questi dubbi sono di duplice natura, una psicologica ed una per così dire, « tecnica ». L'obiezione psicologica è che il complotto per uccidere Kennedy ha dimensioni più grandi dello stesso Texas: nelle sue conseguenze e nelle sue complicità, questo complotto sembra essere stato concepito da menti che andavano oltre i ristretti confini degli interessi, delle piccinerie, delle « follie » di un singolo Stato. E, sul piano tecnico, la macchina che si è mossa per coprire la verità sull'assassinio di Dallas gira in sincronismo alla Casa Bianca come alla Cia, al Pentagono come all'Fbi. Pare di giorno in giorno meno probabile che un meccanismo così complesso stia funzionando solo a beneficio di un singolo Stato. Su questa strada, relativamente agevole è giungere ad una conclusione opposta rispetto ai primi sospetti: uccise il Presidente qualcosa più grande di una sola città, più forte di un singolo Stato, per certi versi « più in alto » rispetto agli stessi Stati Uniti. Così alta, grande, potente, negli Stati Uniti c'è una forza sola la Cia, Central Intelligence Agency, roccaforte dell'anticomunismo americano e mondiale. Non Dallas dunque, per usare uno slogan non solo suggestivo ma che appare per molti versi fondato, ma Dallas.

# FALSI TESTI E FALSE FOTO

**L**A MOLTEPLICITA' di versioni sullo svolgersi dei drammatici minuti di Dallas, le interferenze delle autorità federali...

patente e non sapeva guidare un'automobile).  
E' anche falso, secondo una dichiarazione dell'avvocato Lane, che Marina abbia mai riconosciuto il fucile del marito in quello trovato al Book Depository: « E' esatto invece il contrario — disse Lane — il fucile che le fu mostrato dalla polizia non era un Carcano: e Marina non lo identificò mai come quello di Lee ».

Il fucile del Book Depository era infatti un Mauser 7,65. Lo sceriffo di Dallas che lo ebbe tra le mani il 22 novembre fu esplito nel fornire questi dati ai giornalisti. L'arma « cambiò marca » solo alcuni giorni più tardi, quando venne alla luce l'acquisto per posta, da parte di Oswald, di un fucile Carcano residuo di guerra.

Un altro falso — fotografico, questa volta — è legato al fucile di Harvey Lee Oswald. Nei giorni successivi alla sua uccisione da parte di Ruby la polizia lasciò « fuggire » degli incartamenti, diverse istantanee in cui Oswald era ritratto mentre brandiva bellissimamente un fucile. E' il Carcano, e reca visibilmente sulla canna un lungo mirino telescopico. Ma esistono altre foto, manifestamente scattate nella stessa occasione, in cui il fucile non ha il mirino. Il suggerimento più ovvio è che il primo "set" di fotografie sia stato ritoccato con l'aggiunta del mirino, in modo da diffondere la prova (grave quanto meno sul piano psicologico, nei confronti del pubblico) che l'assassino era fiero di farsi fotografare, in anteprima, con l'arma del delitto.

Alcuni futili, altri essenziali, gli « interventi » per correggere le indagini sulla vicenda di Dallas sono stati dunque decine. La molteplicità delle falsificazioni, delle interferenze, dei ritocchi alle versioni iniziali è la prova più scoperta del fatto che la verità, sugli avvenimenti del 22 novembre e sulle loro cause, non doveva essere conosciuta: ma, in-

# DUGAN DUNN DALLAS DANIELS DULLES

**C**HE LA colpa fosse tutta e solo del Texas era quindi, l'ipotesi più seducente. Rese per un certo tempo. Poi nacque, e gradualmente prese più forza il sospetto che



osta la partecipazione fervida, volenterosa, costante — tale che tradisce o almeno suggerisce una correttezza — dei massimi enti di Washington, la Cia e l'Fbi.

La tesi che fornisce giustificazioni maggiori all'intervento dell'Fbi e della Cia è quella opposta, del complotto « ad altissimo livello », predisposto e diretto se non dagli uomini di Johnson certo da poteri viciniissimi alla Casa Bianca. Secondo questa tesi, una coalizione su vasto fronte si era formata tra i razzisti (ostacolati dalla lotta di Kennedy per i diritti civili), la grande industria (turbata da certi interventi presidenziali in tema di sovrapprofitti, « cartelli », violazioni delle leggi antimonopolio), la estrema destra politica (preoccupata dal consistente avvicinarsi Kennedy-Krusciov e America-Urss) e determinati ambienti militari (decisi ad avversare ogni azione mirante al disarmo). Per tutti costoro valeva lo slogan « meglio Johnson che Kennedy », specie di fronte alla certezza che Kennedy sarebbe rimasto alla Casa Bianca per un secondo quadriennio.

Una terza tesi, a mezza strada, ipotizza che un'organizzazione anticomunista (Oswald fu a contatto con Garcia Kohley, « presidente in esilio » di Cuba, e con Carlos Bringuier, del « Cuban Student Directorate », impegnato a preparare una nuova invasione dell'isola) stesse da tempo congiurando per sopprimere Kennedy, considerato, a ragione, non disponibile per avventure nel Caraibi dopo il fallimento dell'aggressione della Baia dei Porci, e il compromesso con Krusciov seguito al tentativo di blocco di Cuba. Le asserzioni dei servizi americani di sicurezza, venute tempestivamente a conoscenza del piano, avrebbero lasciato fare. Dopo la tragedia, i servizi segreti erano stati costretti a « coprire » il più possibile la vicenda, per evitare che emergesse, se non la loro partecipazione diretta, almeno la loro colpevole tolleranza: e il governo, pur a disagio e non complice, aveva a sua volta dovuto — quanto meno — tacere, per evitare che la verità portasse a una insanabile frattura dell'America, con conseguenze di ogni ordine.

extradiplomatico di Kennedy) fece sospendere il processo in preparazione contro Barghoorn e lo lasciò libero, dopo averlo accompagnato alla frontiera con « l'ordine di espulsione a vita ».

Più tardi Kennedy ebbe (attraverso McNamara e la Dia, secondo l'ipotesi più probabile) la prova che la Cia, ancora una volta, aveva mentito: il professor Barghoorn lavorava, effettivamente, per la Central Intelligence Agency. Kennedy fece sapere alla Cia che il discorso poteva considerarsi chiuso. Il Governo cessava di servirsi dell'Agenzia, la cui chiusura sarebbe stata quindi solo questione di tempo (« solo un problema di organizzazione »: così si sarebbe espresso il Presidente).

Questa versione dei fatti — che dà un motivo logico, urgente, indifferibile alla soppressione di Kennedy — non è stata, ovviamente, mai confermata a Washington negli ambienti vicini al Governo. Ma non solo essa circola con insistenza da tempo: riappare anche con frequenza, velata in espressioni ricattatorie e di minaccia, sulla bocca delle personalità politiche americane più diverse. Tralasciamo la frase di Warren (non sapremo la verità, « non in questa generazione ») che l'interessato parzialmente ritrattò. Ma lo stesso Attorney distrettuale di Dallas, Henry Wade, alla domanda se corrispondessero al vero le informazioni sui rapporti tra Oswald e la Cia (e l'Fbi) rispose: « Può essere vero: se lo è, le prove non diverranno mai di pubblico dominio ». E Peter O'Dolley, braccio destro del razzista Goldwater: « So delle cose, alle quali è terribile perfino pensare ». E Ruby (che subito dopo l'assassinio di Oswald disse ai poliziotti: « Ecco fatto, ragazzi: ho sistemato per voi quello di cui non potevate occuparvi... ») dichiarò a più riprese, sia pure a torto: « Non possono toccarmi. Sono al di sopra di tutti. I'm above everybody ». E Herbert Miller, Assistant Attorney General degli Stati Uniti, in una lettera sul caso Oswald-Ruby: « Le informazioni connesse all'assassinio del Presidente da parte di Oswald non saranno rese disponibili... ».

**L**A TESI del « complotto totale » suscita diversi dubbi: sembra difficile, tra l'altro, che una congiura tanto vasta non fosse prima o poi giunta alle orecchie di quella maggioranza dell'apparato direttivo degli Stati Uniti (ora in fase di graduale allontanamento e smobilizzazione) che faceva capo a kennediani fidati. Quanto alla tesi del complotto « a mezzo livello », secondo il quale la Cia non avrebbe preso ordini da terzi ma avrebbe agito di propria iniziativa nell'appoggiare e rendere realizzabile l'operazione — senza questo aiuto, impensabile — dei gruppi anticomunisti, essa incontra una sola obiezione: ma la Cia aveva un interesse diretto, alla soppressione di Kennedy, tale da spingerla ad agire?

Sì, questo interesse esisteva. Esiste una versione a Washington, trapeziata ormai da più fonti, che rivela come Kennedy e la Cia non avrebbero potuto più convivere a lungo: o l'uno o l'altra doveva « sparire ». Secondo questa versione — orrenda, ma di una logica brutale — il primo scontro tra Kennedy e la Central Intelligence Agency si era avuto dopo il famoso disastro della fallita invasione cubano-americana della Baia dei Porci. In quell'occasione il Presidente aveva fatto sapere alla Cia che egli riteneva che essa avesse « scientemente falsificato la verità » su Cuba: se la cosa si fosse ripetuta, sarebbero stati adottati « provvedimenti definitivi ». Successivamente Kennedy (attraverso il ministro della Difesa McNamara) mise in piedi un'agenzia di controspionaggio che agiva in parallelo rispetto alla Cia: la Dia, Defense Intelligence Agency. Già la nascita

WU L I  
MORE



...e successivamente l'americano fece allora un passo  
personale presso Krusciov: e questi a solo in  
considerazione di ciò • (cioè dell'intervento

...e successivamente l'americano fece allora un passo  
personale presso Krusciov: e questi a solo in  
considerazione di ciò • (cioè dell'intervento

...e successivamente l'americano fece allora un passo  
personale presso Krusciov: e questi a solo in  
considerazione di ciò • (cioè dell'intervento

Tutto questo non significa, è chiaro, che il Texas sia innocente delle colpe che gli si addebitano e debba essere considerato vittima di ingiuste macchinazioni. Esso ebbe nei fatti del novembre una corresponsabilità morale, e certamente un concorso di precise responsabilità pratiche. (Nel 1959, 1094 persone furono abbattute nel Texas a colpi di arma da fuoco, cioè due volte di più che nello Stato di New York che supera la popolazione texana di sette milioni di abitanti. Se si vuole fare un paragone internazionale, diremo che ogni anno ci sono più delitti nella sola città di Dallas che in tutta l'Inghilterra che ha 45 milioni di abitanti in più). Solo, si dovrebbe poter escludere la tesi semplicistica del « piccolo complotto ». Secondo questa tesi tutto si sarebbe svolto « a livello Dallas »: Oswald e Tippit che uccidono Kennedy (l'uno sparando dal Book Depository, l'altro dal cavalcavia), Oswald che elimina Tippit, Ruby che chiude per sempre la bocca ad Oswald, lo Stato del Texas e la polizia di Dallas che pasticciano e intorbidano le indagini, la compiacente giuria che contribuisce a porre la parola fine all'intera vicenda. Ma alla credibilità di questa tesi « locale » osta la partecipazione fervida, volenterosa, costante — tale che tradisce o almeno suggerisce una correttezza — dei massimi enti di Washington, la Cia e l'Fbi.

La tesi che fornisce giustificazioni maggiori all'intervento dell'Fbi e della Cia è quella opposta, del complotto « ad altissimo livello », predisposto e diretto se non dagli uomini di Johnson certo da poteri viciniissimi alla Casa Bianca. Secondo questa tesi, una coalizione su vasto fronte si era formata tra i razzisti (ostacolati dalla lotta di Kennedy per i diritti civili), la grande industria (turbata da certi interventi presidenziali in

# CON LA CIA- DOVEVA MORIRE

della Dia suonava come una campana a morto per la Cia. Ma v'era di più. In pochi mesi d'attività, la Dia fu in grado di fornire a Kennedy la documentazione che « da anni, praticamente dall'immediato dopoguerra » i servizi di controspionaggio (e la Cia in primo piano) agivano secondo « una politica di allarmismo e di ricatto internazionale » a cui il Governo dava, in buona o in mala fede, il suo appoggio: su dati falsi e interpretazioni errate del potenziale bellico sovietico, Usa e Nato sarebbero stati costretti ad imbarcarsi in una corsa al riarmo e in una strategia di aggressione « a conti fatti, non necessarie, e responsabili di tutta una serie di crisi che avrebbero potuto essere evitate ».

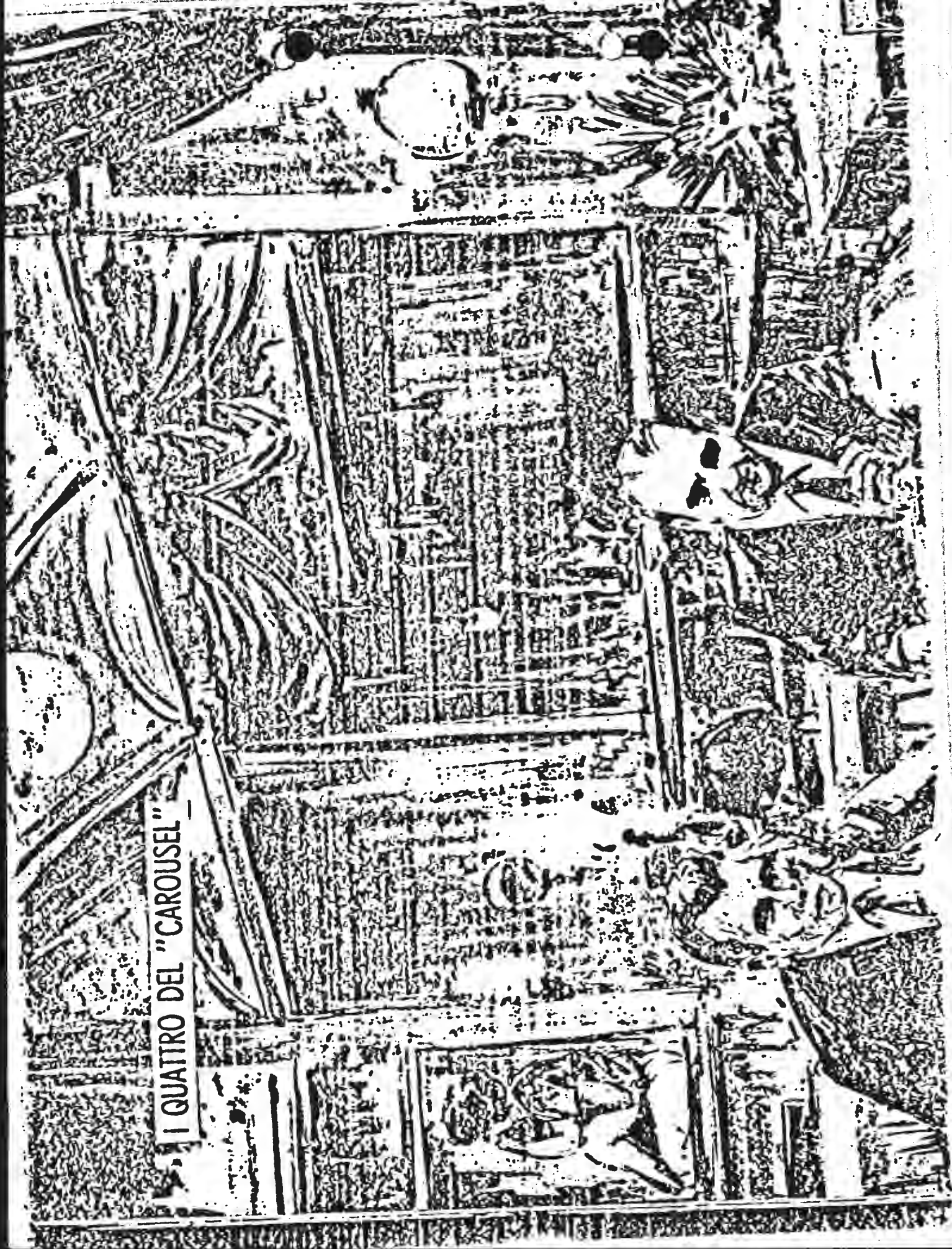
La goccia che colmò il calice, nella guerra sotterranea fra kennediani (e Dia) e la Central Intelligence Agency si ebbe, sempre secondo le voci di Washington, in coincidenza del caso Barghoorn: che è appunto del novembre scorso. In quell'occasione i russi arrestarono il professore e dichiararono che egli svolgeva nell'Urss « compiti di spionaggio per conto della Cia ». Kennedy chiamò i capi della Cia e chiese di informarlo se lo studioso lavorava per loro. La Cia negò. Il Presidente americano fece allora un passo personale presso Krusciov: e questi « solo in considerazione di ciò » (cioè dell'intervento extradiplomatico di Kennedy) fece sospendere il processo in preparazione contro Barghoorn e lo lasciò libero, dopo averlo accompagnato alla frontiera con un ordine di « espulsione a vita ».

Più tardi Kennedy ebbe (attraverso McNamara e la Dia, secondo l'ipotesi più probabile) la prova che la Cia, ancora una volta, aveva mentito: il professor Barghoorn lavorava, effettivamente, per la Central Intelligence Agency. Kennedy fece sapere alla Cia che il discorso poteva considerarsi chiuso. Il Governo ricevette di nuovo...





# I QUATTRO DEL "CAROUSEL"





## L'UOMO DEL POLLO

... "neutro", il cui uomo sulla quarantina di cui non si conosce l'identità. La notizia di questa riunione è stata data da Mark Lane, l'avvocato di Oswald, alla Commissione Warren: essa è d'estrema importanza, collegando tra loro due personaggi a chiave del complotto (Ruby e Tippit) e provandone i legami che li univano a misteriose figure che non operavano a Dallas ma che venivano da lontano. E' molto probabile che l'argomento di conversazione fra i quattro sia stato la messa a punto del meccanismo che avrebbe stroncato la vita a Kennedy, come non è azzardato pensare che il quarto misterioso personaggio fosse il «tramite» tra le vertice del complotto e gli esecutori materiali dell'operazione. Certo è che con la riunione del «Carousell» si completano alcuni elementi di fondo nel quadro, ancora così incompleto, dell'assassinio di Kennedy: Ruby non era un «patriota leale», Tippit si trovava alle calce di Oswald per motivi ben precisi, e persino l'atmosfera di ostilità politica creata a Dallas contro l'arrivo di Kennedy doveva servire a giustificare la tesi «emotiva» del pazzo omicida.

Nel due disegni a destra abbiamo ricostruito altri due momenti di quel 22 novembre a Dallas. Un uomo mangia del pollo nella stanza del Book Depository dalla quale venne sparato a Kennedy; prima la polizia sostiene che quell'uomo era Oswald, poi questo si dimostra impossibile perché le impronte dei denti e delle mani non corrispondono. Allora si fa strada l'ipotesi di un secondo uomo, quello che avrebbe realmente sparato al Presidente e che era rimasto nascosto nella stanza per almeno un giorno intero. All'ultimo momento, infine, per evitare il sostanziale della precisa fisiologia di questo «secondo uomo», la polizia cambia versione e sostiene che a mangiare il pollo fu un operaio che si trovava per ragioni di lavoro in quella stanza. L'altro disegno mostra la posizione dell'attendente che sparò sulla limousine presidenziale da dietro i pilastri del cavalcavia che attraversa la Elm Street.



## L'UOMO DEL CAVALCAVIA



# ABBIAMO RICOSTRUITO I MOMENTI "PROIBITI" DELL'UCCISIONE DI KENNEDY

**N**ELLA mattinata del 14 novembre 1963, otto giorni prima dell'uccisione di Kennedy, quattro uomini sedevano attorno a un tavolo del night-club "Carousell" di Dallas (disegno a sinistra). Due di essi erano Jack Ruby, proprietario del locale, e l'agente di polizia Tippit; gli altri un newyorchese, un certo Bucknam, che il giorno prima dell'attentato aveva fatto pubblicare a pagamento su un quotidiano di Dallas un annuncio ostile a Kennedy, e un uomo sulla quarantina di cui non si conosce l'identità. La notizia di questa riunione è stata data da Mark Lane, l'avvocato di Oswald, alla Commissione Warren: essa è d'estrema importanza, collegando tra loro due personaggi a chiave del complotto (Ruby e Tippit) e provandone molto probabile che l'argomento di conversazione fra i quattro sia stato la messa a punto del meccanismo che avrebbe stroncato la vita a Kennedy, come non è azzardato pensare che il quarto misterioso personaggio fosse il "tramite" tra il vertice del complotto e gli esecutori materiali dell'operazione. Certo è



L'UOMO DEL POLLO

A

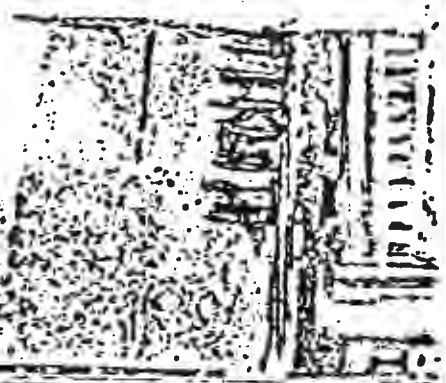
L'ATTESA DI RUBY

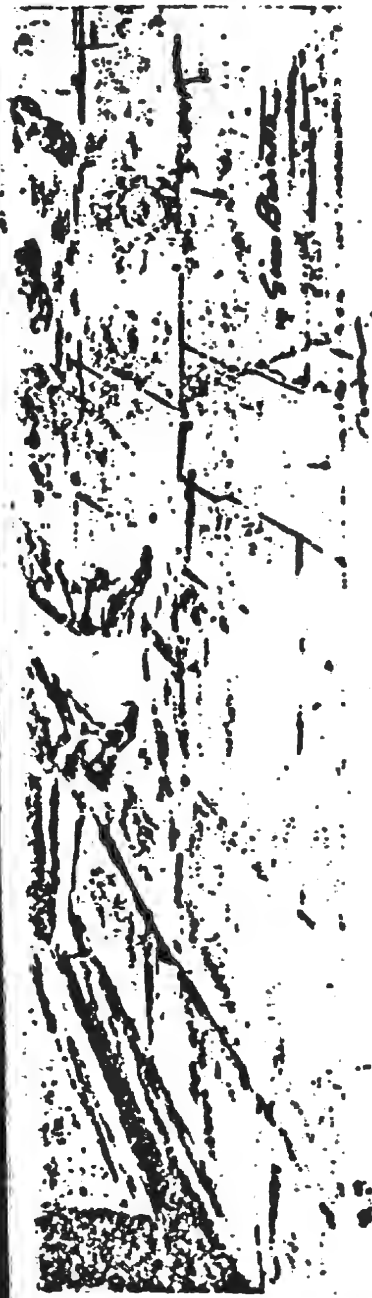






AMERICAL  
CO





# SOLO TIPPIT MANCO' ALL'APPUNTAMENTO CON JACK RUBY, CONTROLLORE DI KILLER

**N**ELL'EDIFICIO dove ha sede il quotidiano «Dallas Morning News» (a due, tre minuti di cammino dal luogo dell'attentato a Kennedy) c'è una stanzetta del terzo piano dalla cui finestra si può abbracciare con lo sguardo tanto la facciata del Book Depository che la cavalcavia sulla Elm Street. In quella stanza, davanti a quella finestra, si trovava Jack Ruby alle ore 12.20, quando il primo colpo parti, diretto verso la sagoma del Presidente. E in quella stessa stanza, quattro, cinque minuti dopo l'attentato, Ruby fu raggiunto dall'uomo che aveva sparato su Kennedy dal cavalcavia (disegno a sinistra).

In realtà, il ruolo di Jack Ruby sembra esser stato quello del coordinatore delle varie mosse, e dei vari personaggi, che agirono direttamente per eliminare Kennedy. Solamente quando un pezzo del meccanismo non funzionò come previsto — vale a dire quando Tippit non riuscì

ad uccidere Oswald ma venne a sua volta ucciso (disegno qui sopra) — Ruby dovette intervenire personalmente, uccidendo Oswald nella sede della polizia. Questo fatto, evidentemente, fece saltare tutto il castello costruito alla perfezione attorno al «soversivo» Oswald. Se Lee Oswald fosse stato ucciso da Tippit, forse la tesi dell'attentatore «sorpreso» da un poliziotto e ucciso perché tentava di fuggire sarebbe pur sempre logica, e la verità avrebbe tardato molto di più a farsi strada. L'entrata in scena di Ruby, direttamente, e l'eliminazione di Oswald sotto gli occhi (e con la complicità, in realtà, dal momento che nessuno ha ancora spiegato come mai a Ruby fu permesso di entrare nel famoso sotterraneo malgrado l'accurata sorveglianza) della polizia di Dallas, ha posto tutta la serie di domande che hanno poi portato alla definizione del com-

plotto, dei suoi contorni e delle sue dimensioni.

L'uomo del cavalcavia, giungendo da Ruby nella stanza del «Dallas Morning News», fece a quest'ultimo un resoconto della sua «missione»: e quasi certamente, nel pomeriggio del 22, anche l'uomo che sparò dalla stanza del terzo piano del Book Depository si incontrò con Ruby ed anche lui fece il suo rapporto. Solo Tippit mancò all'appuntamento; solo Tippit non poté raccontare come era riuscito ad eliminare Oswald. E certo anche Ruby nel lasso di tempo che intercorre dall'attentato a Kennedy all'uccisione di Oswald (tempo che nessuno, nemmeno al processo, si è preso la briga di esaminare) fece il suo rapporto a qualcuno; qualcuno che dovette valutare la situazione, esaminare le possibilità. Qualcuno che dette a Ruby l'ultimo «ordine» entrare nel sotterraneo del palazzo della polizia ed uccidere Lee Oswald.





NOTIZIA

OSWALD FA FUOCO



# CHI

# INCHIESTA

**IL PROFESSOR Staughton Lynd, docente di Storia all'Università di Atlanta, è una delle voci più libere e severe del mondo americano, ha levato alta una parola di ammonimento: « Abbiamo mentito sull'U-2, abbiamo mentito sulla Baia dei Porci, ed ora mentiamo sull'assassinio del Presidente. E' venuto il momento di fermarci e chiedere a noi stessi: perché la nostra società sta avvenendo tanta paura della verità? ».**

Questo interrogativo non è senza eco, né senza reazioni. Di settimana in settimana cresce — in America come all'estero — l'ansia di conoscere il vero da parte di quanti non vogliono soggiacere ai ricatti del « piovolo complotto », né del medio, né di quello « ad altissimo livello ». La strada verso la verità è tutta un battere di passi: e i giornalisti sono in prima fila, spesso avanti agli stessi uomini politici. La grande stampa e le radio americane sono ancora legate alle versioni della Casa Bianca e alle pressioni dei servizi segreti: ma giornali più piccoli e più coraggiosi sono impegnati a fondo nel tentativo di abbattere le mura che nascondono i veri fatti di Dallas. In America le prime rigose inchieste sono apparse sul « National Guardian », su « The New Republic », su « The Nation »: il « Guardian » ha raccolto l'allarme del professor Lynd e dell'avvocato Lane; sulla « Republic », Jack Minnis e Staughton Lynd hanno pubblicato il primo articolo — intitolato « Il seme del dubbio » — che demoliva le tesi dell'Fbi sulla colpevolezza del solo Oswald; la « Nation », in un articolo di Harold Feldman, denuncia l'opera di intimidazione dell'Fbi sulle libere coscienze dell'America. Il « Reporter », in uno scritto di Leo Sauvage, elenca le « trappole » in cui si volevano far cadere, a Dallas, quanti cercavano i dati esatti della vicenda di novembre. Le incongruenze di certe testimonianze furono denunciate da Richard Dudman sul « St. Louis Post-Dispatch ». Fuori dagli Usa, questa opera di chiarificazione è presa e ampliata dall'inglese Brinberg sullo « Spectator », dal francese Serge Groussard dell'« Aurore », dall'americano Thomas Buchanan sull'« Express » di Parigi.

Infine, lo stesso difensore di Lee Oswald, avvocato Mark Lane, è stato costretto, per « spezzare la congiura del silenzio » della stampa americana, a divulgare le prove da lui raccolte sull'innocenza di Oswald attraverso un'intervista concessa a Radio Praga. « Io sono intervistato da tutti, qui in America — ha detto Lane — ma nessuno scrive una parola di quello che dico. Mi fanno domande, prendono nota, ma nulla viene stampato ».

Sono tutte voci singole, non legate al gruppo internazionale di potere, libere. E, sì, lo late: specie in America. Ma la loro forza individuale minaccia di far breccia anche contro il coro conformista della stampa « dei padroni ».

Del resto la storia insegna che quando un capo di Stato muore assassinato le probabilità del « gesto fortuito » sono minime, statisticamente insignificanti: nella stragrande maggioranza dei casi le indagini sicure sono quelle che muovono nella direzione del complotto politico, nascosto dietro il gesto del singolo assassino. E, quasi sempre, gli autori del complotto occupano — diversamente non sarebbero neppure in condizioni di agire — posizioni preminenti di potere. E' da queste posizioni che, scomparso col delitto l'avversario più forte, essi sono in grado di allontanare da sé con opportune manovre i sospetti, di dirottare le indagini degli ingegneri, di intimidire e ridurre al silenzio gli onesti che dubitano di loro.

## RONZANO LE TELECAMERE...



# IL FANTASMA DELL'ASSASSINO CHE MANGIANO

**IL PROFESSOR** Staughton Lynd, docente di Storia all'Università di Atlanta, e una delle voci più libere e sberleffolate del mondo americano, ha levato alta una parola di ammonimento: « Abbiamo mentito sull'U-2, abbiamo mentito sulla Baia dei Porci, ed ora mentiamo sull'assassinio del Presidente. È venuto il momento di fermarci e chiedere a noi stessi: perché la nostra società sta avven-

nienze furono denunciate da Richard Dudman sul « St. Louis Post-Dispatch ». Fuori dagli Usa, questa opera di chiarificazione è presa e ampliata dall'inglese Brinberg sullo « Spectator », dal francese Serge Groussard dell'« Aurore », dall'americano Thomas Buchanan sull'« Express » di Parigi.

Infine, lo stesso difensore di Lee Oswald, **MARTIN LUTHER KING JR.**

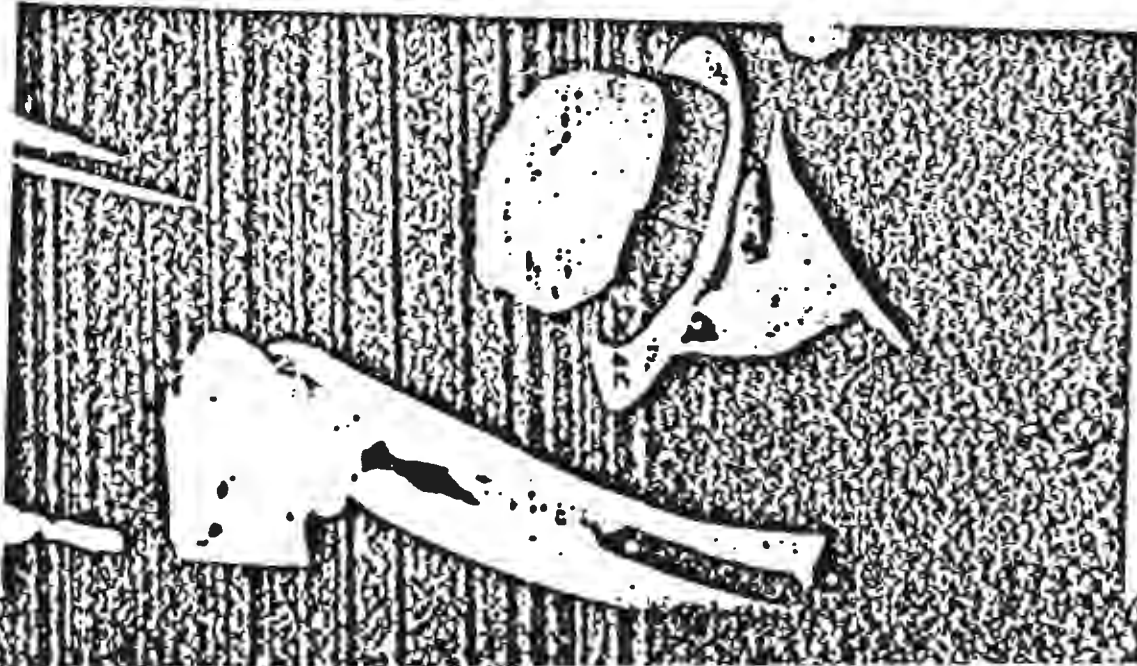


**RONZANO LE TELECAMERE...**





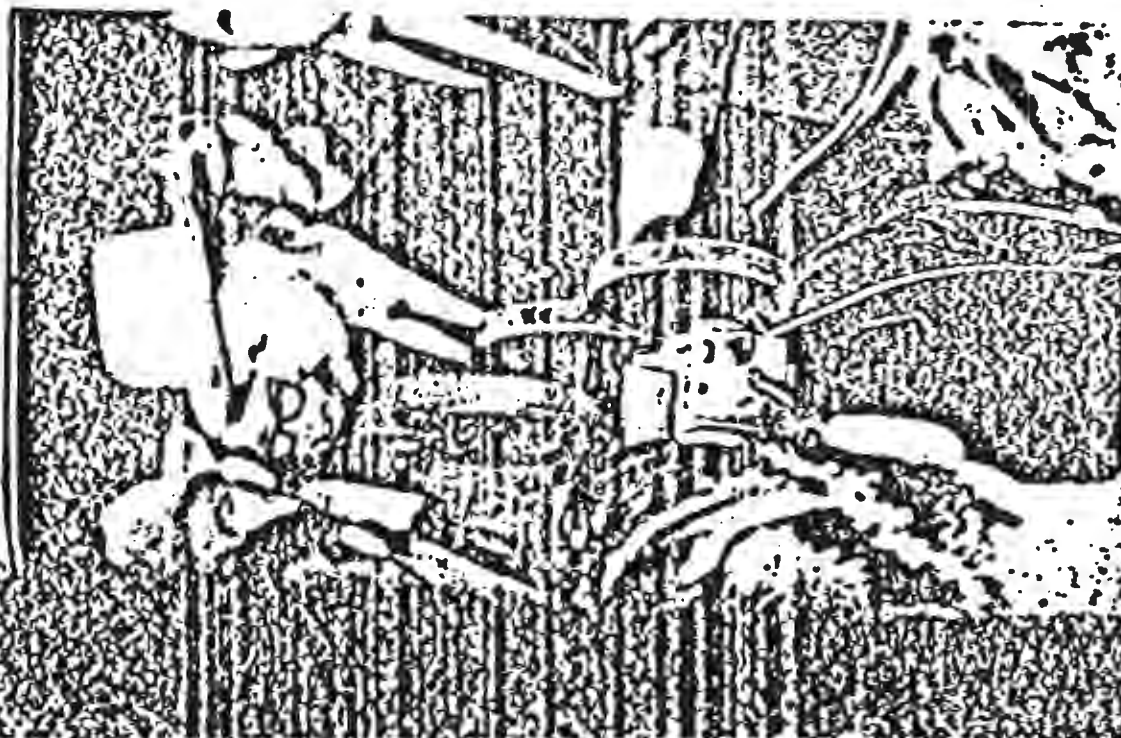
Lee Oswald viene mostrato ai giornalisti qualche ora dopo il suo arresto. Egli non fu accusato dell'uccisione di Kennedy ma di quella di Tippit.



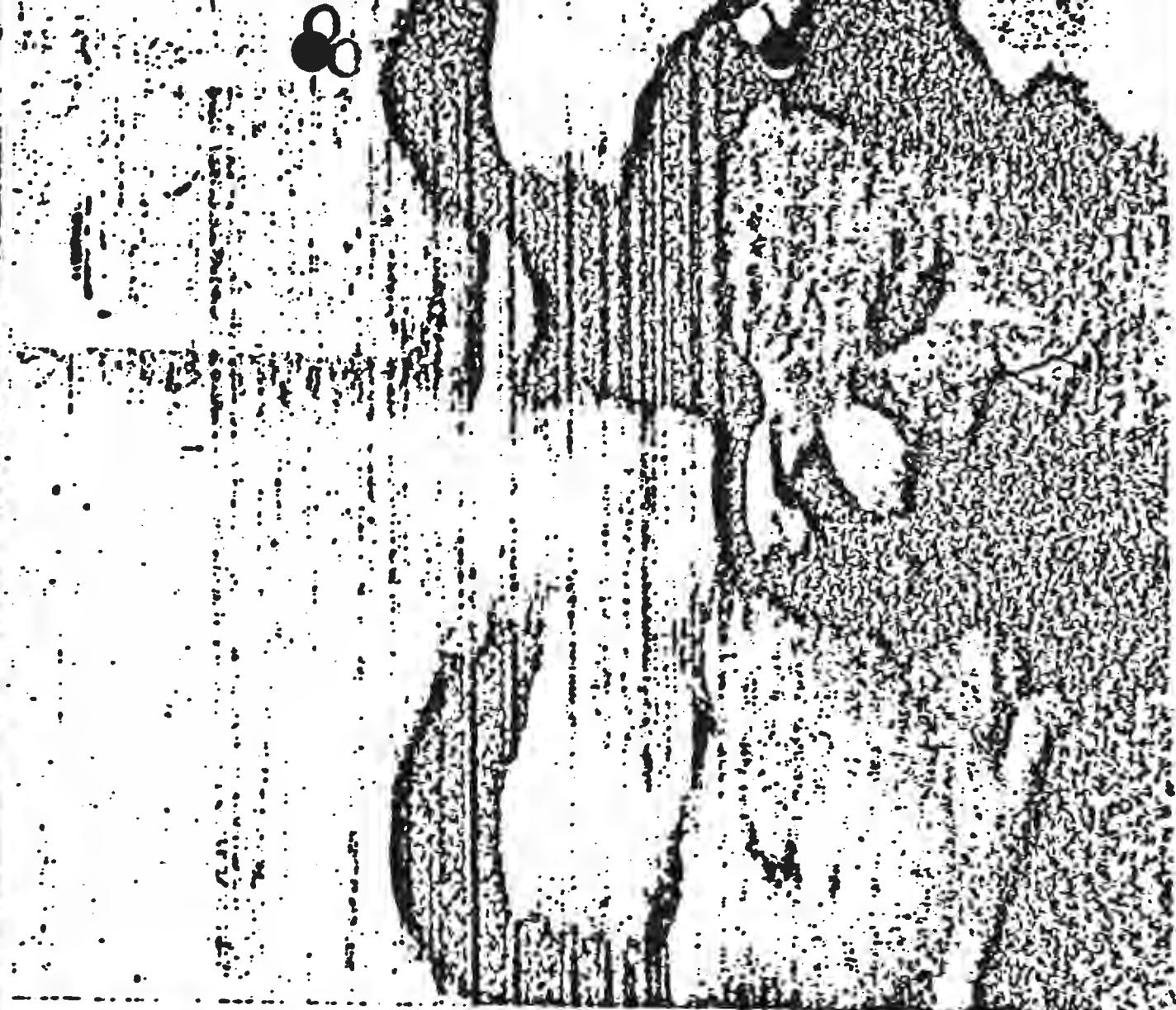
## QUESTA BOCCA NON PARLERÀ

Le due drammatiche istantanee dell'assassino di Oswald: Jack Ruby si lancia avanti con la pistola in mano (a sinistra) e Oswald, colpito, urla.





Lee Oswald viene mostrato ai giornalisti qualche ora dopo il suo arresto. Egli non fu accusato dell'uccisione di Kennedy ma di quella di Tippit.





# SUB EDEL PAUL

**E** È SINTOMATICO che Johnson per il primo, subito dopo gli spari di Dallas, abbia scartato la tesi dell'assassino isolato ed abbia subito espresso il sospetto di una sua stessa versione del noto che Johnson avrebbe di ritardare l'annuncio ufficiale della morte di Kennedy. Il vice-segretario della Casa Bianca Malcolm Kilduff che, nell'occasione di Dallas, gli chiedeva di poter diramare il comunicato, Johnson rispose: « No, Mac. Credo sia meglio che ce ne andiamo fuori di qui, subito nell'atto, prima che facciate l'annuncio. Questa può essere una cospirazione e vasto raggio non sappiamo se dopo Kennedy non vogliamo puntare su di me, o su McCormack, o sul senatore Hayden... ».

Qualcuno cercò di sostenere, commentando le dichiarazioni di Johnson, che la « cospirazione » cui egli si riferiva era « russa »: il Presidente avrebbe temuto « che l'assassino fosse organizzato da Mosca, e fosse in preparazione una specie di Pearl Harbour nucleare ». È un'ipotesi meschina ed indegna: quella stessa sera, nell'ambasciata americana a Mosca, Krusiov doveva sostenere a lungo che il fatto non era certo, frequente nella storia dei rapporti russo-americani — piangere la-

re su il a parare — a Morgan, per sostenere il banchiere J. P. Morgan, per sostenere il mercato azionario »).

Di certo, nella storia dolorosa del 22 novembre a Dallas, vi è che le versioni ufficiali fornite sono false. Di altamente probabile, che le origini del complotto sono « in alto » e che le responsabilità vanno cercate fra la Cia e l'Fbi. Quanto alla cronaca minuta nella giornata, è possibile ricostruirne una che, staccandosi dalle informazioni addomestiche, contenga le risposte ai molti inquisiti interrogativi legati al delitto?

Secondo i punti chiave della tesi governativa: 1) Oswald agì solo nell'eseguire e senza complici nel preparare il delitto; 2) furono sparati in tutto tre colpi, ognuno dei quali andò a segno, con un intervallo di 5-6 secondi fra il primo ed il terzo; 3) i colpi vennero tutti dalla stessa direzione e partirono dalla stessa arma ».

Nessuno di questi tre punti corrisponde al vero.

Oswald non era solo: non quando preparò né quando eseguì il complotto. Il giorno della sparatoria ebbe certamente uno, probabilmente due complici. Il primo stava sul cavalcavia sotto il quale doveva passare Kennedy. Subito dopo la sparatoria, concordi notizie indicarono che « una o due persone stanno fuggendo dal ponte » e un motociclista che faceva da staffetta alla vettura presidenziale « ha abbandonato la moto sul terreno in salita a fianco del cavalcavia e corre verso il ponte ». Questi due brevi episodi, certi e testimoniati da molti nella prima fase delle indagini, non furono poi più ricordati durante l'inchiesta ufficiale.

Il secondo complice (l'uomo che durante le lunghe ore di attesa che lo separavano dal momento in cui avrebbe premuto il grilletto, si rifocillò mangiando un pollo) era con Oswald al sesto piano del Book Depository. L'uomo del cavalcavia era un buon tiratore, e aveva d'altronde un compito facile. La vittima predestinata veniva verso di lui in linea perfettamente retta, il bersaglio ingrandiva ad ogni istante. Sua è la pallottola che, entrata « un poco sopra il pomo d'Adamo »,

# IL GUER SAMI

**L**UOMO del Book Depository era un tiratore eccellente, forse anche migliore di quello del cavalcavia. Disposto obliquamente rispetto al passaggio della vettura, sparò due o tre colpi (le versioni non ufficiali parlano alcune di quattro, altre di cinque spari in tutto) e con uno di essi colse Kennedy. Oswald non avrebbe potuto compiere nessuno di questi due exploit. Era un tiratore men che mediocre: negli anni del suo più intenso allenamento, quando fu coi marines, ottenne un punteggio di 191 punti su 250 nelle gare di tiro (su bersaglio fermo), secondo l'inchiesta Buchanan, e il 95 %

le reclute ottiene risultati migliori, dopo qualche mese di allenamento, di quelli cui giunse Oswald al termine di tre anni di ingaggio ». Oswald non ebbe infatti, nel corpo del Marines, l'insegna di *expert*, che viene attribuita ai tiratori di precisione. Una volta dimesso dal corpo, non poté che peggiorare le sue capacità di tiratore. Nessun elemento indica infatti che egli si sia mai più esercitato, né con il Carcano né con altre armi. Una sola testimonianza, nell'inchiesta ufficiale, riferisce che Oswald fu visto « recarsi in auto, da solo, al poligono di tiro presso Dallas nel pomeriggio di sabato della settimana pre-



**AVANTI**

**GIORNALI**

**SOGNA**

**FORTE**

**PAURA**

**E' SINTOMATICO** che Johnson per il primo, subito dopo gli spari di Dallas, ab-

Street, che il 22 novembre — travolta da una vera crisi di panico, in cui voci esagitate davano per morto anche Johnson, per sopravveniente catastrofe di grandi dimensioni — perse in pochi minuti milioni e milioni di punti, finchè fu « chiusa anticipatamente » con un provvedimento senza precedenti nella storia della borsa. (Vi era stato invece un precedente sul rapporto fra quotazioni dei cambi e assassinio di un Presidente americano: quando, nel 1901, un attentatore sparò a McKinley, lungo tutta la sua agonia nottizie ottimistiche quanto false furono diffuse da uno dei più quotati medici degli Usa, Charles McBurney. Si disse poi che McBurney — definendo « certa al cento per cento » la guarigione di McKinley, che doveva morire di lì a poco — avesse agito « su ordine del banchiere J. P. Morgan, per sostenere il mercato azionario »).

Di certo, nella storia dolorosa del 22 novembre a Dallas, vi è che le versioni ufficiali forniteci sono false. Di altamente probabile, che le origini del complotto sono « in alto » e che le responsabilità vanno cercate fra la Cia e l'Fbi. Quanto alla cronaca minuta nella giornata, è possibile ricostruire una che, staccandosi dalle informazioni addomesticate, contenga le risposte ai molti inquietanti interrogativi legati al delitto?

Secondo i punti chiave della tesi governativa: 1) Oswald agì solo nell'eseguire e senza complici nel preparare il delitto; 2) furono sparati in tutto tre colpi, ognuno dei quali andò a segno, con un intervallo di 5-6 secondi fra il primo ed il terzo; 3) i colpi « vennero tutti dalla stessa direzione e partirono dalla stessa arma ».

Nessuno di questi tre punti corrisponde al vero.

Oswald non era solo: non quando preparò

**ALTRE  
NOSTRE  
PER  
GIUQUE  
SPARI**

**L'UOMO** del Book Depository era un tiratore eccellente, forse anche migliore di

le si trovava — vedi caso — nell'unico punto dell'intera Dallas da cui erano egualmente visibili il cavalcavia e la finestra del Book Depository: un ufficio a pianterreno del « Dallas Morning News », abbandonato in quegli istanti da tutti gli impiegati i quali si erano recati in strada per assistere al passaggio del Presidente. Quanto allo sparatore che si trovava con Oswald, egli lasciò il Book Depository dopo l'attentato senza incontrare — così fu anche per Oswald — alcuna difficoltà coi poliziotti che stavano appena allora raccogliendosi attorno all'edificio.

Mentre queste due persone « sparivano », il solo Oswald andò incontro ad una sorte del tutto particolare. Qualcuno può pensare ad una serie di coincidenze: ma è più logico credere che tutto ciò che avvenne a Harvey Lee fosse stato pianificato con cura. Oswald si allontanò prima con un mezzo pubblico poi con un taxi. L'episodio del taxi, per minore che appaia, ha aspetti curiosi. Secondo il procuratore Wade, il tassista « fu identificato, e risponde al nome di Darryl Click »: ma un'inchiesta del « National Guardian » presso la City Transportation Co. (che gestisce tutti i taxi « ufficiali » di Dallas) e presso il sindacalista Roseboro della Teamsters Union Local 745 (che ha gli elenchi dei tassisti « regolari » e di tutti gli abusivi) ha indicato che « non esiste a Dallas nessun guidatore di taxi che risponderà al nome di Darryl Click ». Si può suggerire che già quando salì sul primo innocente taxi che gli transitava vicino, Oswald fosse entrato nella trappola manovrata dall'Fbi, che si preparava a scattare.

Il taxi depose Oswald in un punto a breve distanza da dove si trovava l'agente Tippit. Questi era, secondo un'inchiesta di Don Bonafede della « New York Herald Tribune », « eccezionalmente, e per ordini ricevuti, fuori dalla sua normale zona di pattugliamento ». Altre inchieste hanno indicato che, in quel punto e a quell'ora, tutte le autopattuglie della polizia erano state « allontanate » con ordini radio: quasi che si volesse evitare che un qualsiasi altro poliziotto, invece di Tippit, fosse presente all'appuntamento.

# L'ASSASSINO

**E** TIPPIT era solo, nell'auto: infrazione grave al regolamento di polizia che, a Dallas come altrove, prescrive obbligatoriamente la presenza di due agenti su una vettura di polizia in servizio.

Poche le testimonianze del colloquio fra Tippit e Oswald. Una certa signora Markham, poi non più ricomparsa nelle cronache, riferì ai giornalisti subito dopo il fatto che « il poliziotto, quando Oswald si avvicinò all'auto come per salirla, scambiò alcune parole; poi balzò dalla vettura portando la mano alla vita. L'altro subito sparò ». Un altro teste dell'incontro, Warren Reynolds, depose una sola volta su ciò che vide: pochi giorni più tardi un killer gli sparò addosso mentre Reynolds stava chiudendo il negozio. La vittima non morì, ma ebbe lese le corde vocali. Non potrà più parlare: nel senso materiale e in quello simbolico — mafioso — del termine (potrebbe infatti « scrivere », ma è probabile che l'incidente gliene abbia fatto sparire la voglia). Il killer, tale Garner, venne arrestato: la sua ragazza, Betty (McDonney) McDonald gli fornì un alibi essenziale, depoendo che all'ora dell'attentato a Reynolds il Garner « si trovava con me, nella mia camera ». Due giorni più tardi Betty McDonald si uccise, impiccandosi in carcere. Era una *strip-teaser* del Carousel, il locale di Ruby: di quello stesso Ruby del quale l'agente Tippit era « più che intimo, come un fratello » (deposizione della signora Grant,

ne protetto la permanenza nascondendolo presso la stanza dell'archivio. Solo a questo scopo « qualcuno », a poche settimane dal giorno fatale e quando già era noto nelle alte sfere (anche se non al pubblico) il percorso della vettura di Kennedy durante la visita a Dallas, era intervenuto per rendere possibile l'assunzione di Oswald. Senza questo intervento è impensabile che nella Dallas « anti-rossa » — dove vi sono più agenti della « Special Squad » che comuni — un ufficio governativo quale il Book Depository scolastico assumesse in servizio un filocomunista e filocastirista (almeno all'apparenza) noto e schedato come Oswald. Ma la seconda ragione della scelta caduta su Oswald (e questa non gli era stata certo comunicata: ne Oswald, egocentrico e fatuoso, l'aveva saputo sospettare da solo prima dell'istante in cui l'agente Tippit balzò a terra) era che l'ex marine disertore, fuggito in Russia e con la moglie sovietica, rappresentava un capro espiatorio eccezionale per gli ideatori del complotto. Oswald, l'uccisore del Presidente, restava ucciso in un conflitto a fuoco con il coraggioso agente Tippit: a quest'ultimo la medaglia, e sulla vicenda Dallas il *placet* della magistratura, costretta a chiudere il fascicolo per il sopravvenuto decesso dell'imputato.

Una impercettibile indecisione di Tippit e la prontezza di reazione di Oswald minacciarono di far naufragare il piano. Ora Tippit era morto, Oswald vivo e in sospetto. Benché Oswald fosse sicuramente pedinato quando incontrò Tippit (come, se no, si sarebbe poi saputo del suo viaggio in autobus, delle parole che scambiò con i passeggeri, questi ultimi mai identificati e raggiunti dai giornalisti?) si esitò quasi mezz'ora prima di procedere. Dovevano essere mutati di colpo i piani, occorreva manovrare con ben diversa cautela. I poliziotti di Dallas, nella maggioranza all'oscuro del complotto, volevano avere in mano l'uccisore di un loro collega. Così fu deciso l'accerchiamento del cinema in cui Oswald si trovava. Nè, di fronte a tanti occhi, era più possibile far eliminare il fuggitivo

indica con certezza il numero delle pallottole ritrovate, che furono almeno quattro: una nell'auto e una sulla barella di Kennedy, una nel corpo del Presidente, una in quello di Connally; e una quinta — pare — a terra sul luogo dell'attentato. Che non fu solo il Carcano a sparare è dimostrato, oltre che dalle numerose testimonianze sull'esistenza di un Mauser, dal calcolo delle probabilità. Secondo l'esperto americano di balistica Ed Wallace, « chi tiri da oltre cento metri, su un bersaglio in movimento, con un fucile vecchio, sul quale non ha effettuato prove d'allenamento, ha una probabilità su un milione di fare tre centri su tre tiri ». Le probabilità si riducono ancora nel caso di un Carcano, il cui anno di fabbricazione è il '35, residuo di guerra funzionante con proiettili che sono anch'essi residuati. « In una prova a caso con proiettili adatti al Carcano — riferisce ancora Wallace — appena com-  
prati e ad ogni aspetto esterno perfetti, sette su venti fecero cilecca allo sparo ».

Colpito Kennedy, lo sparatore del cavallo via si allontanò rapidamente: e tutto lascia credere che si incontrò con Jack Ruby, il quale si trovava — vedi caso — nell'unico punto dell'intera Dallas da cui erano egualmente visibili il cavallo e la finestra del Book Depository: un ufficio a pianterreno del « Dallas Morning News », abbandonato in quegli istanti da tutti gli impiegati i quali si erano recati in strada per assistere al passaggio del Presidente. Quanto allo sparatore che si trovava con Oswald, egli lasciò il Book Depository dopo l'attentato senza incontrare — così fu anche per Oswald — alcuna difficoltà coi poliziotti che stavano appena allora raccogliendosi attorno all'edificio.

Mentre queste due persone « sparivano », il solo Oswald andò incontro ad una sorte del tutto particolare. Qualcuno può pensare ad una serie di coincidenze: ma è più ineluc-

# INUSI IL 70% CONTRO L'ATTO OSWALD

di Ruby si era svolta d'altronde, una settimana prima del delitto, la famosa « riunione » cui parteciparono Tippit e due altre personalità, una di Dallas e una di New York.

Il cerchio, dunque, si sta chiudendo. Oswald raggiunge Tippit, l'uomo che — gli era probabilmente stato detto — lo avrebbe « condotto in salvo, lontano ». Ma quando sta per salire sulla macchina Tippit ne scende, « portando la mano alla cintura ». Oswald, in una frazione di secondo — e sia pur tardivamente — intuisce la verità: Tippit non è lì per portarlo in salvo, ma per eliminarlo. Spara dunque per primo, poi fugge.

Il fatto che Tippit abbia « sbagliato la missione » mette in pericolo l'intero piano. Oswald era stato scelto per l'impresa del 22 novembre in base a due considerazioni. La prima, minore (e nota ad Oswald) era che Oswald avrebbe facilitato l'ingresso nel Book Depository allo sparatore scelto e ne avrebbe protetto la permanenza nascondendolo presso la stanza dell'archivio. Solo a questo scopo « qualcuno », a poche settimane dal giorno fatale e « quando già era noto nelle alte sfere (anche se non al pubblico) il percorso della vettura di Kennedy durante la visita a Dallas, era intervenuto per rendere possibile l'assunzione di Oswald. Senza questo intervento è impensabile che nella Dallas « anti-rossa » — dove vi sono più agenti della « Special Squad » che comuni-  
sti —, un ufficio governativo quale il Book Depository scolastico, assumesse in servizio un filocomunista e filocastrista (almeno all'apparenza) noto e schedato come Oswald.

Ma la seconda ragione della scelta caduta su Oswald (e questa non all'ora era certa)

F TIPPIT era solo, nell'auto: infrazione



## I FRATELLI DI RUBY SPERANO ANCORA

vey Lee Oswald fu dunque catturato vivo.

Certamente, non doveva più parlare. E' significativo il fatto che, mentre tutti il mondo sapeva da 36 ore che Oswald aveva ucciso il Presidente Kennedy, l'unico ad ignorarlo — nel carcere di Dallas — fu lui, Oswald. Le stesse fonti ufficiali dicono, ambigualmente, che durante la detenzione Oswald « venne interrogato — e incriminato — solo per il fatto ultimo, l'uccisione dell'agente Tippit ». Il senso è che si cercò di calmare Oswald, di tenerlo all'oscuro della macchinazione maggiore. Non lo si percosse nemmeno poi tanto (ecchimosi e colpi, naturalmente, sono visibili nelle foto: poca cosa, insomma, per un interrogatorio di polizia), si permise ai giornalisti di vederlo: ma non « di porgli domande sull'assassinio del Presidente ». Pure, nei brevissimi istanti in cui Oswald, nel corridoio della polizia, intravede i giornalisti e scambiò con loro qualche parola, la vertigine sospettata quando era stato di fronte a Tippit dovette di nuovo balenargli.

E' questa la sola ricostruzione possibile di quanto accadde nei due giorni in cui Harvey Lee Oswald fu nelle mani della polizia di

I fratelli di Jack Ruby insieme all'avvocato Percy Foreman, (al centro) che ha costituito l'avvocato Melvin Belli dopo la sentenza di condanna a morte da sinistra, Earl Ruby, Sam D. Ruby, Hyman Ruby e Ellen Kumbathy.

a proposito dell'assassinio di Kennedy — un che parziale, anche labile, anche destinata a venire successivamente ritrattata — non vi è dubbio che un annuncio clamoroso sarebbe stato subito divulgato al mondo. Ed è anche pensabile che, se la polizia si fosse applicata in questo senso, « qualcosa » — in due giorni — sarebbe riuscita ad ottenere. Ma lo scopo cui si mirava non era quello. Oswald non confessò non perché era « innocente » (in parte non lo era: e d'altronde quanti innocenti, purtroppo, « confessano »!). Non confessò perché non gli fu chiesto nulla su quell'argomento. Il caso Kennedy era secondario: il problema urgente era l'altro, il « caso Oswald ».

Il tempo stringeva, bisognava provvedere. La soluzione Ruby parve buona, e certamente lo era (fosse fallita, dovevano certo essercene altre di riserva). Oswald fu portato davanti a Ruby. Deposò al processo l'agente Leavelle, sia pure con qualche riluttanza: « Sì, Oswald era del tutto senza difesa ». Scrisse Frederick Pottecher, presidente dell'Associazione francese della stampa giudiziaria, che si immetteva a Dallas...

poliziotti, egli voltò il capo a sinistra e vide Ruby. La sua espressione mutò di colpo. Oswald trascorrendo fu un istante, poi Ruby fece fuoco... ».

Trascorrendo. In quell'istante tutti i pezzi del rompicapo erano andati a posto. Oswald conosceva bene Ruby, e aveva capito — per la frazione di secondo che ancora gli restava da vivere « coscientemente », prima dell'annientamento — cosa la sua presenza significasse. Val la pena di notare che i medici che per primi si occuparono di Oswald ferito — gli stessi del centro di soccorso d'emergenza del Portland Hospital, gli stessi che avevano ricevuto Kennedy agonizzante — dichiararono più tardi: « Mentre Kennedy ci giunse spacciato, Oswald poteva essere salvato. Un'ora dopo lo sparo credevamo di avercela fatta, eravamo certi che sopravvivesse. Poi sopraggiunse, invece, il collasso fatale ». Certamente questo collasso era nel novero delle possibilità, data la gravità della ferita: o, invece, nel più grande mistero ve ne è uno minore, quello dell'improvvisa morte di Oswald dopo che i medici credevano







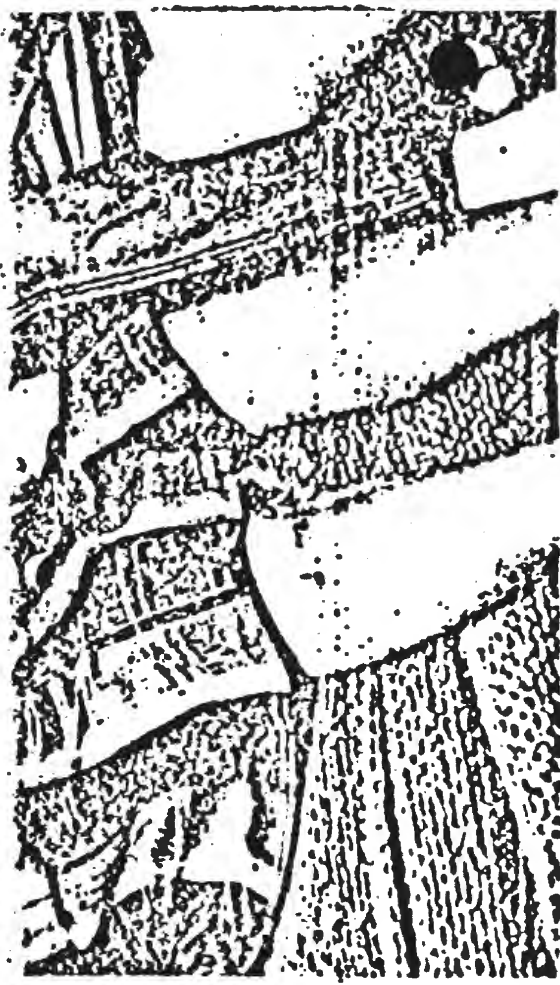
## CINQUE ORFANI DEL GIORNO DI DALLAS

nell'ordine. Ora le responsabilità scalavano di grado. Non si era più di fronte alla necessità di processare pubblicamente l'uomo imputato di avere ucciso il Presidente Kennedy. Ci si doveva solo occupare, come nella filastrocca dei bambini, « dell'uomo che aveva ucciso l'uomo che aveva ucciso il Presidente ». Quanto a chiudere la bocca di Ruby, c'era una formula: processarlo e liberarlo, subito o dopo poco, e contare che i milioni di dollari dei diritti per libri, memorie, film e il fatto di essere diventato per una certa America una sorta di eroe nazionale bastassero a farlo aderire per sempre alle versioni di comodo. C'era poi anche un'altra via: quella — rara nella storia giudiziaria del Texas, dove la pena di morte si applica solo ai delinquenti incalliti e a chi uccide « con torture ed efferata violenza » — di chiudere per sempre anche la bocca di Ruby condannandolo alla sedia elettrica. Il processo di Dallas è terminato, non senza qualche perplessità fra gli esperti di diritto, appunto con questa sentenza.

Questa ricostruzione dei fatti non è certa al cento per cento, né noi la presentiamo

come tale. Diciamo soltanto che essa, mentre sono sicuramente false le versioni ufficiali sin qui forniteci, è certamente *la più probabile*. D'altronde fra gli stessi americani — dove più forte è stata, dal novembre ad oggi, la pressione concorde dei mezzi d'informazione per far accogliere le tesi ufficiali — solo il 29 per cento della popolazione ha prestato credito alla versione secondo cui Oswald sarebbe stato il solo responsabile dell'uccisione di Kennedy. Per i dati di un'indagine di vasto raggio, « 52 americani su cento ritengono che il Presidente sia stato vittima di un complotto di gruppo », 19 su cento « propendono », pur apparendo indecisi, per questa ipotesi. Ed è significativo che questa stessa indagine, di fronte alla massiccia campagna che definiva Oswald come rosso e filocastroista, abbia trovato solo « un americano su cento » incline a credere « che l'Urss o Cuba abbiano avuto parte nel complotto ».

Gli uomini che sanno la verità, o fanno parte di organismi fidati, dai quali dipende tutta la loro vita — materialmente, o per

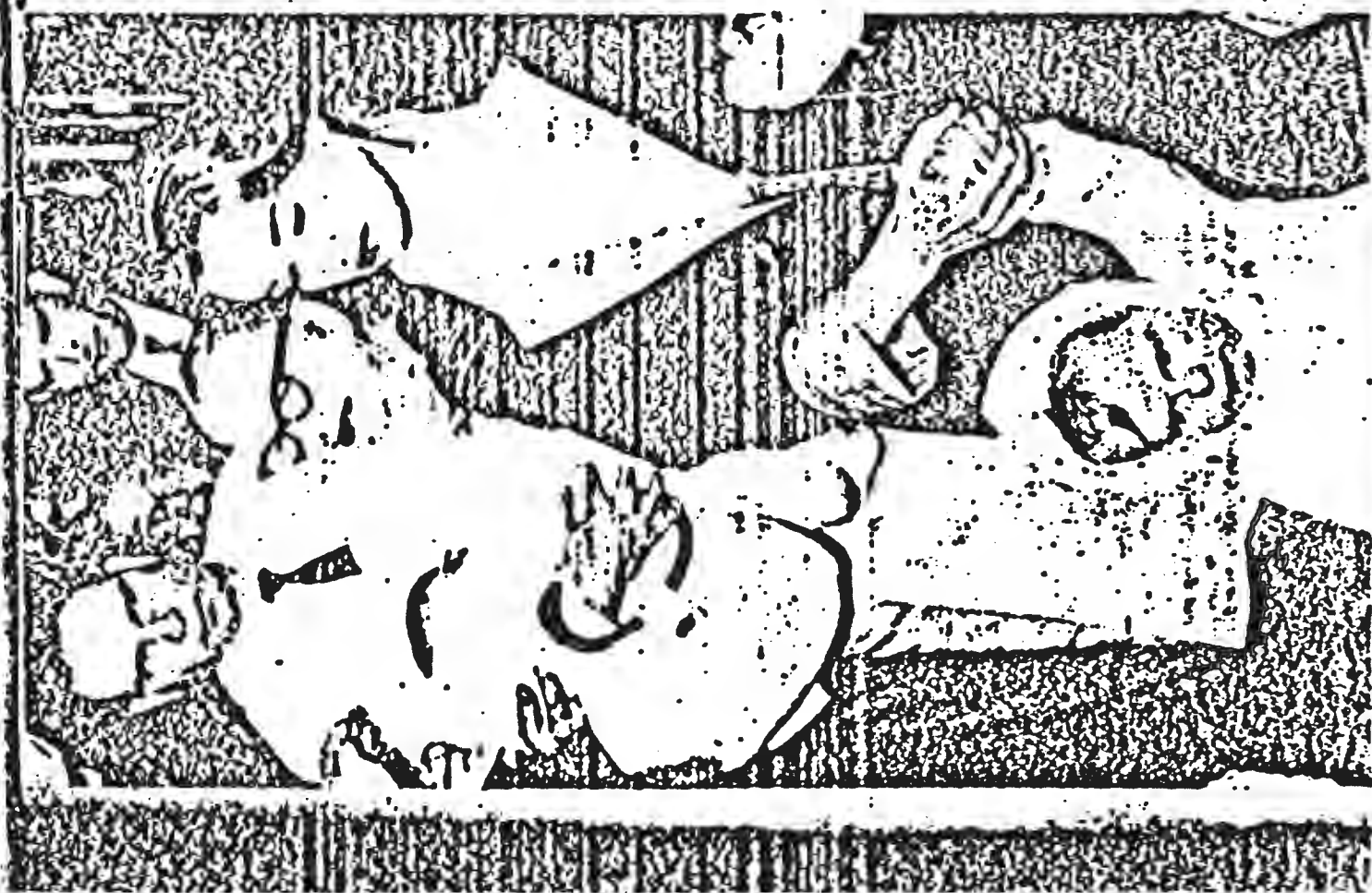


Mario Toppit col suoi tre figli. Foto a sinistra: la madre di Oswald, con in braccio la nipotina Audrey, e Marina, che dà la mano alla figlia Jean, dopo l'interrogatorio subito il giorno successivo all'attentato.

la sopravvivenza economica — come possono essere i dipendenti dei servizi segreti e della polizia: e ciò basta a garantire che non parleranno. O erano invece — come Oswald, come Ruby — dei « part-timer », delle persone « assunte a mezzo servizio », specificamente per quell'operazione: e sono stati gradatamente costretti o « persuasi » a non dirlo. Oswald è morto, Ruby attende l'esecuzione, Marina Oswald è « cambiata » e dà ormai affidamento. Marguerite Oswald, che non vuole chiudere la bocca (ma ciò che dice « conta poco, perché è la madre dell'assassino »: cioè si dà per scontato che parli solo per ragioni emotive, senza alcuna coerenza logica...) viene ormai da mesi sistematicamente svilita e diffamata sulla grande stampa americana, che mira a farla passare per un'isterica alla ricerca di denaro e di grinta pubblicità. Si conta con ciò di svalutare le ferme dichiarazioni della signora Oswald secondo cui Lee « fu incolpato per nascondere qualcuno », era « un agente dell'Fbi, e morì in servizio » e « l'assassino del Presidente Kennedy è tuttora in libertà ».

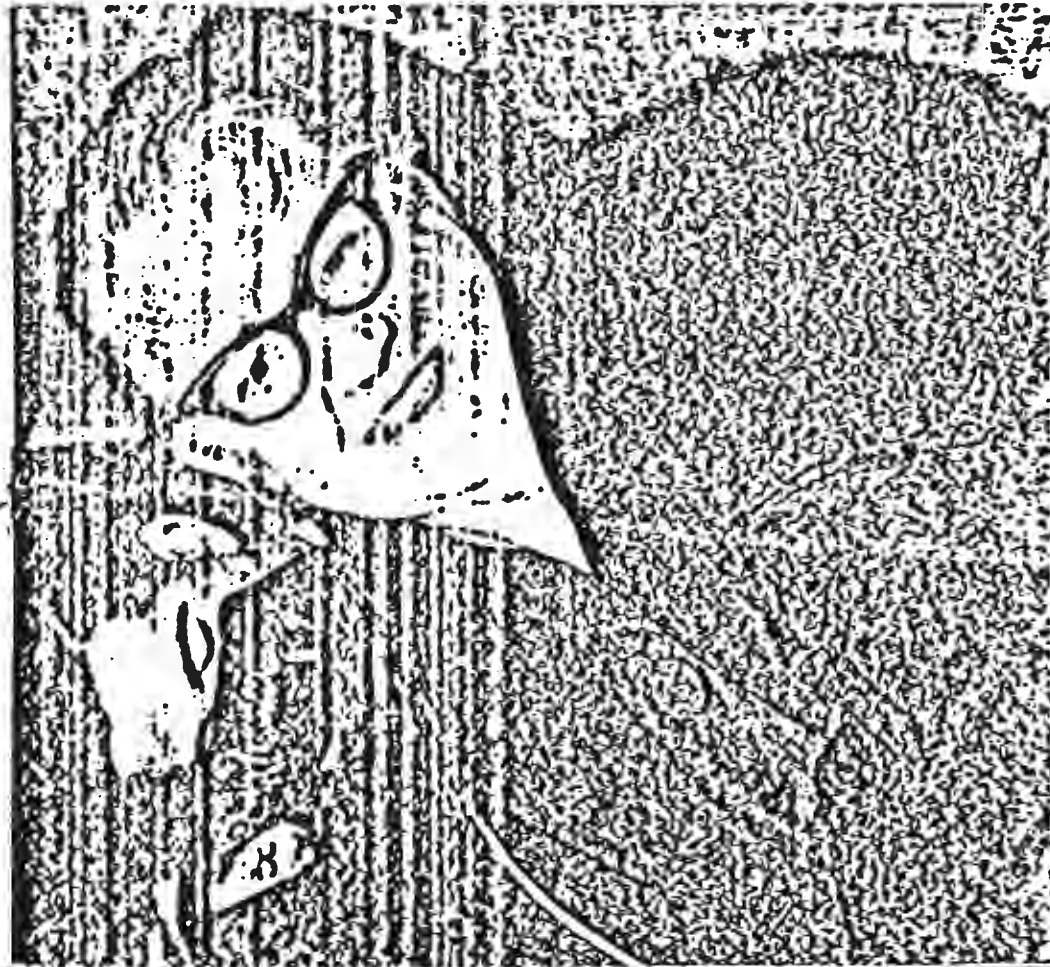
Stanley Wheeler



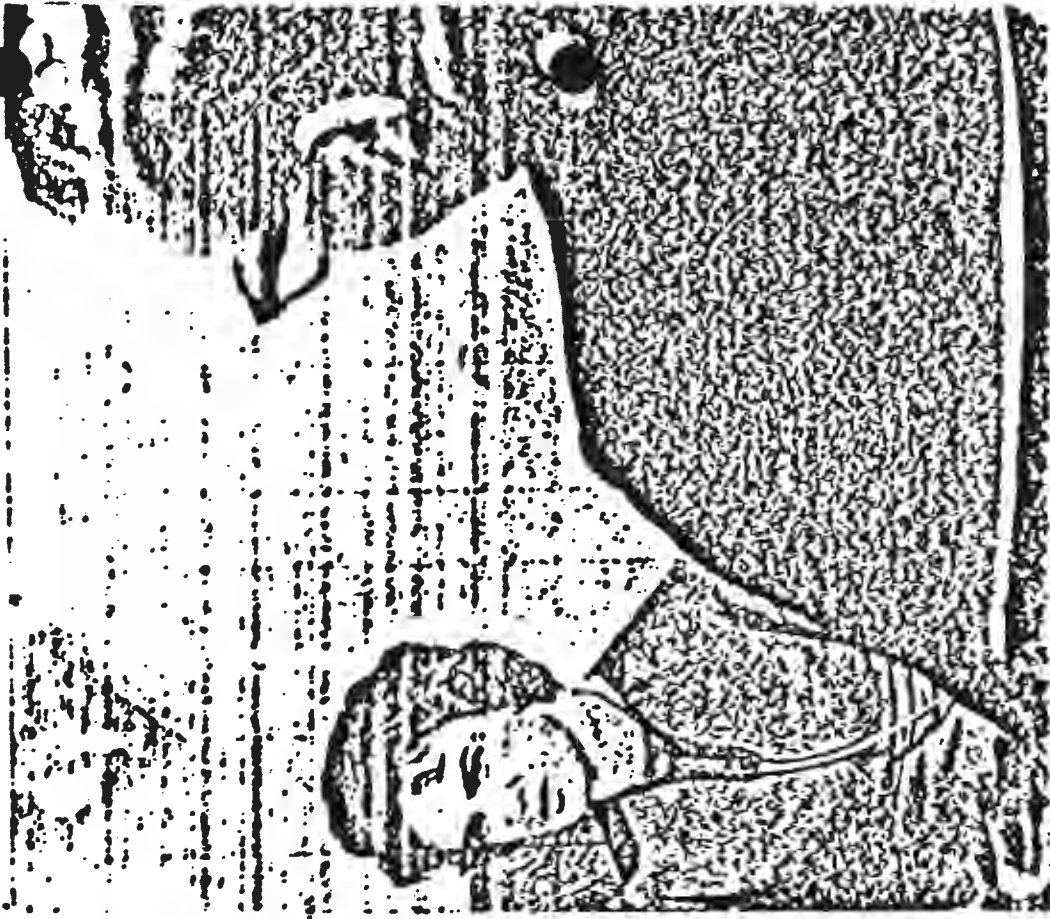


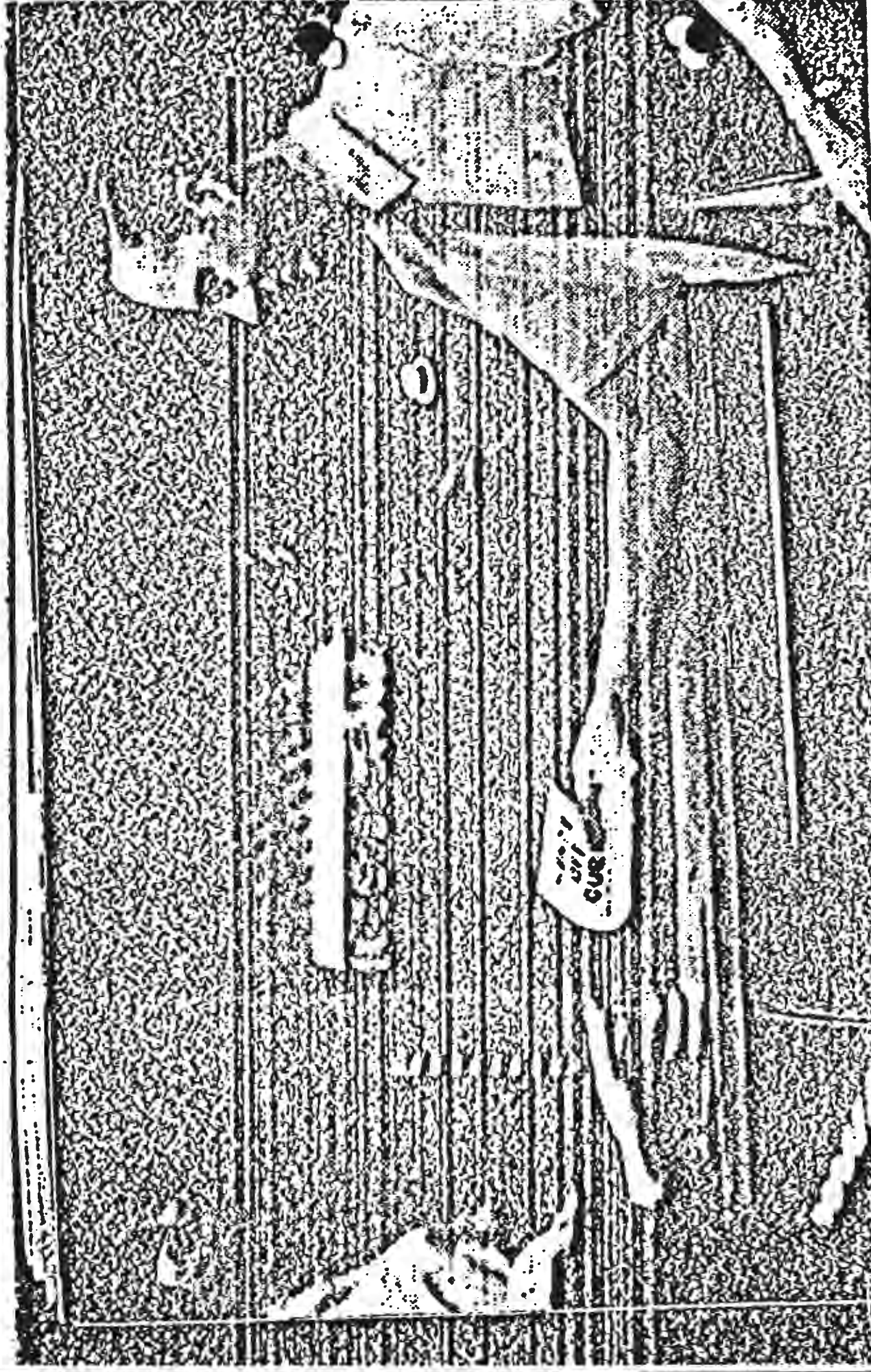


## MARINA È CAMBIATA: MARGUERITE NO



Lee Oswald ripreso per caso e mentre distribuisce volantini anti-castri. In basso, a sinistra; Marguerite Oswald entra a deporre per la Commissione Warren; a destra, la moglie di Oswald, Marina, intervistata dalla Tv di Dallas.





# MARINA È CAMBIATA MARGUERITE NO

Lee Oswald ripreso per caso e mentre distribuiva volantini castristi, in basso, a sinistra; Marguerite Oswald entra a deporre per la Commissione Warren; a destra, la moglie di Oswald, Marina, intervistata dalla Tv di Dallas.



... Kennedy sembrano voler dare minore credito.

Mentre Marina Oswald viene blandita, lodata, compiata, protetta, aiutata, Marguerite viene presentata come una « ambiziosa », una « megalomane », una divorziata di mariti, una « ignorante presuntuosa ». Le sue parole, nella migliore delle ipotesi, vengono svalutate con il pretesto che non si può tener conto di quello che una madre dice in difesa del figlio. Ma le parole che Marina dice contro il suo defunto marito sono prese contantemente come oro colato.

Marguerite Oswald ha sostenuto dal primo momento che suo figlio era un agente della Central Intelligence Agency o del Federal Bureau of Investigation e che lo si è accusato dell'assassinio di Kennedy solo per farne un capro espiatorio e coprire responsabilità molto gravi. Questo spiega perché la testimonianza di questa madre non piaccia né alle autorità né a certa stampa. Pure, nella testimonianza di Marguerite sono contenuti interrogativi tutt'altro che secondari e ipotesi che meritano una valutazione assai attenta.

Marguerite Oswald ha scritto tra l'altro: « Lee era un agente della Cia, il servizio di spionaggio americano, e fu dapprima inviato in Russia per assumere informazioni sui comunisti, quindi a Dallas per entrare in contatto con le associazioni sovversive del Sud, infiltrarsi nei loro ranghi e — chissà — cercare di sventare un complotto contro il Presidente Kennedy ». La frase, così com'è, appare ingenua. Ora che cosa accadrebbe se una venisse, in parte, rovesciata? « Lee era un agente della Cia, il servizio di spionaggio americano, e fu dapprima inviato in Russia per assumere informazioni sui comunisti, quindi a Dallas per entrare in contatto con le associazioni sovversive del Sud, infiltrarsi nei loro ranghi e — chissà — controllare e appoggiare un complotto contro il Presidente Kennedy ». L'ipotesi, così formulata, suona terribile, ma non più ingenua. Di più, essa ci avvicina singolarmente a quella di coloro che parlano appunto di un complotto « a mezzo livello », che la Cia avrebbe conosciuto e anche appoggiato, forse con la complicità dell'Fbi.

... nella vicenda di Oswald, nel profilo e nella storia della Cia e dell'Fbi.

Lee Harvey Oswald ci è stato presentato finora come uno squilibrato, che « nutrive simpatie marxiste »: è esattamente su questa interpretazione che poggia, in fondo, tutto il rapporto dell'Fbi, secondo il quale l'assassinio di Kennedy fu non il risultato di un complotto, ma il gesto isolato di un pazzo. Ora, questa interpretazione lascia aperti molti « buchi » nella biografia del presunto assassino e solleva cinque interrogativi.

1) Come mai Oswald fu arruolato nel Marines, un corpo particolarmente scelto, quando era uno squilibrato? E' una domanda che pone, giustamente, anche Marguerite Oswald. Non si può certo pensare che i *marines* vengano arruolati senza passare la visita medica: e quella passata da Oswald dovette, anzi, essere particolarmente accurata, dal momento che sul suo stato psichico esistevano precisi documenti. Tra anni prima, infatti, il dott. Renatus Hartogs, primo psichiatra alla *Youth House for Boys* di New York lo aveva esaminato per conto del Tribunale del minorenni del Bronx e aveva diagnosticato una sua « pericolosità potenziale »: questo, almeno, viene affermato oggi ufficialmente, sebbene Marguerite Oswald lo neghi.

2) Come mai nessuno, durante il servizio di Oswald nel corpo dei *Marines*, si rese conto delle sue « simpatie marxiste »? Racconta Marguerite Oswald che « Lee leggeva con un occhio il manuale del *Marine* e con l'altro *Il Capitale* di Carlo Marx ». I suoi compagni e superiori, invece, gli occhi dovevano averli ben chiusi, per non accorgersi della serpe che s'allevavano in seno, e che, oltre al *Capitale*, studiava anche il russo. Infatti, piuttosto che sorvegliarlo o punirlo, lo promossero a caporale.

3) Come si spiega la incredibile sollecitudine degli uffici passaporti nei confronti di questo « pazzo » con « simpatie marxiste »? Oswald aveva un regolare passaporto quando andò in Urss: lo restituì all'ambasciata americana di Mosca, quando dichiarò di voler assumere la cittadinanza sovietica. Tuttavia, quando decise di tornare negli Stati Uniti, insieme con la moglie e la bambina, il passaporto gli venne restituito senza di-

... nel giugno 1963 a New Orleans. Questo passaporto, che portava il numero DC-92526, era valido per un viaggio da tre mesi a un anno in Inghilterra, Francia, Germania, Olanda, Finlandia, Italia, Polonia e Unione Sovietica. L'Oswald verso il quale il governo degli Stati Uniti si mostrava così generoso era non solo un « pazzo » con « simpatie marxiste », non solo un uomo che aveva ripudiato la cittadinanza americana e l'aveva ripresa quando l'Urss gli aveva rifiutato la cittadinanza sovietica, ma era un *indivíduo* che appena due mesi prima era stato arrestato per diffusione di materiale filo-castrista e che in quel periodo, proprio a New Orleans, aveva aperto un ufficio per un comitato nazionale filo-castrista.

4) Come si spiega il fatto che Oswald, pur cambiando continuamente lavoro, attraversando lunghi periodi di disoccupazione, guadagnando sempre poco, riuscisse ad avere tanto denaro da mantenere sé e la famiglia e da far spese straordinarie di notevole entità? Pur essendo un semplice *ex-marine* e avendo dovuto lasciare una certa somma alla madre malata, egli andò in Russia con 1.600 dollari. Per il ritorno, l'Ambasciata americana a Mosca gli prestò 435,71 dollari (circa 260 mila lire), ma il viaggio costava circa il doppio: egli non solo integrò la differenza, ma restituì il prestito in tre mesi, tra l'ottobre e il gennaio 1963, cioè proprio nel periodo in cui perdeva per due volte il posto e avrebbe dovuto vivere soltanto del sussidio di disoccupazione o di magriissime paghe. Ma non basta. A New Orleans egli riuscì ad affittare un ufficio a 30 dollari al mese, per farne la sede locale del comitato filo-cubano, riuscì a comprare timbri, stampare duemila manifestini, pagare la multa dopo il suo arresto per l'attività di propaganda, acquistare un fucile, affittare una casetta postale, abbonarsi a numerose pubblicazioni, acquistare le macchine fotografiche e i rollini che la polizia trovò nell'ufficio dopo l'arresto. Da dove gli venivano tutti i soldi necessari per queste spese? Di più, proprio poco prima dell'assassinio di Kennedy egli si recò a Mexico City e vi soggiornò nella speranza di ottenere un visto per Cuba e poi per l'Urss. Ma a cosa gli potevano mai servire simili viaggi, se in quel momento era addirittura disoccupato?

# ALL'OMBRA DELLA C.I.A.

## LEONARDE TUTT

**M**ARGUERITE Oswald è, tra tutti i personaggi della tragedia di Dallas, quello alla cui testimonianza le autorità e la stampa ligia alla tesi ufficiale sull'assassinio di Kennedy sembrano voler dare minore credito.

Mentre Marina Oswald viene blandita, lodata, compiata, protetta, aiutata, Marguerite viene presentata come una « ambiziosa », una « megalomane », una divoratrice di mariti, una « ignorante presuntuosa ». Le sue parole, nella migliore delle ipotesi, vengono svalutate con il pretesto che non si può tener conto di quello che una madre dice in difesa del figlio. Ma le parole che Marina dice contro il suo defunto marito sono prese costantemente come oro colato.

Marguerite Oswald ha sostenuto dal primo momento che suo figlio era un agente della Central Intelligence Agency o del Federal

E' ora che questa ipotesi venga esaminata con attenzione, superando l'orrore che, a tutta prima, porterebbe a definirla come assurda. Questa ipotesi, infatti, trova sconcertanti giustificazioni su due piani: nella figura e nella vicenda di Oswald, nel profilo e nella storia della Cia e dell'Fbi.

Lee Harvey Oswald ci è stato presentato finora come uno squilibrato, che nutrive « simpatie marxiste »: è esattamente su questa interpretazione che poggia, in fondo, tutto il rapporto dell'Fbi, secondo il quale l'assassinio di Kennedy fu non il risultato di un complotto, ma il gesto isolato di un pazzo. Ora, questa interpretazione lascia aperti molti « buchi » nella biografia del presunto assassino e solleva cinque interrogativi.

1) Come mai Oswald fu arruolato nel Marines, un corpo particolarmente scelto, quando era uno squilibrato? E' una domanda che pone, giustamente, anche Marguerite Oswald.

scussioni, malgrado nel frattempo egli fosse stato espulso con disonore dal corpo dei Marines, a causa delle sue dichiarazioni filo-sovietiche. Un nuovo passaporto egli l'ottenne, nel giro di ventiquattr'ore, il 25 giugno 1963 a New Orleans. Questo passaporto, che portava il numero DC-92526, era valido per un viaggio da tre mesi a un anno in Inghilterra, Francia, Germania, Olanda, Finlandia, Italia, Polonia e Unione Sovietica. L'Oswald verso il quale il governo degli Stati Uniti si mostrava così generoso era non solo un « pazzo » con « simpatie marxiste », non solo un uomo che aveva ripudiato la cittadinanza americana e l'aveva ripresa quando l'Urss gli aveva rifiutato la cittadinanza sovietica, ma era un individuo che appena due mesi prima era stato arricciato per diffusione di materiale filo-castrista e che in quel periodo, proprio a New Orleans, aveva aperto un ufficio per un comitato nazionale filo-castrista!

# UN AGENTE "ROSO"

**P**ERCHÉ l'Fbi non segnalò la presenza di Oswald alla polizia di Dallas? Oswald era senza dubbio continuamente in contatto con i servizi di sicurezza: si sa che egli si incontrò almeno tre volte, a Mosca, con agenti della Cia; l'Fbi lo «interrogò» più volte al suo ritorno negli Stati Uniti. Due mesi prima dell'assassinio di Kennedy, l'agente Hosty lo avvicinò e si tratteneva a lungo a parlare con lui (Marguerite Oswald afferma che gli chiese di infiltrarsi nelle organizzazioni filocastriote); durante il suo ultimo soggiorno a Dallas, l'Fbi lo avvicinò più volte e ne controllò i movimenti fino a una settimana prima dell'assassinio: sembra che gli agenti sapessero anche della sua assenza al Book Depository.

Eppure, nessuno si preoccupò di avvertire la polizia di Dallas della presenza di questo «pazzo» con «simpatie marxiste» (il che non scusa, poi, la stessa polizia di Dallas che il nome di Oswald aveva nei propri schedari). Come si spiega? Un aiuto scriverlo di Dallas ha dato, una volta, l'unica spiegazione plausibile: «Non ci si preoccupa, di solito», egli ha detto, «di segnalare uno dei propri informatori».

Ecco. Nessuno degli interrogativi che abbiamo allineato trova risposta, se si pensa a Oswald come a un semplice «pazzo» con «simpatie marxiste»: alla luce di una simile interpretazione, anzi, il mistero diviene inso-

tutto, il suo primo viaggio in Urss. Narra Marguerite Oswald: «Vivevo in condizioni miserabili: dovesti dividere il mio letto in due parti e metterne una in cucina, per farvi dormire Lee. Dobbiamo andare a vivere altrove dissi a mio figlio. "Mamma" rispose, "Ne parliamo domattina". Ma la mattina dopo mi disse: "Ho preso una decisione: vado a lavorare su un cargo. Mi occuperò di esportazioni e importazioni. Qui non potrei guadagnare più di 35 dollari (22 mila lire) alla settimana". Dentro di me gli detti ragione, ma non dissi nulla... Tuttavia, il giorno dopo avanzai qualche timida protesta. Ma lui replicò: "No, mamma, ho preso la mia decisione". E il terzo giorno mi disse addio. Si imbarcava su un cargo diretto nell'Unione Sovietica: ma questo io lo seppi molto più tardi. Al momento della partenza non mi disse dove andava. Comunque, ero sbalordita. Ed ora sono convinta che non fu lui a decidere di partire così precipitosamente... Dovette ricevere un ordine improvviso». Questa spiegazione di Marguerite Oswald è la sola che funzioni davvero, rispetto a quella misteriosa partenza e anche rispetto a ciò che venne dopo.

Il clamoroso rifiuto della cittadinanza americana e il ritorno negli Stati Uniti, i contatti prima col movimento filocubano e poi (come vedremo) con quello anticastrista, il viaggio a Mexico City e la richiesta dei visti per l'Europa socialista non possono essere spiegati semplicemente come «atti di follia»: è assai più ragionevole spiegarli come regolari incarichi di un informatore con funzioni di provocazione. E così si spiegano anche le due tessere di *marines* trovate tra i documenti di Oswald: una intestata a lui e l'altra ad Alek James Hidell, il nome falso che Oswald usava in certe occasioni (ad esempio, quando acquistò il fucile). Infine, si spiega perché il governo sovietico abbia rifiutato la cittadinanza a questo americano che sembrava così entusiasta per il Paese del Socialismo: è stata proprio la *Pravda*, del resto, a prospettare la possibilità che Oswald fosse in contatto con la Cia.

Esiste un'altra testimonianza in questo senso. L'avvocato Bringleur, un cubano fuggito dall'isola nel 1961, dirigente di un'organizzazione anticastrista di New Orleans con la quale Oswald prese contatto nel 1963, ha dichiarato: «Pensai che fosse un agente del-

# GUERRA FREDDA

**L**A Cia e l'Fbi si sono sempre servite di uomini del tipo di Oswald, per certi incarichi di informazione e di provocazione. E la Cia e l'Fbi hanno organizzato, nel corso della loro storia, provocazioni così gigantesche che anche l'orribile ipotesi sull'assassinio di Dallas diventa credibile.

In realtà, la Cia e l'Fbi sono due superpotenze, la cui ombra sinistra domina da anni e anni la vita e la politica americana. La loro vocazione è proprio lo spionaggio, la provocazione, la «caccia alle streghe», la lotta al comunismo». La Cia agisce all'estero, l'Fbi all'interno: tutte le altre branche del servizio segreto sono assolutamente secondarie rispetto a questi due colossi.

Il *Federal Bureau of Investigation* è un corpo di 15 mila agenti, tra uomini e donne, e dipende dal Dipartimento della Giustizia. Ma, in realtà, data la sua organizzazione paramilitare, esso è, in buona parte, una forza autonoma. Creato nel 1908, esso era giunto nel 1924 a un tale stato di corruzione e di inefficienza che stava per essere sciolto. Fu a questo punto che a dirigerlo fu chiamato J. Edgar Hoover, l'uomo che ormai da quarant'anni si identifica con l'Fbi. Hoover era un giovane avvocato che cinque anni prima aveva già formulato tutte le sue tesi sul «comunismo nemico numero uno», sul «pericolo rosso».

Il nuovo presidente l'Fbi su basi del tutto

# COSÌ COSA UN AGENTE "ROSSO"

**P**ERCHÉ l'Fbi non ha mai parlato della presenza di Oswald alla polizia di Dallas? Oswald aveva dubbi e dubbi continuamente in con-

per determinati incarichi commissionati dai servizi segreti. Su questa linea, si spiega come i Marines l'abbiano arruolato, malgrado i suoi precedenti, che non dovevano evidentemente essere preclusivi. Si spiega come si tollerassero i suoi « studi marxisti »: come afferma Marguerite Oswald, i suoi superiori non solo sapevano di questi studi, ma addirittura lo avevano essi stessi incaricato di compierli. Si spiega la « generosità » degli uffici passaporti e dell'Ambasciata americana a Mosca. Si intuisce la fonte del denaro che Oswald spendeva con tanta facilità: s'è accertato, del resto, che egli riceveva regolarmente, attraverso le poste, rimesse delle quali l'Fbi non ha voluto svelare l'origine. E si spiega anche perché l'Fbi non abbia segnalato la presenza di questo « pazzo » con « simpatie marxiste » alla polizia di Dallas.

Ma si spiegano anche altre cose. Innanzitutto, il suo primo viaggio in Urss. Narra Marguerite Oswald: « Vivevo in condizioni miserabili: dovetti dividere il mio letto in due parti e metterne una in cucina, per farvi dormire Lee. Dobbiamo andare a vivere altrove dissi a mio figlio. "Mamma" rispose, "Ne parliamo domattina". Ma la mattina dopo mi disse: "Ho preso una decisione: vado a lavorare su un cargo. Mi occuperò di esportazioni e importazioni. Qui non potrei guadagnare più di 35 dollari (22 mila lire) alla settimana". Dentro di me gli detti ragione, ma non dissi nulla... Tuttavia, il giorno dopo avanzai qualche timida protesta. Ma lui replicò: "No, mamma, ho preso la mia decisione". E il terzo giorno mi disse addio. Si imbarcava su un cargo diretto nell'Unione Sovietica: ma questo lo lo seppi molto più tardi. Al momento della partenza non mi disse dove andava. Comunque, ero sbalordita. Ed ora sono convinta che non fu lui a decidere di partire così precipitosamente... Dovetti ricevere un ordine improvviso ». Questa spiegazione di Marguerite Oswald è la

# IL FED DELLA GUERRA FREDDA

L'A Cia e l'Fbi si sono sempre servite di uomini del tipo di Oswald, per certi incarichi di informazione e di provocazione. L'A Cia e l'Fbi hanno organizzato, nel corso



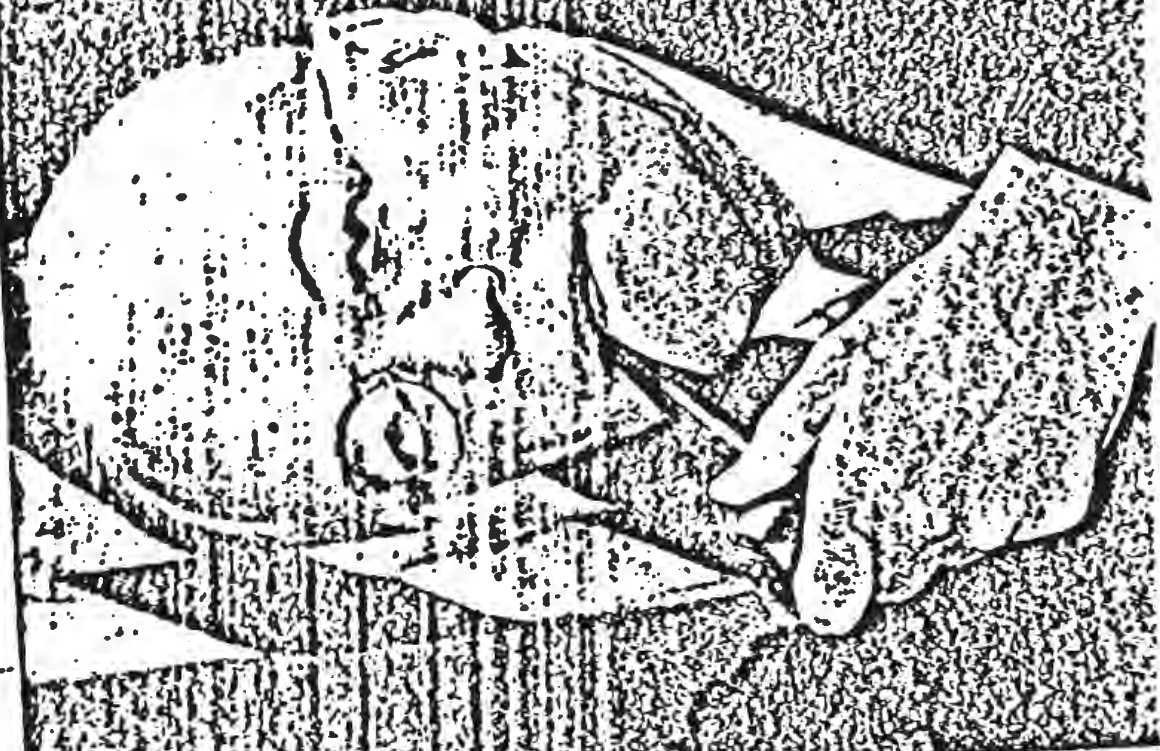
marci un'ultima immagine: quella di Allen Dulles sotto la guida di Allen Dulles.

L'Fbi, per compensare la sua perdita nel campo dello spionaggio all'estero, intensificò la sua opera di spionaggio e di provocazione all'interno. Il compito dell'Fbi è quello di raccogliere i fatti, arrestare l'indiziato, fornire tutte le informazioni necessarie sulla sua attività. E proprio seguendo queste linee, l'Fbi divenne lo strumento fondamentale della campagna di controllo sulla « lealtà » dei funzionari governativi (furono interrogate oltre quattro milioni di persone); di rogate oltre quattro milioni di persone); di venne l'ossatura della frenetica « caccia alle streghe » capeggiata da Mac Carthy. Fu proprio dall'Fbi che partì il « caso Fuchs ». Fu proprio l'Fbi che costruì la mostruosa accusa che doveva portare i Rosenberg alla sedia elettrica.

A rileggere la storia di quel delitto che ancora pesa sulla coscienza degli Stati Uniti, si intuisce perfettamente l'agghiacciante complicità dell'Fbi di creare i fatti, di fabbricare le confessioni, di mettere insieme le trappole più assurde per far condannare gli innocenti. I Rosenberg, che sempre si proclamarono senza colpa, furono condannati come comunisti, perché, si disse, avevano organizzato il passaggio dei segreti della bomba atomica in mano ai sovietici, servendosi di David Greenglass, che era un semplice meccanico a Los Alamos. Furono gli unici ad essere uccisi sulla sedia elettrica (nemmeno Fuchs fu condannato a morte) e il principale testimone contro di loro, Greenglass, più tardi ritrattò. Ma l'Fbi aveva organizzato con tanta precisione la provocazione che l'avvocato del Rosenberg, Bloch, disse ai loro funerali: « Io depongo l'assassinio dei Rosenberg sulla soglia del Presidente Eisenhower, del Procuratore generale Brownell e di Hoover ». E' questo stesso Fbi che, oggi, ha svolto tutte le indagini sulla tragedia di Dallas, che ha incolpato Oswald, che ne ha ricostruito la biografia come quella di un « pezzo » con « simpatie marxiste »! Ed era questo stesso Fbi ad essere in continuo contatto con Oswald, quando egli era negli Stati Uniti

## IL VOLTO DI DUE POTENZE

Hoover, inaspettato capo dell'Fbi, Allen Dulles (in basso) invece ha tenuto il suo posto alla Cia. Ma McCone, ma è rimasto ugualmente potente.



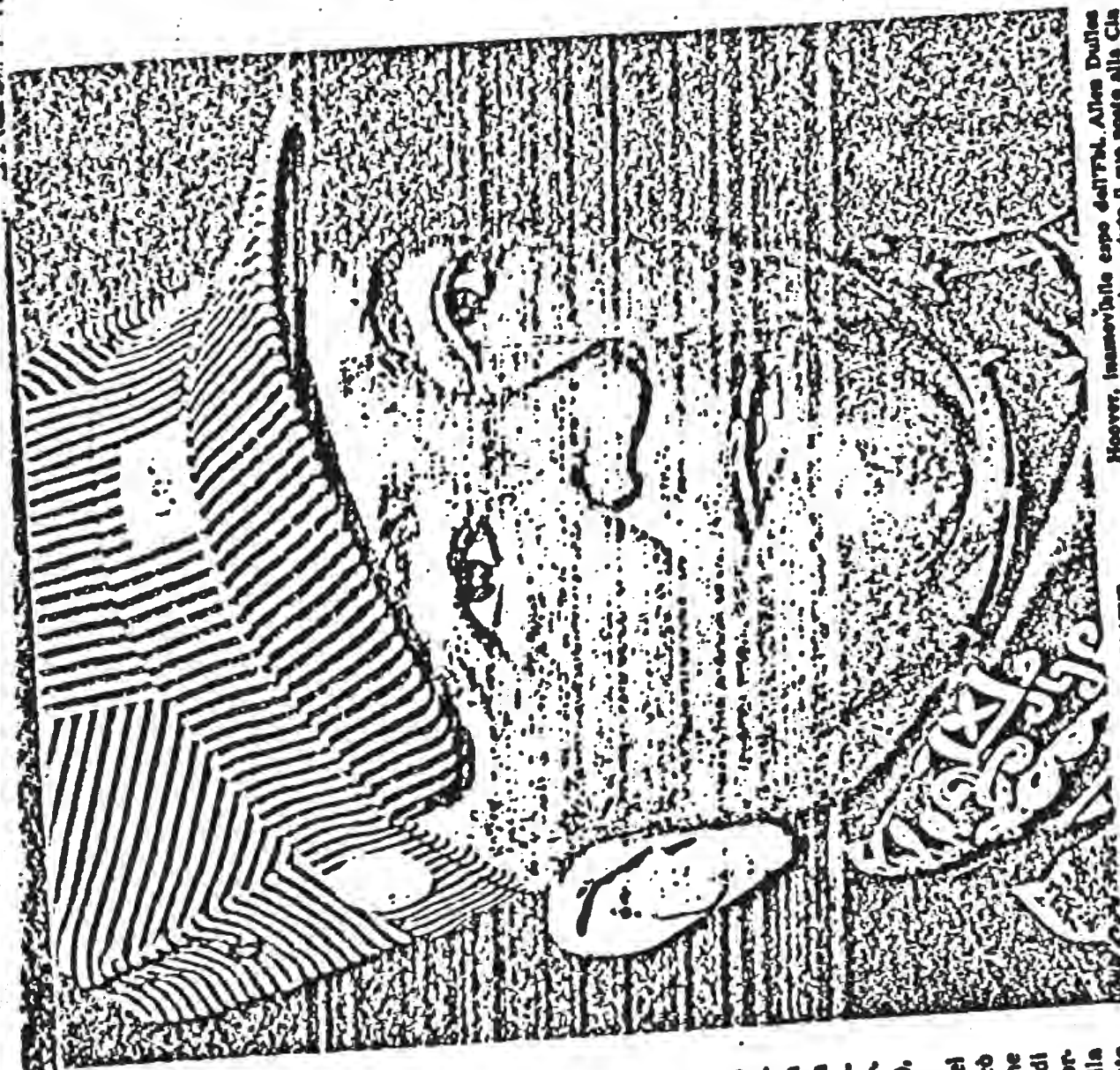


...  
guerra. L'Fbi è stato accusato di essere simile alla Gestapo, di costituire una seria minaccia per i diritti civili e la Costituzione degli Stati Uniti: rapporti e inchieste sono stati svolti sul suo conto. Ma nessuno è mai riuscito a scalfirlo: esso si è dimostrato più forte di deputati, senatori, ministri, e, qualche volta, degli stessi Presidenti.

Pattosi le ossa nella lotta contro i gangster degli anni trenta, il nuovo Fbi di Hoover divenne, nel 1936, una sorta di esercito in guerra contro ogni forza di sinistra e, in particolare, contro il partito comunista americano. Nel 1939, esso fu incaricato di svolgere anche tutto lo spionaggio non militare all'estero, ed estese così la sua organizzazione nell'America Latina e nell'Europa. Solo nel gennaio del 1946, un anno dopo la fine della guerra, esso fu costretto a lasciare questo incarico per cedere il posto alla *Central Intelligence Group*, creata da Truman come una nuova arma della guerra fredda che allora cominciava: quella stessa *Central Intelligence Group* che, due anni dopo, dovette trasformarsi in *Central Intelligence Agency* (Cia).

sotto la guida di Allen Dulles.

L'Fbi, per compensare la sua perdita nel campo dello spionaggio all'estero, intensificò la sua opera di spionaggio e di provocazione all'interno. Il compito dell'Fbi è quello di raccogliere i fatti, arrestare l'indiziato, fornire tutte le informazioni necessarie sulla sua attività». E proprio seguendo queste linee, l'Fbi divenne lo strumento fondamentale della campagna di controllo sulla « lealtà » dei funzionari governativi (furono interrogate oltre quattro milioni di persone); divenne l'ossatura della frenetica « caccia alle streghe » capeggiata da Mac Carthy. Fu proprio nell'Fbi che partì il « caso Fuchs ». Fu



Hoover, inamovibile capo dell'Fbi. Allen Dulles (in basso) invece ha ceduto il suo posto alla Cia a McCone, ma è rimasto ugualmente potente.

## IL VOLTO DI DUE POTENZE



# WULF EVELL

**Q**UANDO Oswald assassinò l'Urss chi lo tenne sotto controllo fu la Cia. E la Cia è la seconda superpotenza degli Stati Uniti, dedica allo spionaggio e alla provocazione. Anche di questa organizzazione, specie in questi ultimi anni, si è parlato come di una « minaccia » per gli Stati Uniti. Anche la Cia gode, in pratica, di una totale autonomia: essa dipende soltanto dal *National Security Council*, un comitato supremo di cui fanno parte il Presidente, il vice-presidente, il ministro della Difesa, il capo di Stato Maggiore, e, di volta in volta, determinati esperti. A questo comitato la Cia fornisce tutte le informazioni segrete sui Paesi stranieri: e in base a queste informazioni il *National Security Council* prende le sue decisioni. Ma la Cia non si limita a questo lavoro di informazione (già decisivo, come ben si può intendere): essa, di fatto, organizza in prima persona determinate azioni all'estero. La Cia ha avuto un ruolo decisivo nel sud-est asiatico, nella Corea, nel Vietnam del Sud, nell'America Latina, nei colpi di Stato che, in alcuni Paesi, si sono verificati in questi anni. Ma, forse, l'occasione nella quale il vero ruolo della Cia, la sua potenza autonoma, la sua opera di provocazione sono meglio venuti alla luce è stata la fallita invasione di Cuba nel 1961. Fu la Cia a organizzare, addestrare, disporre le forze anticastroiste per l'invasione. Dopo la sconfitta, l'autorevole *U. S. News & World Report* scrisse: « I profughi cubani incolpano la Cia, che, essi dicono, concepì, organizzò, diresse l'attacco dal principio alla fine ». Alcuni dei più importanti funzionari cubani

con armi fornite dal governo e di consegnare navi e carburante per sferrare questa volta l'attacco. Fece tutto questo contro il parere di Rusk e di Bowles. Lo fece in base a valutazioni fornitegli dalla Cia, che era convinta che Cuba fosse matura per la rivolta. Il presidente ha parlato delle « utili lezioni » di questo « episodio », ma ne trarrà un numero di lezioni maggiore di quello cui ha accennato. Una di esse è che l'intero sistema del servizio di informazioni deve essere prontamente riesaminato ».

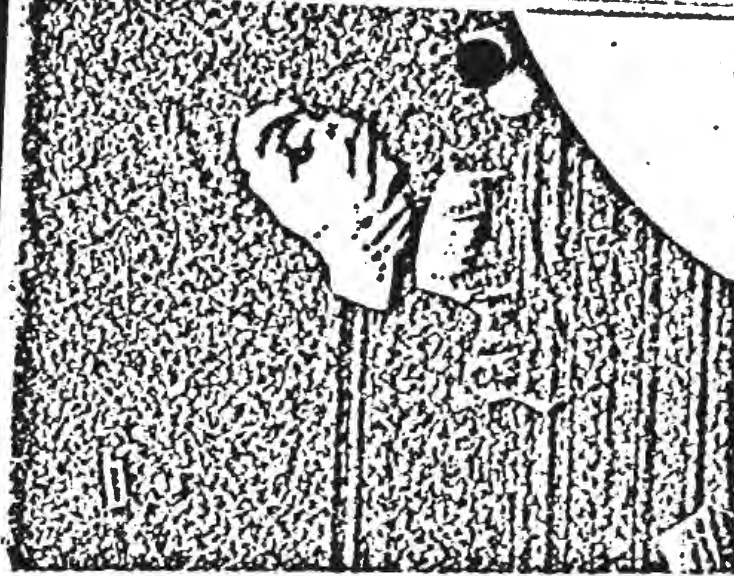
E il *Times* di Londra scrisse: « L'unica e immediata conseguenza di tutto questo sfortunato affare dovrebbe essere un esame severo e critico dei poteri e dell'organizzazione della Cia ».

Fu, insomma, in quel 1961 che la Cia rivelò completamente a quale enorme grado di potenza era giunta. Ma rivelò, nel contempo, quanto fosse pericolosa. Parlando il 25 maggio al Congresso, infatti, Kennedy disse: « Infine, per citare un altro settore di attività che sono tanto legittime quanto necessarie come mezzo di autodifesa in un'epoca di insidiosi pericoli, tutto il complesso delle attività per la raccolta di informazioni deve essere riveduto e dev'essere assicurato il suo coordinamento con altri settori della politica ». In queste parole era contenuto un colpo mortale per la Cia, che fino ad allora aveva agito come una superpotenza. Alla fine dell'anno, Dulles venne sostituito con Mac Cone; due anni dopo, in conseguenza dell'affare Barghoorn, la fine della Cia era, secondo le parole di Kennedy, « una questione di organizzazione ».

Era già stata organizzata la Dia, un nuovo ente destinato a prendere in mano tutti i servizi d'informazione all'estero e, quindi, a sostituire la Cia. Ma la Cia esisteva ancora: dopo poche settimane dalle sue ultime dichiarazioni in proposito, Kennedy venne ucciso.

Questo è, dunque, il quadro. Siamo di fronte a due macchine gigantesche, la Cia e l'Fbi, che hanno diramazioni vastissime, contatti diversi con individui e gruppi di ogni specie, provocatori e spie infiltrati ovunque. Interessi giganteschi le circondano; gli uomini che ne fanno parte, a tutti i livelli,

di fatto, di fatto



## LA C.I.A. ALLA CASA BIANCA

molta gente, sanno di appartenere a due superpotenze che non possono cedere il loro potere senza giuocare perfino la carta della disperazione. Essi sono allenati alla « caccia al rossi », alla provocazione antidemocratica: e sanno che, su questa linea, ci si può muovere di tutti i mezzi. Alle loro spalle stanno due provocazioni gigantesche, che hanno provocato indignazione nel mondo intero: l'invasione di Cuba, l'assassinio del Rosenberg. Lo spionaggio è il loro mestiere, sia all'interno che all'estero: per praticarlo, essi si trovano assai spesso fianco a fianco con i fascisti, i razzisti, i fanatici della « nazione americana ».

Queste due macchine dovrebbero essere perfette, incorruttibili, precise come orologi. Ma, in realtà, esse sono composte di uomini di uomini che, durante tutta la loro esistenza, vivono in un clima tenebroso e ambiguo, e provocazione e di terrore. Di uomini che sono abituati a costruirsi una doppia, una tripla

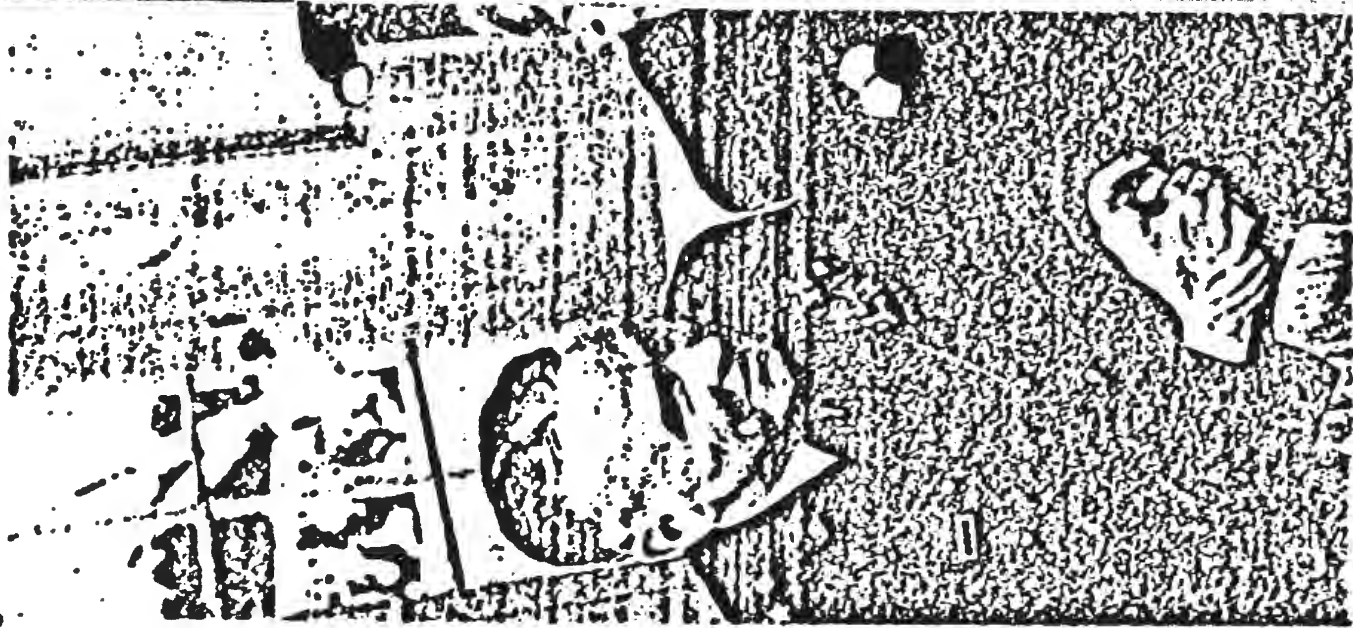
# IL QUELLO TRAIL BULLES EVEN

**Q**UANDO Oswald era chi lo ten-  
ne sotto controllo fu la Cia. E la Cia è la  
seconda superpotenza degli Stati Uniti,  
dedita allo spionaggio e alla provocazione.

dotta in una atmosfera di cospirazione. I leaders anticastriisti ricevevano ordini da agenti della Cia, che essi conoscevano solo con nomignoli quali "Deke" o "Jimmy". Gli uomini della Cia, specie un agente che i cubani conoscevano come Frank Bender, dettero tutti i segnali dell'azione. La Cia nominò il capo delle forze d'invasione, escludendo tutti i profughi che non erano d'accordo con la sua scelta. Fu, certo, il *National Security Council* che approvò l'operazione, ma si disse che i piani presentati dalla Cia erano piani « di comodo », che la stessa Cia aveva poi cambiato a suo piacimento, immediatamente prima dello sbarco nella Baia dei Porci.

Si può forse negare, dopo di questo, che fu la Cia a decidere, organizzare e attuare lo sbarco a Cuba, cioè una delle azioni che misero in pericolo la pace del mondo? No. Tanto è vero che, dopo il fallimento dell'invasione, i giornali più autorevoli accusarono la Cia. Scrisse il *New York Times*: « Il Presidente Kennedy prese la decisione di continuare l'addestramento dei profughi cubani con armi fornite dal governo e di consegnare navi e carburante per sferrare questa volta l'attacco. Fece tutto questo contro il parere di Rusk e di Bowles. Lo fece in base a valutazioni fornitegli dalla Cia, che era convinta che Cuba fosse matura per la rivolta. Il presidente ha parlato delle "utili lezioni" di questo "episodio", ma ne trarrà un numero di lezioni maggiore di quello cui ha accennato. Una di esse è che l'intero sistema del servizio di informazioni deve essere prontamente riesaminato ».

E il *Times* di Londra scrisse: « L'unica, e immediata conseguenza di tutto questo sfortunato affare dovrebbe essere un esame severo e critico dei poteri e dell'organizzazione della Cia ».







Il Presidente Johnson durante una riunione coi membri del Consiglio Nazionale di Sicurezza: da sinistra il generale Taylor, capo di Stato maggiore delle forze armate, Dean Rusk, segretario di Stato, McNamara, ministro della Difesa. In piedi, tra McNamara e Johnson, John McCone capo della Cia. Mentre per Kennedy la fine della Cia era soltanto una questione di organizzazione, con Johnson essa sembra ancora esercitare il solito ruolo di primo piano.

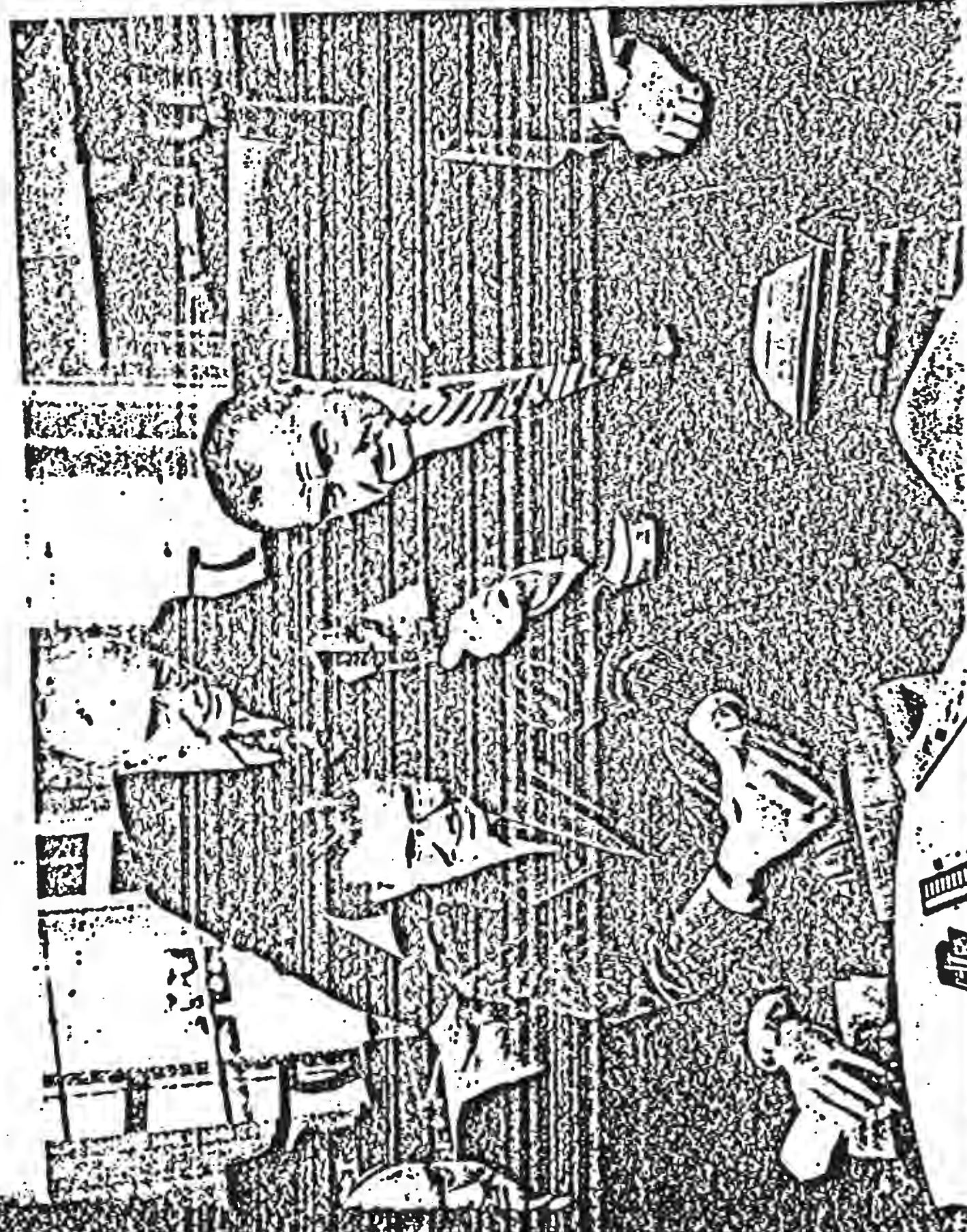
personalità; a nascondere quel che sanno perfino alla propria moglie, come specifica il manuale dell'Fbi. Di uomini che finiscono necessariamente per confondere il loro mestiere con la morale e l'ideale; l'organizzazione cui appartengono con « la Patria ». Ed è proprio per questo che Cia e Fbi sono praticamente incontrollabili, ormai, a volte perfino dai loro stessi capi: non a caso Hoover ha dichiarato più volte che « non certo un uomo solo ha costruito la fama dell'Fbi, ma un solo uomo può distruggerla ». E da qui, anche, la necessità di proteggere e nascondere ogni atto degli uomini della Cia e dell'Fbi che possa portare pregiudizio alle due organizzazioni: un'omertà che finisce per confondersi con la « sicurezza nazionale », e sulla quale, in fondo, ogni appartenente all'organizzazione, ogni collaboratore, ad ogni livello, sa di poter contare. La Cia e l'Fbi possono sopprimere, non denunciare i loro uomini.

Su questo terreno i frutti più mostruosi possono germogliare quasi per generazione spontanea. La macchina perfetta genera l'assurdo. Basta che venga dato dall'alto un ordine troppo « spinto »; basta che un gruppo decida una sortita di sua iniziativa; basta perfino che un uomo veda troppo oltre nel doppio gioco della provocazione. La trappola scatta e si giunge all'irreparabile: poi, l'unica via d'uscita, pena il suicidio pubblico dell'organizzazione, sarà quella di metter tutto a tacere, di trovare un capro espiatorio. Nella tragedia di Dallas il capro espiatorio c'è: è Lee Harvey Oswald. Ma la sua figura riconduce insistentemente alle gigantesche macchine della Cia e dell'Fbi. Proprio tra questi due termini, nel quadro che abbiamo visto, trovano posto tutte le ipotesi. Fu deciso dall'alto un atto, sia pure soltanto intimidatorio nelle intenzioni originarie, per « avvertire » il Presidente? Ci fu chi pensò che tra la Cia e i suoi nemici bisognava scegliere

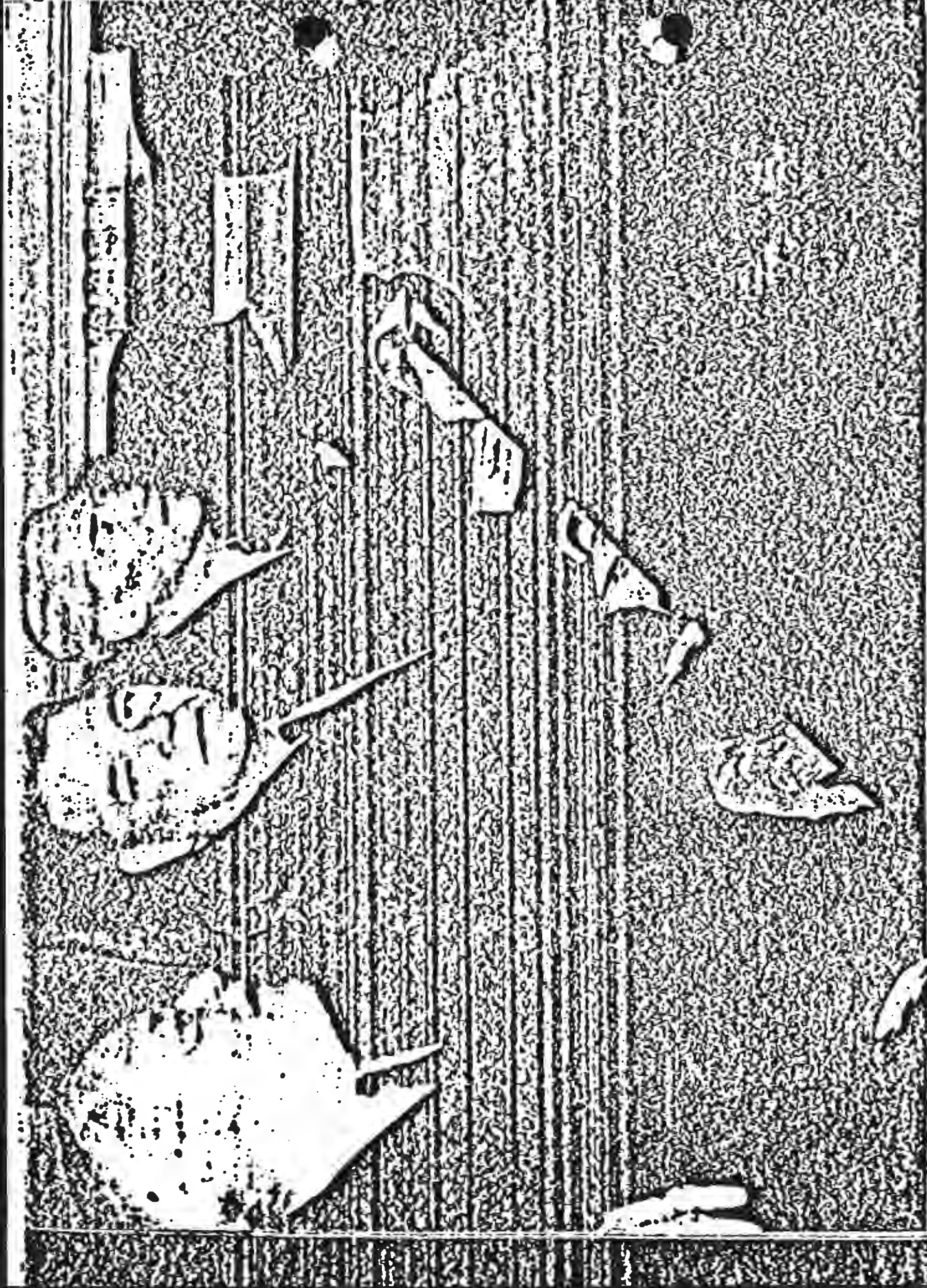
e prese la sua iniziativa? Fu dato l'ordine di « controllare » il complotto e poi i « controllori » si lasciarono coinvolgere? Oppure ci fu chi, a un certo punto, cambiò fronte, pensando che ogni responsabilità sarebbe caduta sul Texas reazionario o sul « pazzo » con « simpatie marxiste » Oswald?

E' questo, esattamente questo, che bisogna scoprire. Ma, fino ad oggi, a condurre le indagini sono stati proprio coloro che meno erano interessati a scavare in questa direzione, perchè qualsiasi verità, in quest'ambito, si sarebbe rivolta contro di loro. Di certo, finora, c'è solo una cosa: che il capro espiatorio, una volta accusato, è stato messo a tacere per sempre. E molte tracce sono state diligentemente cancellate. Sulle altre è stato steso il velo misterioso della « ragion di Stato », della « sicurezza nazionale », proprio quello in cui contavano gli assassini di Dallas e i loro mandanti.

Aldo Zelli







LA NOSTRA GENERAZIONE. HA DETTO WADDEN NONI CADDÀ LA VENTÀ CIN FATTI NI PAIUS

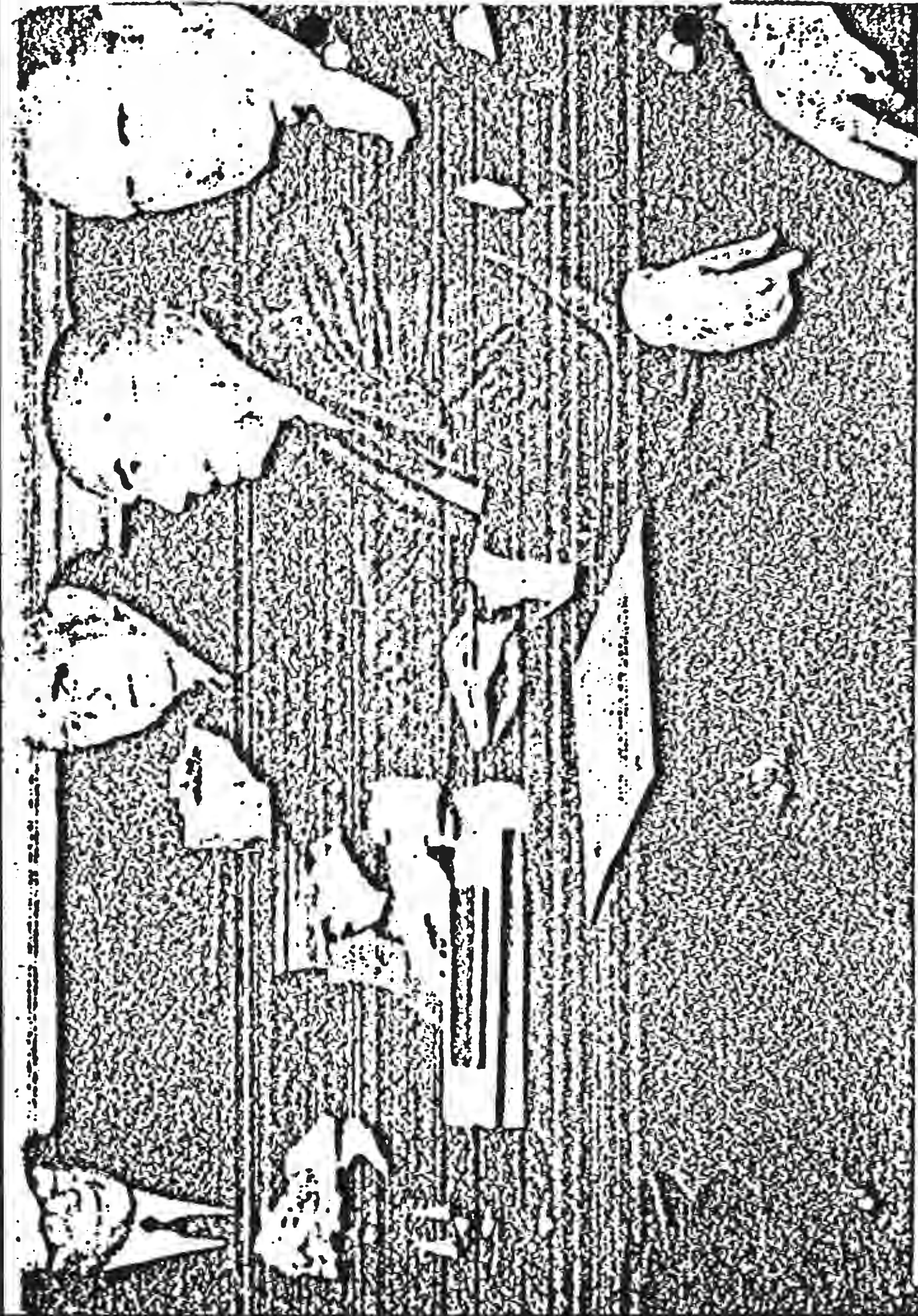
COMMISSIONE WARREN

UNINGESTAGELN

UNIMAFES







Ecco la Commissione d'inchiesta sulla morte di Kennedy, nominata dal Presidente Johnson. Da sinistra: Allen Dulles, l'onnipotente ex-capo della Central Intelligence Agency (servizi segreti); il democratico Hale Boggs; il repubblicano senatore John Sherman Cooper; Earl Warren, capo della Suprema Corte di giustizia e presidente della commissione; il democratico senatore Richard Russell; l'avv. John Macloy, consigliere della Casa Bianca; il repubblicano Gerald Ford.

**S**ARA' la Commissione Warren, aprile Washington, aprile  
son ha incaricato di « indagare a fondo  
e sotto ogni latitudine, e riferire onde  
si possa rendere un pubblico rapporto », a  
dirci tutta la verità?

La commissione Warren fu costituita dopo  
due fatti scandalosi, cui Johnson ritenne di  
dover porre rimedio. Il primo si ebbe due  
giorni dopo l'assassinio di Kennedy: quando  
la polizia di Dallas annunciò pubblicamente  
che « con la morte dell'omicida, l'inchiesta  
di Stato sull'uccisione del Presidente è da  
considerare formalmente chiusa ». Il secondo  
fatto ebbe luogo pochi giorni più tardi: quan-  
do l'Fbi dichiarò a sua volta che, esperite  
tutte le indagini del caso, anche la sua inchie-  
sta era stata chiusa « avendo avuto piena  
e documentata soddisfazione la tesi che l'as-  
sassinio non era opera di cospiratori ma che,  
al contrario, l'omicida ha agito del tutto da  
solo ». Il rapporto dell'Fbi, secondo una di-

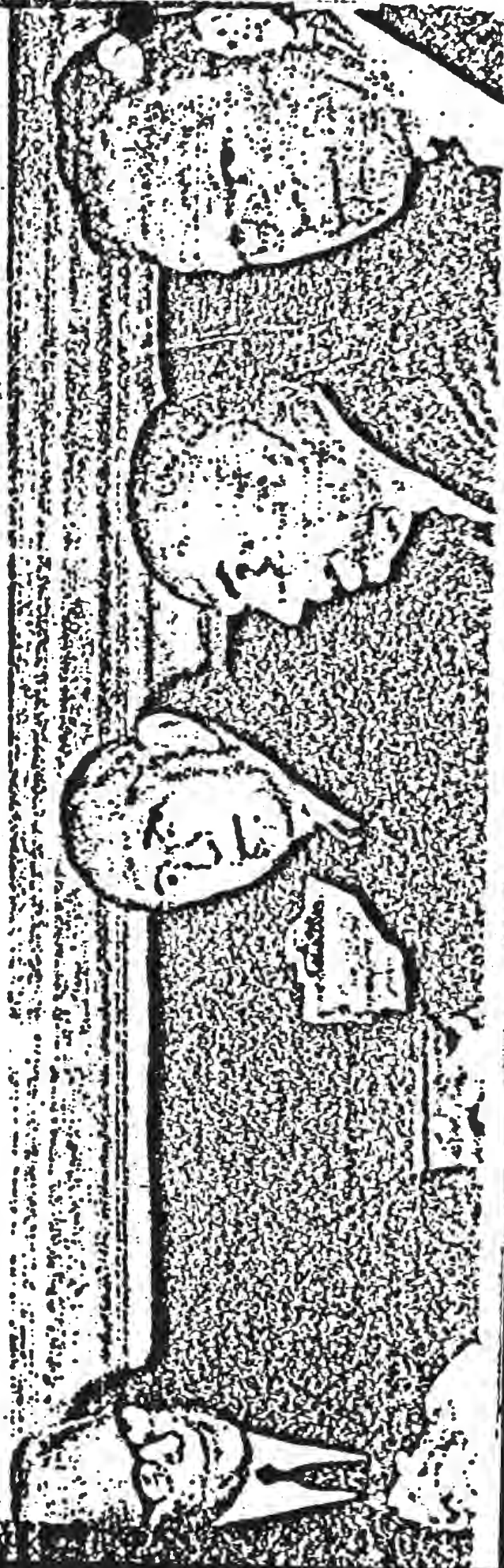
chiarazione della Casa Bianca del 25 novem-  
bre, avrebbe dovuto essere « pubblicato inte-  
gralmente »: non lo fu mai — tranne che  
per la conclusione che abbiamo citato — né  
per intero, né in parte.

Appunto di fronte allo scontento dell'op-  
zione pubblica per questi due fatti — e al  
disagio internazionale nello stesso campo de-  
gli amici degli Usa — venne presa la deci-  
sione di affidare le indagini sulla morte di  
Kennedy ad un organismo eccezionale, più  
alto della polizia e della magistratura ordi-  
naria. La Commissione si compone di sette  
uomini ed è presieduta da una delle persone  
più rette e stimate d'America, il Chief Ju-  
stice Earl Warren (il quale raccoglie bensì,  
ma questo non contrasta con la sua fama  
di rettitudine, l'odio inveterato dell'estrema  
destra americana; essa ha chiesto a più  
riprese che Warren sia deposto, come « ros-  
so e amico dei comunisti », dalla carica di  
Giudice Supremo).

E' noto che Earl Warren rifiutò in un  
primo tempo l'incarico affidatogli da John-  
son. Solo dopo le affettuose pressioni e le  
amichevoli insistenze del neo-Presidente,  
Warren muò avviso ed accettò di presiedere  
la Commissione. Hanno riferito i cronisti  
che, quando uscì dalla stanza di Johnson  
dopo il « sì », il giudice Warren aveva « il  
viso bagnato di lagrime ». La sua nomina fu  
accolta con viva soddisfazione dall'America  
migliore, e la stampa progressista parve esul-  
tare per questa scelta. Forse vi fu un errore  
— errore di fiducia, di buona fede — in que-  
sto consenso della sinistra. Forse le lagrime  
di Warren impedirono una valutazione di  
quello che si nasconde dietro la commissione.

Compongono la Commissione — oltre a  
Warren che la presiede — sei persone. Sono  
Russel, Dulles, Ford, McCloy, Boggs e Cooper.

Di Allen Dulles, ex-direttore della Cia e  
noto in America con l'appellativo di « Master  
Spy », non occorre dire di più: la sua pre-





zione ». Linea politica? Quando si doveva provare al Congresso il trattato russo-americano per la cessazione degli esperimenti atomici, McCloy fu tra i pochi che si batterono, invece, e per un rafforzamento del deterrente nucleare americano ».

Il congressista Thomas Hale Boggs (democratico) le cede di poco a Russel in tema di segregazionismo. Aversano accanito della legge sui diritti civili nel '56 firmò un manifesto in cui si impegnava « ora e per l'avvenire, a una opposizione a fondo, sostanziale e continua, contro questa legge iniqua ». Il senatore Sherman Cooper, l'ultimo del sei, è anche il solo che sia politicamente sulla linea di Warren. Repubblicano e inizialmente sostenitore deciso della « linea Eisenhower », gradatamente negli ultimi anni si discostò dalla politica del partito propendendo verso soluzioni più « liberali » su temi interni ed esteri.

Tirate dunque le somme, i sei nomi della Commissione Warren comprendono un solo liberale moderatamente progressista (Cooper), due scoperti anticomunisti e « mangiatori » (Russel e Boggs), un banchiere reazionario (McCloy); e la « super-spia » Allen Dulles. Il bilancio è del più preoccupante, per chi sia pensoso dell'accertamento finale della verità nel caso Kennedy. Questa preoccupazione cresce se si pone mente alla dichiarazione formale rilasciata da J. Lee Rankin, uno degli « avvocati consiglieri » della commissione, secondo cui « abbiamo per scopo quello di far luce sui fatti, non quello di incriminare chicchessia ». E come può una commissione d'inchiesta su un delitto — su una serie di delitti — far luce su questi eventi se è decisa a priori a non giungere a « decisioni incriminanti »?

Ma la confusione ultima sulle vere finalità della Commissione si raggiunge quando si considerino più a fondo le dichiarazioni (e le sue stesse successive smentite) di Warren. Quando egli disse la famosa frase « Non sapremo la verità nella nostra generazione » (ed aggiunse esplicitamente: « I say that seriously », sto parlando sul serio) un effetto deprimente seguita questa autorevole anticipazione sui futuri sviluppi dell'indagine. Il giorno seguente Warren « ritrattò » affermando di aver parlato « facetiously », per scherzo; il giorno dopo ancora corresse: la frase « Non sapremo, almeno non nella nostra generazione » era solo riferita « a quelle testimonianze che contenessero elementi di imprecisione ai fini della sicurezza nazionale ».

# LETTURE

**P**RENDIAMO per buona questa ultima versione limitatrice. Il fatto che l'Fbi o la Cia o « un qualsiasi altro organismo governativo del controspionaggio » sia stato in qualche modo presente nella vicenda omicida « può o meno essere considerato un elemento che tocca la sicurezza nazionale ». La domanda era stata posta ai « consiglieri » della Commissione, e la vaga risposta è stata che « di norma ogni attività di controspionaggio ha attinenza con la sicurezza nazionale ». Il sillogismo, richiamandosi alla parte non smentita della dichiarazione di Warren, è dunque chiaro: ciò che concerne la sicurezza nazionale non sarà rivelato; ciò che concerne l'Fbi e la Cia concerne la sicurezza nazionale; e dunque l'eventuale accertamento di legami tra Oswald e l'Fbi o la Cia non sarà rivelato pubblicamente dalla Commissione Warren. Ecco cosa voleva dire, con le poche drammatiche parole che fu poi costretto a mitigare, il Chief Justice Warren.

Riviste le cose sotto questa luce, esiste nella scia della vicenda di Dallas anche un « caso Warren ». Ora il suo piano, quando uscì dallo studio di Johnson, assume un ben diverso significato. Non erano le sue lagrime di commozione, di turbamento, di pensosa preoccupazione per l'alto e onorifico incarico affidatogli. Quasi certamente Warren piangeva di disperata umiliazione: non aveva saputo respingere fino in fondo il lusinghiero, pressante, amichevole invito del Presidente, e d'altronde vedeva con chiarezza a cosa la sua incorrotta figura morale era destinata a fare da schermo. La commissione era nata ed era stata voluta non perchè facesse luce piena sui fatti e cercasse l'omicida: ma soltanto perchè — in un primo tempo per il solo fatto di essere stata costituita e successivamente con un documento di sostanziale approvazione delle conclusioni già raggiunte dall'inchiesta dell'Fbi — svalorasse la tesi

che il delitto di morte Kennedy-Oswald

è nemmeno inedito. Egli ha creduto e crede, col tacere determinate verità agli americani, di compiere il suo dovere di cittadino che intende « proteggere » il suo stesso paese.

E' il vecchio, doloroso, ingannevole equivoco patriottico. In questa sorta di « caso Dreyfus americano » esso si va ripetendo secondo l'esatta tecnica che fu impiegata nel notissimo dramma del primo novecento. Rievochiamola: un uomo fu accusato di alto tradimento sulla base di prove marginali. Venne processato soltanto dopo che un dossier segreto con ben più gravi elementi di accusa fu trasmesso ai giudici dal servizio di controspionaggio del governo (con il consenso del Ministro della Difesa, ma senza quello del resto del Gabinetto). L'accusa, pur portando determinate prove sui fatti, riuscì a fornire alcun elemento che chiarisse i motivi del reato. L'imputato protestò fino all'ultimo, disperatamente, la sua innocenza. Fu dichiarato colpevole e condannato. Non una sola voce, nell'opinione pubblica e tra i responsabili che sapevano o sospettavano, si levò per difenderlo. Solo la famiglia del carcerato non si arrese, e cominciò a muoversi per raccogliere nuovi elementi difensivi di prova.

Diciotto mesi dopo la condanna (il capo dei servizi segreti era stato frattanto quietamente sostituito) il nuovo responsabile del controspionaggio si imbattè per puro caso in documenti che dimostravano la completa innocenza dell'uomo condannato per alto tradimento. Egli si mosse, e chiese la riapertura del caso. Fu subito sostituito nella carica e destinato ad un oscuro lavoro « in missione estera ». Occorsero dodici altri anni e l'intervento di Zola, e una sorta di bi-duale « rivoluzione degli animi » — perchè una Corte rendesse giustizia ad Alfred Dreyfus scarcerandolo e riabilitandolo.

Prima di questo processo, una Corte militare che aveva riesaminato il caso Dreyfus — una sorta di Commissione Warren — concesse nelle sue udienze segrete che la condanna di Dreyfus era errata, ma ribadì la sentenza di colpevolezza perchè « il sistema di controspionaggio del Paese verrebbe a cadere nella più grande disorganizzazione, così mettendo a repentaglio la sicurezza del Paese, se si procedesse alla rivelazione e alla critica pubblica dei suoi metodi ».

Vi è una allucinante somiglianza di situazioni. Tolta l'estrema destra del Paese, nessuna

# ALL'ASSASSINIO

senza la una commissione che indaga sui possibili errori del rapporto dell'Fbi e sulle eventuali complicità della Cia nell'omicidio di Kennedy, è quanto meno anacronistica. Il congressista repubblicano del Michigan Gerald R. Ford è « un vecchio e sicuro dicensore dell'Fbi ». Subito dopo la nomina dichiara: « E' tempo che il Congresso indaghi a fondo sui tipi come Oswald, sui comunisti, sui marxisti, su tutti gli elementi di sinistra e favorevoli a Castro nel nostro paese ». Non possono quindi esservi dubbi sul pensiero politico e le inclinazioni del signor Ford.

Il senatore Richard Russell, secondo la definizione di molti « l'uomo oggi più potente nel Congresso », è noto come arciregretzionista. Si batte con accanimento da anni contro i progetti di legge democratici sui diritti civili. In politica interna la sua opinione è che « il paese non deve assolutamente essere lasciato proseguire più oltre sulla via del socialismo »: in politica estera, ritiene che « bisogna liberarsi di quel Castro: quanto prima, tanto meglio... ». John McCloy è il rappresentante di Wall Street nel governo. La stampa lo loda spesso come « la personificazione dell'American Establishment, il rappresentante delle forze che sono al centro della potenza produttiva della Nazione ». Linea politica? Quando si doveva appurare al Congresso il trattato russo-americano per la cessazione degli esperimenti atomici, McCloy fu tra i pochi che si batterono, invece, « per un rafforzamento del deterrente nucleare americano ».

Il congressista Thomas Hale Boggs (democratico) la cede di poco a Russell in tema di segregazionismo. Aversario accanito della legge sui diritti civili nel '56 firmò un manifesto in cui si impegna, ora e per l'avvenire, a una opposizione a fondo, sostanziale e continua, contro questa legge iniqua. Il senatore Sherman Cooper, l'ultimo dei sei, è anche il solo che sia pubblicamente sulla linea di Warren. Repubblicano inizialmente, sostenitore deciso della « linea Eisenhower », gradatamente negli ultimi anni si discostò dalla politica del partito propendendo verso soluzioni più « liberali » su temi interni ed esteri.

Ruby costituiva solo « la pezzia omicida di un singolo, ucciso da un singolo omicida pazzo ». Solo questa ipotesi spiega l'assurdo di una commissione quasi integralmente di destra, a capo della quale viene posto un onorato esponente progressista.

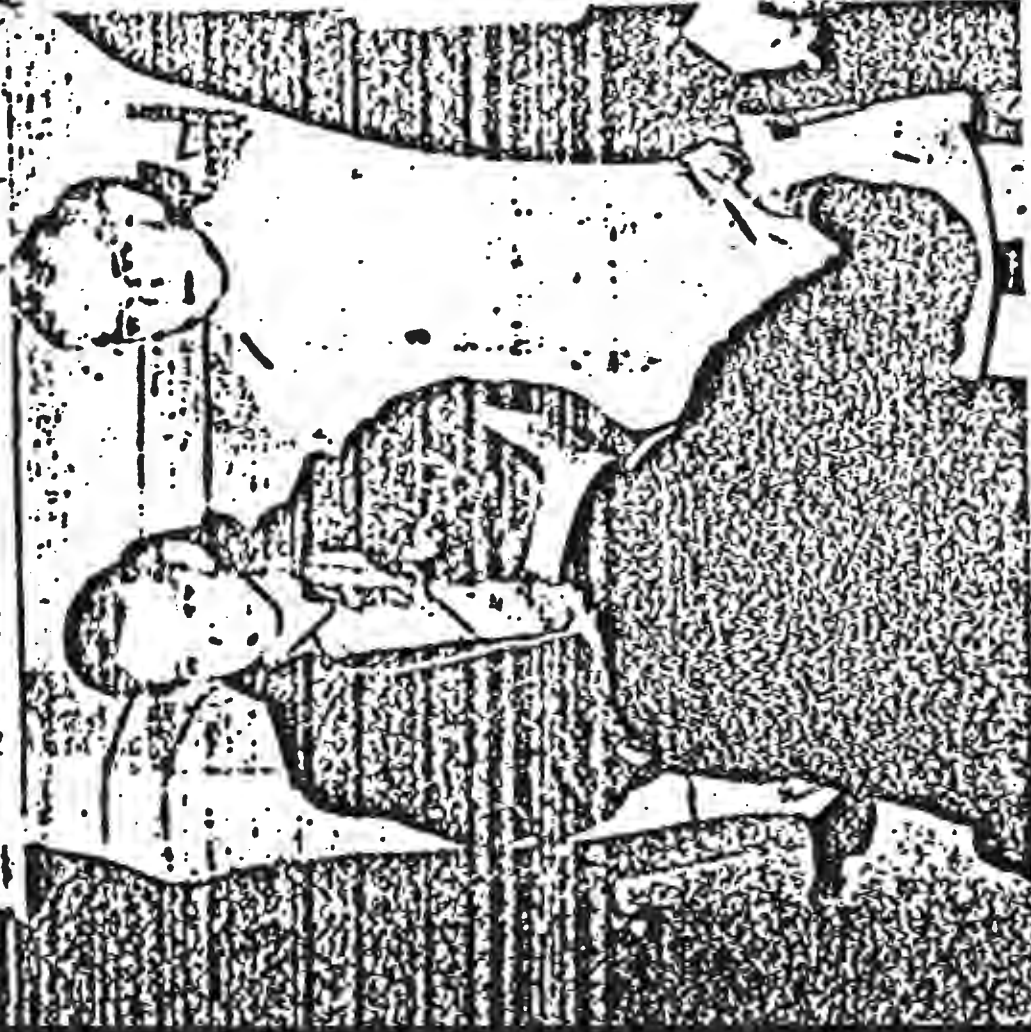
Gruppi di minoranza americani hanno energicamente reagito contro la piega presa dagli eventi nelle indagini della super-commissione. A Warren è stato apertamente cordato che « la Nazione — e per lei il verno — vi ha chiesto di cercare la verità e, una volta trovata, di dirla pubblicamente a questa generazione. In nessun modo il mandato per il giudice Warren consiste nel provocare o distorcere futuri eventi politici mediante la soppressione delle informazioni sulla verità ». E' dubbio che questi ammonimenti siano destinati a correggere la linea d'azione della Commissione.

Se d'altronde il giudice Warren ha accettato di porre tutto il peso della sua personalità morale al servizio di coloro che intendono tacere la verità su Dallas, è da escludere che egli lo abbia fatto per bramosia di potere o smanìa di servilismo. Il suo dramma di uomo onesto è anche più profondo — e nemmeno inedito. Egli ha creduto e crede, col tacere determinate verità agli americani, di compiere il suo dovere di cittadino.

E' il vecchio, doloroso, ingannevole equivoco patriottico. In questa sorta di « caso Dreyfus americano » esso si va ripetendo secondo l'esatta tecnica che fu impiegata nel notissimo dramma del primo novecento. Rievocandola: un uomo fu accusato di alto tradimento sulla base di prove marginali. Venne processato soltanto dopo che un dossier segreto con ben più gravi elementi di accusa fu trasmesso ai giudici dal servizio di controspionaggio del governo (con il consenso del Ministro dell'Interno, quello del resto del Gabinetto). L'accusa, pur portando determinate prove sui fatti, non riuscì a fornire alcun elemento che chiarisse i motivi del reato. L'imputato protestò fino all'ultimo, disperatamente, la sua innocenza.

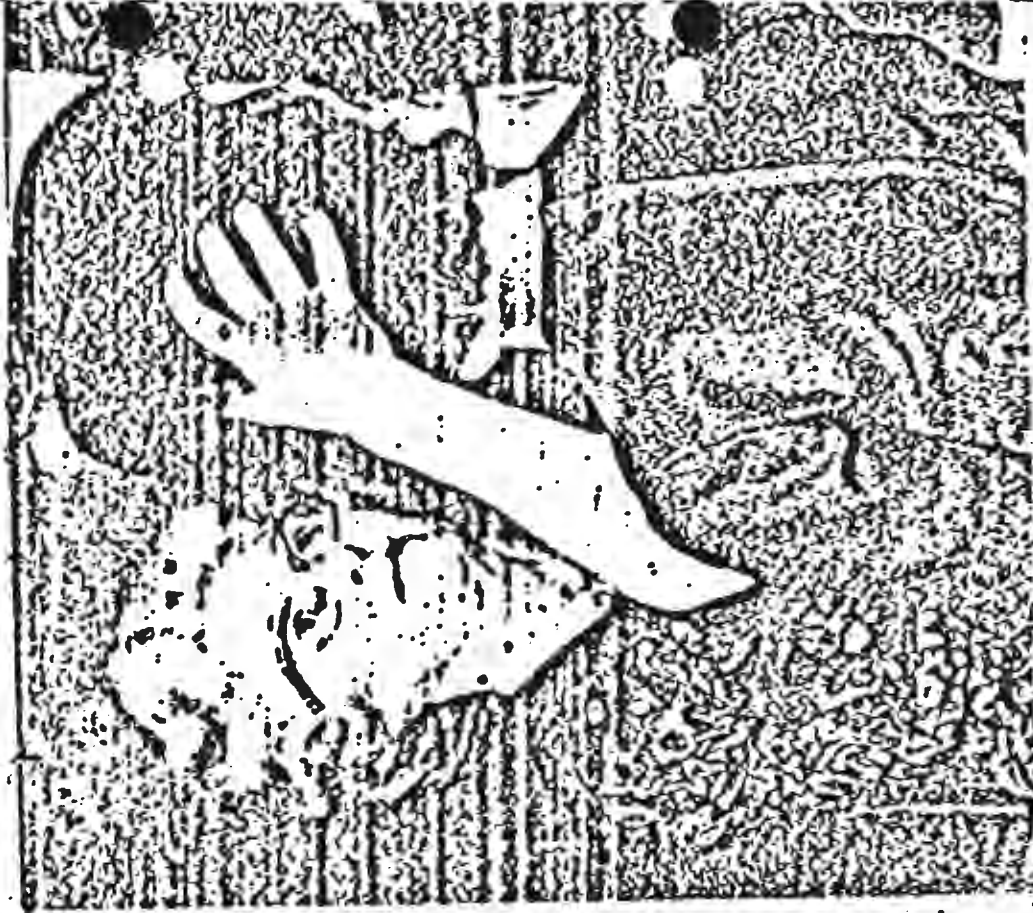
**P**RENDIAMO, per buona, questa ultima versione limitatrice. Il fatto che l'Fbi o la Cia o « un qualsiasi altro organismo governativo del controspionaggio » sia stato in qualche modo presente nella vicenda omicida « può o meno essere considerato un elemento che tenera in sterminata nazionale ».

## LA PISTOLA CHE NON VOLLERO TROVARE...



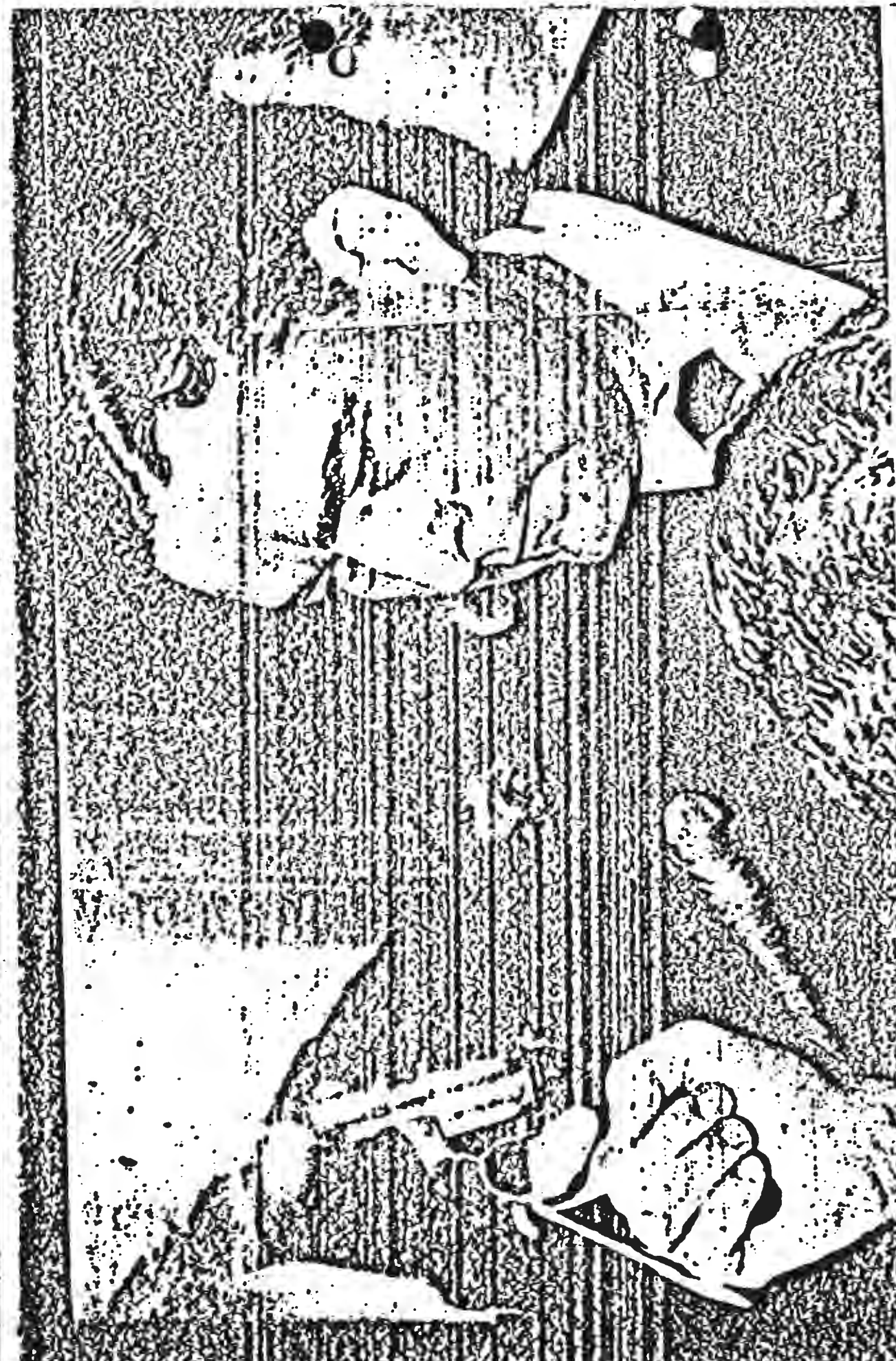
...E QUELLA, IPOTETICA, CHE ORA CERCANO

Il vice-sceriffo di Dallas, Alexander, mostra la pistola usata per assassinare Oswald. Al processo, conclusosi con la condanna a morte di Ruby, non si è detto come questi sia riuscito a essere presente al trasferimento di Oswald.



Accusata, ma inutili, sono state le misure di sicurezza adottate al processo Ruby. Tutti gli spettatori venivano perquisiti compresi i bambini (foto a sinistra). Qui sopra: un'ispettrice di polizia fruga nella sacca di una ragazza.





# LA PISTOLA CHE NON VOLLERO TROVARE...

Il vice-scrittto di Dallas, Alexander, mostra la pistola usata per assassinare Oswald. Al processo, conclusosi con la condanna a morte di Ruby, non si è detto come questi sia riuscito a essere presente al trasferimento di Oswald.

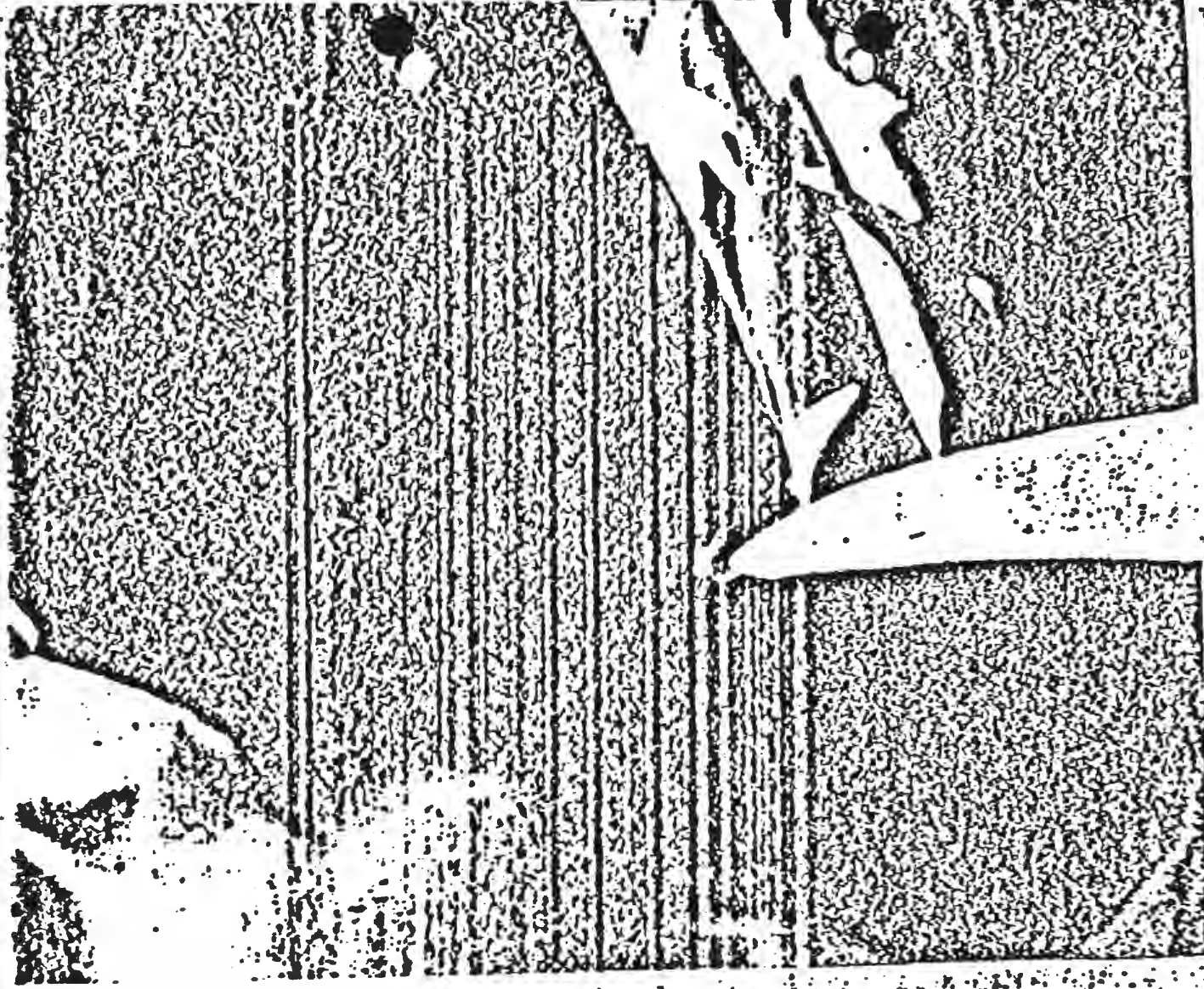
La reputazione degli Stati Uniti, che si sacrificano per sempre la memoria di un sin-  
cera, è nato da solo: hanno premuto e pre-  
mono per favorirlo le lunghe catene di inter-  
ressi che, per diretto intervento o per caso, tra-  
gono vantaggio dalla scomparsa di John  
Kennedy.

Wall Street (i cui valori salgono di giorno  
in giorno nel nuovo clima johnsoniano, dopo  
la scomparsa di Kennedy), la grande indu-  
stria, i razzisti, l'anticomunismo: tutti vanno  
a braccetto complimentandosi l'un l'altro per  
il nuovo corso della storia. I diritti civili at-  
traversano una fase d'arresto: la coesistenza  
russo-americana può scontrare difficoltà;  
l'«assurdo» disarmo «psicologico» era probabilmén-  
te attuato; continuano «boom» delle pro-  
duzioni militari e la «falsa euforia economica  
che si accompagna alle fasi di crisi e di allar-  
me politico. Il generale Walker, che lo scorso  
anno aveva inteso al pennone di casa sua  
la bandiera americana capovolta (a signifi-  
care che il paese era sottoposto a poichè i co-  
munisti sono al comando della Casa Bian-  
ca»), ha ora raddrizzato il vessillo: e, per  
un'ingenua ostentazione, lo ha fatto il giorno  
stesso, spiegandolo al sommo del pennone,  
in cui tutte le bandiere degli Stati Uniti scen-  
devano a mezz'asta per piangere il Presi-  
dente assassinato.

**C**OLORO che predicano l'odio e avversano  
la pace hanno raggiunto, con le pallio-  
le di Dallas, uno degli obbiettivi cui  
miravano. L'era in cui viviamo, che è quella  
delle più alte aspettative sociali e scienti-  
fiche, è anche l'era dei chiodi a tre punte  
nelle strade, delle bombe al plastico. La ge-  
nerazione destinata forse a raggiungere una  
pace durevole e a porre piede sulla Luna, è  
anche una generazione di vandali, di incen-  
diari, di kidnappers e di attentatori politici.

Vi è una lezione, nella vita e nella morte  
di John Kennedy, che nessuno dovrebbe fin-  
gere di ignorare. L'ha ricordata suo fratello  
Robert, silenzioso lungo tutti questi mesi,  
nelle parole che ha scritto come intrudu-  
zione alla ristampa dei libri del Presidente.  
La lezione è che «nel mondo di oggi, così  
John fermamente credeva, nessuno può to-  
gliersi dal centro della mischia, nessuno può  
tirarsi ai margini del campo, rifiutando di  
scegliere e di assumere le responsabilità».

S. W.

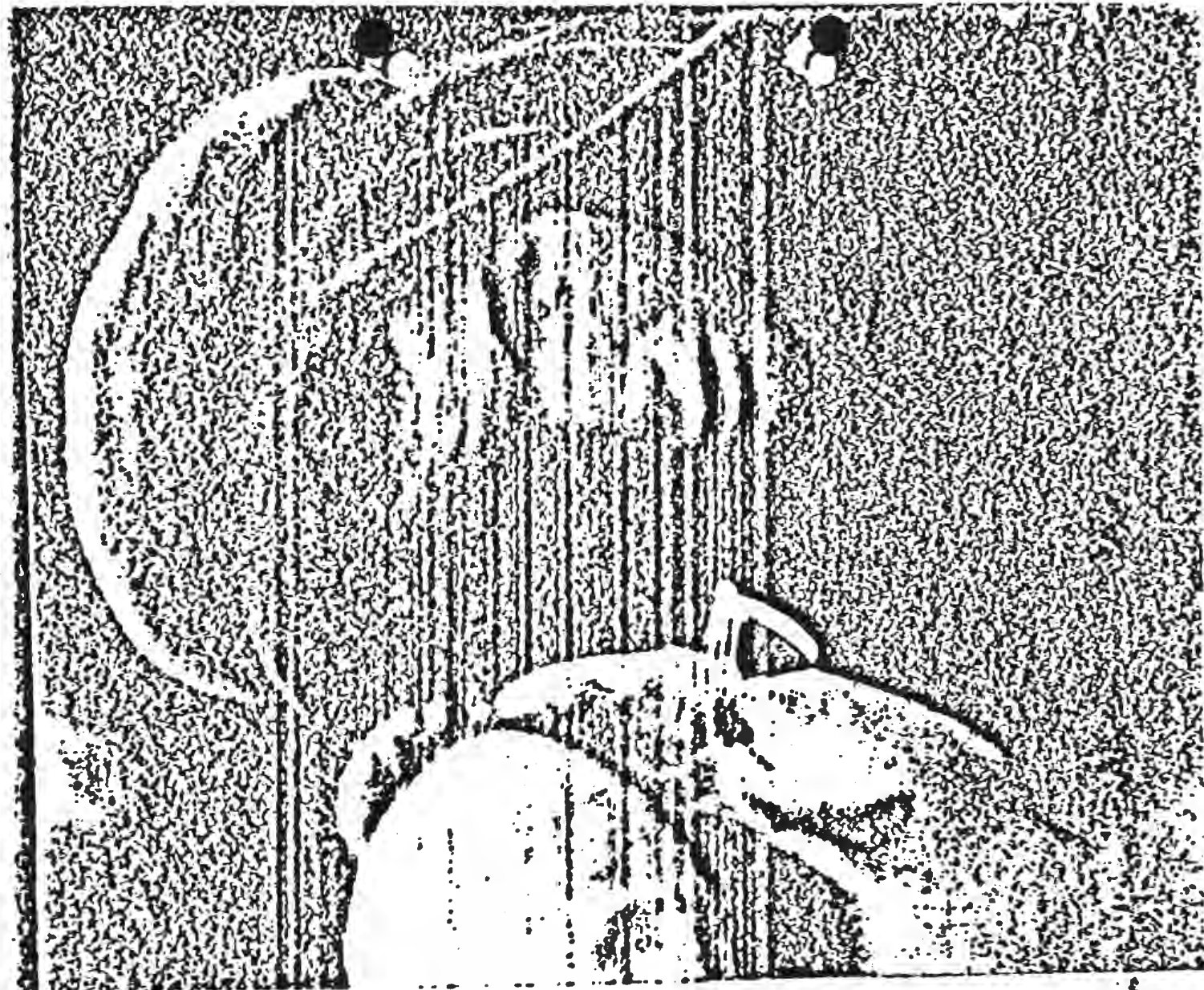


Jacqueline Kennedy stringe la bandiera che copri-  
va la bara di suo marito. Quella bandiera stellata  
con la quale aderse al proteggere mandanti e sicuri.

## LA BANDIERA COME SIPARIO

IN MEMORIA DI JOHN F. KENNEDY





dei falsi e delle colpe del servizio segreto —  
potè in buona fede respingere la tesi dell'in-  
nocenza di Dreyfus: ma moltissimi fran-  
cesi, anche tra gli onesti, furono inclini a  
pensare che « esisteva una giustificazione,  
per chi aveva così a lungo insistito nel sacri-  
ficare Dreyfus: ed era che, riabilitandolo,  
si sarebbe messa in pericolo la salvezza ste-  
sa della Francia ».

Queste tesi suggestive dei « patrioti » sono,  
lo ha confermato la storia, del tutto false.  
Chi rispetta oggi la Francia lo fa perché essa  
risolse, sia pur tardi, il caso Dreyfus: non  
perché essa lo coprì. Né la soluzione del caso,  
se pure sparse il disonore sul controspionag-  
gio francese del tempo, mise nel più piccolo  
pericolo la sicurezza della Francia.

Ma gli insegnamenti della storia, alla quale  
pure si richiamano tanto spesso i falsi pa-  
trioti, non servono mai loro di monito. Come  
la Francia di Dreyfus, così oggi gran parte  
dell'America — anche dell'America onesta —  
è incline a credere che, quand'anche vi sia  
qualcosa di tragicamente sporco nella vicen-  
da di Dallas, potrà forse essere il caso di  
sacrificare per sempre la memoria di un sin-  
golo Oswald purché non ne abbia a soffrire  
la reputazione degli Stati Uniti. Né quest'or-  
sacrificare per sempre la memoria di un sin-  
golo, è nato da solo: hanno premuto e pre-  
mono per favorirlo le lunghe catene di inte-  
ressi che, per diretto intervento o per caso,  
traggono vantaggio dalla scomparsa di John  
Kennedy.

Wall Street (i cui valori salgono di giorno  
in giorno nel nuovo clima Johnsoniano, dopo  
la scomparsa di Kennedy), la grande indu-  
stria, i razzisti, l'anticomunismo: tutti vanno  
a braccetto complimentandosi l'un l'altro per  
il nuovo corso della storia. I diritti civili at-  
traversano una fase d'arresto; la coesistenza  
russo-americana può incontrare difficoltà;  
l'« assurdo » disarmo non sarà probabilm-  
te attuato; continueranno le boom delle pro-  
duzioni militari e la falsa euforia economica  
che si accompagna alle fasi di crisi e di allar-

ma politica, il generale Walker, che lo scorso

FBI

Date: 4/9/64

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL  
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)  
FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43) (P)  
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,  
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS  
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re Legat, Rome, letter to Bureau, 4/2/64, enclosing two letterhead memoranda, one captioned "LEE HARVEY OSWALD" and the other captioned "ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY", the latter dealing with information pertaining to AMEDEO GARZOTTO. Copies of these communications were furnished Dallas by the Bureau under date of April 7, 1964, for appropriate action.

For the information of the Bureau, the information reflected in the letterhead memorandum pertaining to AMEDEO GARZOTTO was reported in the report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated March 30, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, in the above-captioned case on pages 135 and 136.

In view of the fact that the information contained in the other letterhead memorandum captioned "LEE HARVEY OSWALD" has already been submitted in letterhead memorandum form, same will not be included in a report by Dallas, UACB.

3 - Bureau  
3 - Dallas (2 - 89-43) (1 - 100-104614)  
RPS/dr  
(6)

REC 10

17 APR 13 1964

CC Wick

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_  
Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_

79 APR 15 1964

April 7, 1964

To: Legat, Bonn

From: Director, FBI (62-100080)

1 - Mr. J. W. Hines

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT

JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

11/22/63

DALLAS, TEXAS

MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re Dallas airtel 3/10/64, relating to reporting procedures, copy of which was furnished to all Legal Attaches.

In order to clarify information contained in referenced airtel, Legal Attaches are reminded the primary purpose for referenced Dallas airtel was to insure the President's Commission is furnished all information relating to the assassination. Further, every effort should be made to eliminate the necessity for Dallas, the office of origin, to retype investigative results furnished by the field and our Legat Offices. Information furnished by Legat Attaches prior to receipt of referenced Dallas airtel need not be retyped as this will place an unnecessary burden on the limited personnel in our Legat Offices. However, subsequent information reported by our Legat Attaches should be incorporated in appropriate insert form, 25 copies of which should be submitted to the Bureau for transmittal to Dallas. Existing reporting instructions contained in the FBI Handbook, Part I, Pages 40 and 63, should be adhered to.

REC 10 62-109060-2893

You are reminded this instruction applies principally to information developed under the above miscellaneous caption and should not necessitate any change in procedures under other captions relating to the assassination such as in the Lee Harvey Oswald and Jack L. Ruby captions.

In view of the above, Dallas should insure, where necessary, information submitted by our Legat Attaches prior to referenced Dallas airtel is retyped by your office for incorporation in investigative reports.

2 - Legat, Bonn (62-38) 2 - Legat, Paris (62-148)  
2 - Legat, London 2 - Legat, Rome  
2 - Legat, Manila 2 - Legat, Rio de Janeiro  
2 - Legat, Mexico, D.F. 2 - Legat, Tokyo  
2 - Legat, Ottawa 2 - Dallas (62-43)  
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan  
1 - Foreign Liaison (Room 5600)  
1 - 105-82555 (Lee Harvey Oswald)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

NOTE:

Referenced Dallas airtel was issued in an effort to clarify any misunderstandings by the Field as to its responsibilities in this investigation. Copies of this airtel were sent to our various Legat Offices for information. Dallas airtel requested that all aspects of investigation relating to the assassination be appropriately incorporated in insert form and submitted in sufficient quantity for incorporation in investigative reports. Inquiry has been received from two Legat Attaches as to whether they will have to retype information previously submitted in LHM. In view of limited personnel in our Legat Offices, it is recommended the above communication be dispatched.

1 - Belmont  
1 - JP Mohr  
1 - DeLoach  
1 - Rosen  
1 - Sullivan  
1 - Malley  
1 - Branigan  
68003

April 10, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel  
The President's Commission  
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Your attention is called to the report of Special Agent Darrel B. Currie of this Bureau dated November 24, 1963, at Boston, Massachusetts, entitled "Assassination of President John F. Kennedy, November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas." The report of Special Agent Currie sets out results of this Bureau's interview with Miss Priscilla Mary Post Johnson, freelance journalist, who interviewed Lee Harvey Oswald in November, 1959, in Moscow, USSR.

I would like to bring to your attention, in the event such information is not already known to the Commission, that the April, 1964, issue of "Harper's" magazine contains an article entitled "Oswald in Moscow" by Priscilla Johnson.

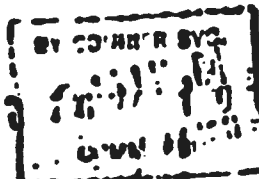
REC 10  
Sincerely yours, 67-109060-2894  
J. Edgar Hoover  
19 APR 14 1964

NOTE: Priscilla Johnson is a journalist who interviewed Oswald shortly after he arrived in Moscow. At that time, Miss Johnson was in Moscow as a correspondent for the North American Newspaper Alliance. The information she furnished to us in connection with her interview with Oswald in Moscow is very similar to the information she now reports in "Harper's" magazine.

RE: LHM (10)  
Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
Felt \_\_\_\_\_  
Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

APR 14 1964

79 APR 15 1964



READING ROOM  
10 49 AM '64

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 105-72333

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-100060)

DATE: April 9, 1964

FROM : *HJ* SAC, BOSTON (62-42)

SUBJECT: REVEREND JOHN TAYLOR HOLMAN  
FORT CLADE, MAINE  
DISSEMINATION - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re Boston airtel to the Bureau, 2/22/64 entitled "ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963" enclosing letterhead memorandum entitled "REV. JOHN TAYLOR HOLMAN, FORT CLADE, MAINE".

Rev. JOHN TAYLOR HOLMAN was interviewed at Fort Clade, Maine on February 21, 1964 by SA JOHN J. MCGILLICUDDY as a result of information furnished by HOLMAN to the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy.

Results of the investigation by SA JOHN J. MCGILLICUDDY were forwarded to the Bureau and Dallas in letterhead memorandum dated 2/22/64.

On March 25, 1964, Mr. HOLMAN wrote the Boston Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation requesting a copy of SA MCGILLICUDDY's report and he was advised that files of the FBI were confidential and information contained in them was not available to unauthorized individuals.

Mr. HOLMAN again wrote the Boston Office of the FBI on April 2, 1964 and requested that his "testimony and his documented evidence" be returned to him.

As a result of this letter, Rev. HOLMAN was again contacted by SA JOHN J. MCGILLICUDDY on 4/6/64. At this time, Mr. HOLMAN advised that the "testimony and documented evidence" referred to in his letter was "information" originally furnished to SA JOHN J. MCGILLICUDDY during the interview of 2/21/64.

2-Bureau  
1-Boston  
DCC:ed  
(3)

REC 27

APR 15 1964

XEROX

APR 14 1964

61 APR 28 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN  
EX-100

2895

*K. J. [signature]*



PS 2-4

Rev. HOLMAN stated that he had never sent any documents to the FBI, but had sent documents to various other government agencies from time to time which he did not further describe.

Mr. HOLMAN was again advised that information in FBI files was confidential and therefore not available to him or to any other unauthorized individuals.

Mr. HOLMAN stated he appreciated that the FBI could not make public information contained in its files and said he would not press this matter any further. He also advised that he appreciated the consideration given him by the FBI.

As pointed out in referenced letterhead memorandum of 2/22/64, Rev. HOLMAN, age 67, was described as "erratic, strong willed, highly opinionated and as having an over active imagination".

The above information is being furnished to the Bureau for its information in the event Rev. HOLMAN contacts the Bureau or some other government agency on this or another matter at a later date.



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : MR. TROTTER *66.5*

DATE: 4-2-64

FROM : S. F. Latona *4*

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA;  
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY  
11-22-63, DALLAS, TEXAS

## LATENT PRINT TESTIMONY BEFORE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION

This morning, 4-2-64, at 9:00 o'clock, I appeared before the Commission and testified that a latent fingerprint and a latent palm print I developed on a piece of brown wrapping paper, believed to have been used to take the murder weapon into the building from which the shots were fired, were the left index fingerprint and right palm print of Lee Harvey Oswald.

Testimony was also given that a latent palm print found on the underside of the barrel of the murder weapon was the right palm print of Oswald. This latent palm print was developed by the Dallas Police Department.

Further testimony was given that a latent palm print and a latent fingerprint developed by FBI Identification Division on a cardboard box found in the room from which the shots were fired were prints of Oswald and that a latent palm print developed by Dallas Police Department on another box from same room was also identified as right palm print of Oswald.

During my testimony, the Commission requested a copy of the Marine Corps fingerprint card of Oswald from our files and a copy of the fingerprint card of Oswald we received from Dallas Police Department showing he was dead. The Commission also requested an illustration depicting the various ridge characteristics which fingerprint experts use in comparing fingerprints and palm prints. The Commission desires these items be furnished by Monday, 4-6-64. This will be done.

Entered into evidence and retained by the Commission were six charted enlargements illustrating the identifications, photographs of fingerprints and palm prints of Oswald, and photographs of the latent prints identified. The Commission also received the four cardboard boxes found in the room from which the shots were fired, the latent palm print lifted from underside of gun (developed by Dallas PD), a piece of cardboard

SFL:bmj  
(10)

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Malley

- 1 - Mr. Rogge
- 1 - Mr. Conrad
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Trotter

64 APR 11 1964

162-109062-  
NOT RECORDED  
193 APR 9 1964  
L APR 8 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Memorandum to MR. TROTTER

Re: Lee Harvey Oswald, aka  
Assassination of President John F. Kennedy  
11-22-63, Dallas, Texas

carion bearing the latent palm print developed by Dallas PD, and the brown wrapping paper believed to have been used to carry the weapon.

Entire testimony lasted about 3 hours and 40 minutes. Chairman Chief Justice Earl Warren opened the hearing alone. Later, Congressman Gerald Ford (Republican), Michigan, Honorable Allen Dulles, and Congressman Hale Boggs (Democrat), Louisiana, appeared. Messrs. Warren, Ford, and Boggs left and Mr. Dulles continued the hearing alone. Counsel for the Commission was Melvin Eisenberg.

The testimony was well received, keen interest was shown by the members, and the Commission expressed its appreciation and made complimentary remarks regarding the testimony.

**ACTION:**

For information.

✓

*Q.H.W.*

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

## Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: 4/2/64

FROM : A. Rosc

SUBJECT: PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION  
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

John F

By letter dated April 1, 1964, Mr. J. Lee Rankin of the President's Commission advised that Mr. Samuel A. Stern, a member of the supervisory staff of the President's Commission, would be in Dallas, Texas, on April 8 or 9, 1964, and would appreciate Agents Marning Clements and James Bookhout being available at the U. S. Attorney's office in order that he might take depositions or affidavits from these Agents covering events which occurred during the course of the arrest and detention of Lee Harvey Oswald. Mr. Rankin advised that appropriate arrangements would be made through SAC Shanklin at Dallas to set an exact time for the interviews. Mr. Rankin also advised that if during the course of the interviews with Agents Clements and Bookhout it seemed to Mr. Stern advisable to take depositions from other Agents in the Dallas Office, he hoped it would be satisfactory for appropriate arrangements to be made with Mr. Shanklin.

Special Agents Clements and Bookhout were sent to the Dallas Police Department on the afternoon of November 22, 1963, the day the President was killed, by SAC Shanklin, in order that they would know what events transpired so that the Bureau would be fully prepared to handle the situation if the Bureau became involved in the investigation. Agents Clements and Bookhout did during the afternoon sit in on interviews with Oswald. Consequently, they would be logical persons that the Commission would desire to have testimony from or to take depositions from relative to their knowledge of what transpired for the Commission's official records.

The contents of Mr. Rankin's letter were made available by telephone to the Dallas Office today and a copy of the letter is being furnished Dallas. ASAC Clark was advised that the Agents should be made available in accordance with the request and they should be thoroughly prepared to answer any questions concerning the actual investigation or interviews they conducted. However, their remarks must be confined to the facts developed during their interviews and they were not to answer any questions where they were asked for their personal opinions or impressions or beliefs concerning certain things that might be pronounced by Mr. Stern or any other member of the Commission's staff. It was emphasized

1 - Mr. Sullivan

56 APR 14 1964

JRM:mpd (9)

162-109060-  
NOT RECORDED  
199 APR 7 1964

PERS. REC. UNIT

ORIGINAL FILED IN

105-25555-2996

Memo Belmont from Rosen  
Re: President's Commission

that the Agents' remarks must be confined to knowledge they gained from interviews and investigations. ASAC Clark stated that he fully understood these instructions and they would be complied with completely.

ASAC Clark was advised that we had recently received a rather detailed letter from Mr. Rankin's office asking thirty specific questions concerning the Bureau's investigation of Oswald and that the Dallas Office would be furnished a copy of this letter along with the Bureau's answer to Mr. Rankin's office.

Current Request Received by Dallas  
Office from Commission Staff Members

ASAC Clark advised in connection with the foregoing he had received a telephone call from Mr. Wesley James Liebler, a Commission staff member, requesting that the Agents who conducted investigation at the Irving Sport Shop be available in the Dallas Office as he, Liebler, desired to talk to these Agents. When questioned as to exactly what he wanted, Liebler stated he had interviewed two employees of the Irving Sport Shop, a Mr. Greener and a Mr. Ryder, noting that Ryder was the individual who had made up a work ticket covering work on a gun, which ticket was made out to one \_\_\_\_\_ Oswald. Liebler stated he wanted an opportunity to talk to the Agents who had conducted the interviews with these employees and others at the Irving Sport Shop, no names given, in order to "kind of get their evaluation or impression of the situation." Liebler then stated he desired to know whether the Agents thought these individuals were lying or telling the truth. In response to this request ASAC Clark advised Liebler that the Agents had no personal opinion or evaluation concerning the information they had received during their interviews, that all material obtained during the interviews had been reduced to writing and had been furnished in investigative reports to the President's Commission. Liebler was told that in view of this there did not appear to be any reason for him to interview the Agents involved. Mr. Liebler then commented he realized the Agents would not have any personal opinions and that while he still desired to talk to them to get such opinions he fully understood the Bureau's position in this matter and would forget his request.

The Dallas Office has advised the investigation conducted to determine whether the work ticket made out to one \_\_\_\_\_ Oswald was actually Lee Harvey Oswald did not substantiate that it actually was Lee Harvey Oswald. Concerning

Memo Belmont from Rosen  
Re: President's Commission

the interview with Ryder, the Dallas Office advised he was first interviewed by Bureau Agents on November 25, 1963, prior to the publicity which occurred in the newspapers on November 28. Because of additional information received and telephone calls concerning Ryder having knowledge of Oswald, he was subsequently interviewed on several occasions.

Liebier advised he was returning to Washington, D. C. today and would appreciate the Dallas Office making available to Bureau headquarters a chronology covering the interview with Employee Ryder of the Irving Sport Center showing the date of the interview as compared with the date when newspaper stories appeared relative to Oswald possibly having work performed on his gun at the Irving Sport Center. The Dallas Office is preparing the chronology requested and will furnish it to the Bureau.

ACTION:

Upon receipt of the chronology requested by Liebier it will be made available to the President's Commission.

By separate communication Mr. Rankin is being advised that Agents Clements and Bookhout will be available for interview on April 8 or 9, 1964.

*[Handwritten initials and a checkmark]*

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

## Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE 4-8-64

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: ARTICLE CONCERNING ASSASSINATION  
OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY  
"THE OBSERVER"  
LONDON, ENGLAND

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
Malone \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

Attached is an article entitled "Who Really Killed Kennedy?" which appears in the 4-5-64 issue of captioned publication.

SUMMARY OF ARTICLE:

This article discusses various views of the assassination and, in particular, is critical of some of the opinions appearing in the European press. The author discusses at length the articles of Thomas Buchanan which have been appearing in a series in the Paris newspaper, "L'Express." It is noted that Buchanan's articles are to be published as a book by Secker and Warburg. The author mentions that many Americans, "among them officers of the F. B. I.," are satisfied that Lee Harvey Oswald was the assassin. The author then discusses Buchanan's suggestion that two gunmen, neither of whom was Oswald, participated in the assassination, and that the President could have been the victim of a murder plot by Dallas police and Texas oil millionaires. The author also mentions similar points are made by Attorney Mark Lane, who prepared a "defense brief for Oswald" which was published in the "National Guardian."

The author goes on to point out that Buchanan has never denied published reports that he was once a member of the Communist Party (CP) and that he probably had personal reasons for taking exception to the FBI's report in this matter. He comments on "the confused nature of official statements" made by Dallas authorities following the assassination, but he states that officials were under great pressure at the time. He indicates that it is difficult for anyone to admire the Dallas police. He says that there are some obvious discrepancies in the official story, the main one being in regard to whether one or more of the shots was fired from the front or rear of the President's car. The writer says that even so, when Buchanan and Lane try to show where a gunman could have been located when firing shots from in front of the President's car, "they tax the credulity of anyone familiar with the scene of the murder." The author goes on to point out that the theory of a gunman on a railway bridge in front of the car is not sound because this position would have afforded no cover whatever and any gunman would have been seen instantly by Secret Service men behind the President's car.

Enclosure

1 - Mr. DeLoach

1 - Mr. Rosen

1 - Mr. Sullivan

CJH:smg 50 APR 17 1964

REC-31

APR 13 1964

2896

**M. A. Jones to DeLoach Memo**  
**RE: Article Concerning Assassination of President Kennedy**

**INFORMATION IN BUFILES:**

Thomas Gettings Buchanan, Jr., is the subject of Bufile 100-354341. He has publicly admitted his former affiliation with the CP. When this fact became known to officials of the Washington "Evening Star" in 1948, he was dismissed from that newspaper where he had been employed as a reporter. Since 1961, he has worked as an electronics engineer in Paris. His series of articles on the assassination have all been received at the Bureau and are maintained in his case file. Buchanan's latest comment on the case appears in the 4-4-64 issue of the "National Guardian" where he predicts Jack Ruby's "suicide" which, he implies, will be brought about by members of the Dallas Police Department.

Mark Lane is the subject of Bufile 100-409763. He is the attorney who was retained by the mother of Oswald to represent her before the Warren Commission investigating the assassination. He has long been a Soviet apologist, has participated prominently in the activities of various CP front groups and reportedly enjoyed CP support in an unsuccessful effort to secure the nomination as a Congressional candidate. Recently he has been on a speaking tour sponsored by the "National Guardian."

Bufiles contain no pertinent information regarding the Paris newspaper, "L'Express." The only pertinent information we have concerning the reported publisher of Buchanan's book, Secker and Warburg, is that this is a publishing firm located in London, England.

**RECOMMENDATION:**

For information.

V. *[Handwritten signature]*



Mr. T  
Mr. B  
Mr. N  
Mr. C  
Mr. C  
Mr. C  
Mr. F  
Mr. E  
Mr. G  
Mr. L  
Mr. J  
Mr. J  
Tele.  
Miss  
Miss

# WHO REALLY KILLED KENNEDY?

by CYRIL  
DUNN

WORLDWIDE efforts are now being made to throw serious doubt on the official American account of President Kennedy's assassination. One or two of these re-examinations of the "evidence" have appeared in America, but the more daring examples are coming out in Europe.

Copies of recent issues of the French weekly *L'Express*, for instance, have not been offered by its publishers for general sale in the United States. They contain articles about the assassination thought likely to "inflame" American public opinion.

They belong to a series which has been running in *L'Express* for several weeks. The first number was boldly headed: "Le Vrai Récit sur l'Assassinat." The author is an American novelist and computer-programmer called Thomas Buchanan, who has been living in Paris since 1961. The full Buchanan report is to be published as a book in this country by Secker and Warburg this month.

## 'Other gunmen'

Many Americans, among them officers of the F.B.I., are already satisfied that Kennedy had only one assassin—a mentally unstable young man named Lee Harvey Oswald who operated quite alone.

It has been reported by leading American news magazines that this conclusion is likely to be sustained by the Warren Commission, set up by President Johnson to establish the truth.

But Buchanan suggests that there were two gunmen, neither of whom was Oswald. He also argues that Kennedy could have been the victim of a murder plot directly involving officers of the Dallas Police, one or two of whom must have been high-ranking. He implies that a conspiracy of this sort might well have been sponsored by some of the Texan oil millionaires.

Texas oilman, Buchanan says, have financed and sometimes directed the activities of the extreme American Right. He argues that they have done so because of their vested interest in opposing any Russian-American understanding. He implies that they might have been drawn into an elaborate frame-up of Oswald, intended to discredit the American Left and Communism in general.

Buchanan does not pretend that Oswald was entirely innocent. He simply reduces him to the status of a minor accomplice with a left-wing background, tricked by the real conspirators into becoming their scapegoat. Buchanan is oblique in what he says about the role of Jack Ruby, the Dallas nightclub operator who shot and killed Oswald, but suggests that by so doing he must at least have earned the overwhelming gratitude of the plotters.

## Exposure threat

For Buchanan's hypothesis covers the possibility that their plan ran into grave trouble, threatening them all with exposure. This occurred when Patrolman Tippit—now something of a national hero in America but nominated by Buchanan as another possible accomplice—bungled his part of the job by failing to kill and silence Oswald at the moment of arrest. Tippit, of course, was himself shot and killed, allegedly by Oswald.

Although easily the most startling, what Buchanan calls his "evaluation of the probabilities" is one of a basically consistent series.

The first detailed rebuttal of official "proofs" appeared in America less than a month after the assassination. It was written by a New York lawyer called Mark Lane, a well-known spokesman for American dissent, who was later to represent Oswald's mother. His "defence brief for Oswald" was published by the "progressive newsmagazine" *National Guardian*. Lane examined, point by point, the case publicly made out against Oswald, on the day he was killed.

THE OBSERVER  
London, Eng.  
April 5, 1964  
Page 11

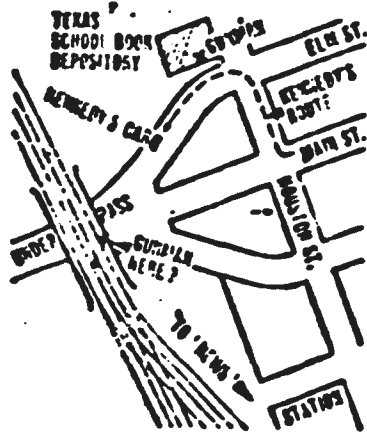
109060-2896

ENCLOSURE

APR 24 1964

by the Dallas D.A., Henry Wade, and Lane treated most of it with derision.

Almost all other re-examinations of the "evidence" against Oswald have patiently been inspired by Lane's brief and make the same points. Buchanan himself seems to rely on it for his opening chap-



ters, though he then goes on to speculate about what might have happened with a freedom Lane must surely find dizzying.

Nobody who has studied the existing case against Oswald could be wholly satisfied with it. Some of the "contradictions and inadequacies" in statements made by American officials directly after the event do not seem to have been resolved by later amendments.

The case against Oswald based wholly on newspaper reports may not seem convincing; if it did, there would be no point in settling up the Warren Commission. But other and different cases which rest on the same "evidence" must surely be received with a similar scepticism.

## No denial

It may be thought fair, for example, to examine the private eyes and their motives. Most of them seem anxious to absolve the American Left. It might be argued that they are justified in this by past events, such as the Sacro and Vanzetti case and the "Red hunt" that followed. But any sense of the pure objectivity of these investigators must be diminished by their distrust of the F.B.I., the Secret Service and the local police, which is often evident, and by occasional undertones of special pleading.

Not only it appears that Buchanan, for example, has so far denied published reports that he was once a member of the American Communist Party with personal reasons for resenting the activities of American under-cover agencies, such as the F.B.I.

Perhaps it should also be borne in mind that none of the major critics of the case against Oswald was in Dallas when it was being built up. They had still not been to Dallas, or spoken to anyone directly involved, when they published their first articles. Both Lane and Buchanan have been there since. Lane found his private inquiry almost impossibly difficult, but conceded, after talking to some of Oswald's friends, that one of his major submissions was ill-founded. Buchanan, on the other hand, whom we have found his oppositions triumphantly confirmed.

Things evidently thought sinister by the "private eyes" made a different impact on people who were in Dallas after the murders. The confused nature of official statements, the reckless freedom with which they were made, seemed open to innocent—though bizarre—explanation.

Nobody who has read the verbatim record of what the Dallas district attorney said at his Press conference on November 24—an astonishing mix-up—could honestly believe that this highly professional man would have made out his case to a jury in anything like the same form. The fact is that the Dallas officials and police were under enormous pressure.

On the one hand were hundreds of fairly frenzied reporters, most of them insisting on the American "right to know." On the other were the Boss Men of Dallas—the bankers and corporation presidents whose authority has long been paramount in the city—insisting that "the Media" should have every facility. It may be thought deplorable that, with an accused man in custody, officials should have talked as they did. It would be absurd to rest a case, either for Oswald's guilt or for his innocence, on what they said.

It must now be difficult for any outsider to admire the Dallas Police for anything except the size of their shoulder-patches. But it is at least imaginable that some of the statements made on their behalf were primarily designed, not to convict an innocent man, but to save some shreds of their own tattered professional reputation.

## The bullets

Even so, there are obvious discrepancies in the official story as it stands. Some of them are bound to disconcert honest men. The key issue seems to be this.

The police insist that all the shots came from the same place—a room on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository—that this building was 75-100 yards behind Kennedy's car when the shots were fired and that Kennedy was facing forward. Yet the doctors who tried to save the President's life at the Parkland Hospital in Dallas said that one bullet hit Kennedy in the throat and was an entry wound.

An autopsy was performed on Kennedy's body later that same day at the naval hospital in Washington. The doctor who performed it identified the throat wound as an exit wound. When two Secret Service men showed the Parkland doctors a copy of the autopsy report, they retracted their original statements.

Critics of the official version refuse to be satisfied by this apparent *volte-face*. Who, they ask cogently, could be better qualified to identify the nature of bullet-wounds than any doctor practising in trigger-happy Dallas? Admittedly, it seems odd. But in fact the doctors operated on the throat-wound at once, trying to sustain or restore Kennedy's breathing. Is it possible that, obliged to act swiftly and appalled as they must have been by the lacerated body of their President, the Parkland doctors' judgment on this aspect was momentarily distracted?

## Hole in screen

But Buchanan and others insist that at least one shot must have come from *ahead* of Kennedy. They rely on other evidence besides the throat-wound. For instance, two reporters—Frank Cormier of A.P. and Richard Dudman of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch—wrote that they had seen a hole in the wind-screen of Kennedy's car, though they were not allowed close enough to examine it. One of these reporters, Dudman, is now willing to believe the mark he saw on the wind-screen could have been caused by a ricochet from inside the car.

It is when Buchanan and Lane set out to show where the shot could have come from that they lose the credibility of anyone familiar with the scene of the murder. They argue that it could have been fired by a gunman hidden behind the parapet of a railway bridge over the underpass down which the Kennedy cavalcade was advancing.

Buchanan's case for a gunman on the bridge is particularly detailed and he claims to have established its probability by going there. It sets out to show that a gunman so placed would have had a sitting target, would have been perfectly invisible from the road below and could have walked away, reaching in five minutes and without difficulty the front door of the *Dallas Morning News*. And in this office Jack Ruby was seen before and after the assassination—but not for 15 minutes on either side of 12.30 p.m., when the first shot was fired.

Buchanan believes his hypothesis explains away another major difficulty—how could a mediocre marksman like Oswald fire off in five and a half seconds at least three, and possibly more, deadly rounds from a bolt-action rifle at a moving target? Actually, Buchanan is not satisfied that Oswald fired any shots from the Depository, but presents us instead with an anonymous First Murderer—another Dallas policeman or perhaps a hired gangster—whom Oswald sneaked into the building before the assassination and who escaped after it with police connivance.

## Appalling risk

The Buchanan case says if you stand where Kennedy was first hit and stare up at the railway bridge, it is the skyline. Moreover, its

parapet is a balustrade with fairly wide gaps between the supporting pillars. It seems highly improbable that a gunman could have pushed his rifle through this balustrade and lowered his head to aim and fire without instantly being seen by the Secret Service men directly behind Kennedy.

But even if this gunman had been invisible from in front, behind him there was virtually no cover. A wide bed of rails runs across the bridge into Dallas Station. Buchanan himself says that if Ruby had still been in the newspaper office, five minutes' walk away, he could have seen a gunman on the bridge. Would anyone have taken so evident and so appalling a risk?

# Place 10r

from NEAL ASCHERSON: Fran

THE AUSCHWITZ TRIAL has moved. Dislodged from its first courtroom in the council chamber of Frankfurt Town Hall, it has retreated to a district of wide avenues and small factories, where a brand new community centre has just been built.

The resumption of the great trial here on Friday provided the most lighting inauguration to be imagined. The Auschwitz trial is like a black raft, floating slowly away down the months and years through changing surroundings, the steady discourse of German voices running imperturbably

Friday's hearing brought fresh evidence against Boger, whose alleged crimes have made him the most notorious of the accused. An elderly witness who had been a "trusty" prisoner and given a clerk's job in the camp said that Boger, who rode about his duties on a bicycle, had been known as "death on wheels."

Describing how Boger helped to put down the rising of a "criminal commando," he overreached himself by adding that he was "foaming with rage." Here the presiding judge, Dr Hofmeyer, intervened.

## Shaken

Had the witness seen Boger at the beginning of this incident, or later? He could not remember, and replied uneasily that if he had known there would be a trial one day he would have taken notes.

Going on, he described the gassing of 2,300 people as a retaliation for the murder of Hendrich, and the liquidation of the whole gypsy section of the camp on the last night of July, 1944. Too angry, too eager, his

testifier  
defer  
The  
faced  
spoke  
gas e  
men  
hitch  
one:  
when  
one f  
Two  
at th  
of hi

At  
out a  
prison  
free  
spoke  
pregn  
ramp  
He:  
a stra  
SS, a  
ful ru  
cussin  
prison  
Cou  
Steine  
embar  
the m  
interc  
warder  
gently  
should  
was th  
Out:  
He has  
self a  
dazed  
"W  
North  
this at  
... I  
me her  
all 20:



## Memorandum

1 - Mr. Belmont  
1 - Mr. Mohr

TO : W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 4/8/64

FROM : W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD  
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

1 - Mr. DeLoach  
1 - Mr. Rosen  
1 - Mr. Sullivan  
1 - J. R. Malley  
1 - G. D. Coakley  
1 - W. A. Branigan  
1 - Liaison  
1 - R. E. Lenihan  
1 - J. N. Sizoo

Articles by Thomas Gittings Buchanan, Jr., on his version of the assassination of President Kennedy have been appearing in the French newspaper, "L'Express," in recent weeks. Copies of the past articles have been received from the Legat, Attache (Legat), Paris, and have been furnished along with translations prepared at the Bureau to the President's Commission. Buchanan worked for the "Washington Evening Star" as a reporter from 1946 to 1948 when he admitted Communist Party (CP) membership to an official of that paper and was dismissed. He admitted CP membership to Bureau Agents in 1952 and 1953 but claimed in 1956 that he had left the CP. His name is carried on the Reserve Index.

The previous articles by Buchanan have been based on speculation and unfounded material previously published to the effect that Oswald was an Agent of the FBI and/or Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) and that the investigation of the assassination was covering up discrepancies which would tend to establish doubt of Oswald's guilt. Buchanan's article in the 3/19/64 issue of "L'Express" captioned, "Dallas Now Ruby is in Danger," has been received from Legat, Paris, translated and reviewed.

Buchanan claims that Jack Ruby, convicted slayer of Oswald, will attempt to commit suicide. The attempt will be successful, Buchanan states, so that Ruby can be made to "disappear" just as Oswald did before him, thus eliminating "the principal danger of indiscretions in connection with the assassination" of President Kennedy. Buchanan calls for the President's Commission to have Ruby protected while his appeal is pending since leaving him in the "hands of police... would not only be inhuman but would compromise again the chances of the investigation."

Buchanan claims that the first shot in the assassination was fired from the railroad bridge in front of the President's motorcade and that four shots in all were fired, the fourth making a small bullet hole in the windshield of the President's car and missing a human target. Buchanan claims to have been assured during a recent trip to the

Enclosure  
105-82555

JMS:klw

APR 16 1964

11 APR 14 1964

COLLECT SECTION



Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan  
Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD  
105-62555

United States by an official investigator whose name he could not reveal that if there were four shots fired, there had to be two assassins. Information in the article also implies that Ruby could have fired the first shot on the bridge and then run to the newspaper office where he appeared shortly after the assassination.

Other points he discusses which cast doubt on Oswald's guilt include the lack of powder found on Oswald's cheek as shown in the paraffin tests; the fact that Oswald must have been an exceptional marksman to have hit President Kennedy while most "official circles" seemed to believe that Oswald was a mediocre shot; and the fact that Oswald did not eat the food or smoke the cigarettes found on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository.

Buchanan also implies that Ruby must have possessed special knowledge to have arrived at the Dallas jail just two minutes before he shot Oswald at 11:21 a.m. on 11/24/63 when the transfer of Oswald had been publicly announced for 10:00 a.m. on that same date.

Buchanan reports that in his visit to the United States recently he stopped in Dallas, Miami, New York City and Washington, D. C., in his inquiry into the assassination of President Kennedy. While in Washington, D. C., he reports that he talked to Deputy Attorney General Katzenbach and Mr. Howard Willens of the President's Commission. (We have received information regarding these contacts by Buchanan in the past.) Buchanan claims that Willens took notes of his report on the assassination. However, Buchanan stated he was not at liberty to write about certain points he discussed with Willens. Willens also reportedly asked Buchanan for all documentation concerning the assassination which could be supplied by "L'Express." Buchanan states that he believes the President's Commission is now more receptive to "proof elements" which contradict the generally accepted version that Oswald, acting alone, killed President Kennedy.

Buchanan's article claims that Miami is the city in the United States where the President of the United States runs the greatest risk of being killed. He states that this is so because there is considerable racial tension there and because some Cuban exiles living there would like to have the President of the United States assassinated and the blame then placed on Castro forces. According to Buchanan such Cuban exiles believe that the assassination of the President would bring about the military occupation of Cuba in retaliation. Secret Service is being furnished a copy of the translation of this article by Liaison in view of the above information relating to possible danger to the President's life.

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan  
Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD  
105-82555

This latest article by Buchanan is typical of his previous articles in "L'Express" in that he deals in implications and previously published speculation on the guilt or nonguilt of Oswald, the claim that Oswald was part of a conspiracy, and the allegation that Ruby was also involved in that conspiracy.

By attached letter the President's Commission is being furnished a copy of the 3/19/64 "L'Express" article by Buchanan and two copies of a translation thereof. Future articles by Buchanan will also be furnished to the Commission.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. That the attached letter be sent to the President's Commission.

2. That Secret Service be furnished a copy of the translation of the Buchanan article by Liaison.

4-13-64 Copy furnished to  
S.S. Liaison Office



FBI

Date: 4/9/64

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_

(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL \_\_\_\_\_

AIR MAIL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,  
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS  
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re Bureau airtel to Dallas, 4/8/64, instructing Dallas to submit certain revisions in a letterhead memorandum containing information relating to ARNOLD LOUIS ROWLAND dated March 31, 1964, and submitted by Dallas airtel March 31, 1964.

Enclosed herewith are ten copies each of amended pages 1, 7, 8, 9 and 10 of such letterhead memorandum, which has been redated to the date of April 9, 1964, in accordance with Bureau instructions. These amended pages have been inserted in Dallas's copies of this letterhead memorandum.

Enc. (50)  
RPG/ds  
(5)

G. L. Wick

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_

Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_

M

Per \_\_\_\_\_

FBI

Date: 4/7/64

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_

(Type in plain text or code)

Via **AIRTEL**

**AIR MAIL**

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555) ATTN: INSPECTOR J. R. HALL

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10451) (P)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.  
IS - R - CUBA

On April 6, 1964, ORVILLE O. NIX telephonically contacted SA ROBERT F. GEMERLING inquiring as to when he could expect the return of his camera, which is now in the possession of the President's Commission. Mr. NIX stated that with vacation time approaching he was interested in having some idea when his camera could be returned.

Mr. NIX stated that in the event his camera was still needed, he could get along without it and wanted to cooperate in every way possible.

The Bureau's attention is called to the fact that a similar situation has arisen in connection with the camera of MARIE HUGHMORE and, in accordance with instructions from Inspector HALL, on April 6, 1964, Mrs. MARIE HUGHMORE was advised that she should endeavor to rent a camera and send the film to the President's Commission.

On April 7, 1964, Mrs. HUGHMORE telephonically contacted SA GEMERLING and stated that she had not been able to find a camera like hers, which she described as an 8 mm Toyoko Zoom Camera about one year old using roll-type film, which originally cost approximately \$150.00. She stated she was continuing efforts to locate such a camera and stated she would advise SA GEMERLING of the results of her efforts. Mrs. HUGHMORE made the comment

RRB/dr  
(5)

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_

Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_

62-109260  
NOT RECORDED  
199 APR 20 1964

SOVIET Espionage

NY 100-10461

that she could not understand why the President's Commission needed her camera for the period of time they have had same and that she was considering writing to the President's Commission about it, or might have Congressman ALGER, a close, personal friend, check into the matter. Mrs. HUGHMORE expressed appreciation for the assistance being rendered to her by the Dallas Office in connection with her camera problem.

The above is merely being brought to the Bureau's attention to point out the hardship and inconvenience to which people are being exposed and the position in which it places the FBI, who actually physically obtained the cameras from these people. Thus far these individuals have been pacified, but it is felt that if extensive delays continue that it should be suggested to these people that they correspond directly with the President's Commission.

Subsequent to the above, on April 7, 1964, Mrs. HUGHMORE telephonically contacted SA CIZIARRI and stated she had arranged to rent a camera from W. H. PARR at the Glendale Camera Shop, 4440 South MacArthur, Dallas, Texas, telephone FR 4-6465, at a cost of \$5.00 a week with no deposit and that he was delivering her the camera, starting next week, for a period of seven weeks and that the bill was being made out to her and, upon receipt of same, she would forward it to the President's Commission for payment.

FBI

Date: 4/9/64

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_

(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL

AIRMAIL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO DIRECTOR FBI (62-109060)  
ATTENTION: INSPECTOR J. R. MALLEY  
FROM SAC DALLAS (100-10461)  
SUBJECT ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,  
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS  
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re Dallas airtel to Director 4/8/64 captioned LEE HARVEY  
OSWALD, aka, IS - R - CUBA.

SA NAT A. PINKSTON appeared before Mr. JOE BALL, Attorney  
for the President's Commission, at Dallas on 4/9/64. He gave  
deposition in which he first gave his name, residence address,  
occupation, length of service with the FBI, and then testified  
that on 12/2/63 while he was at the Texas School Book Depository  
FRANKI KAISER advised him that he, KAISER, had found something on  
the sixth floor of the building. He testified he then accompanied  
KAISER to the sixth floor where KAISER pointed out a clip board  
containing some orders. KAISER said he had made this clip board  
and had given it to LEE HARVEY OSWALD when OSWALD came to work for  
the Texas School Book Depository. SA PINKSTON then testified to  
the details of the orders which were on this board (see report  
SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, 12/10/63, Dallas).

Mr. JOE BALL then asked what was done with this clip  
board and he was advised it was left with Mr. TRULY and later  
picked up by an Agent of the FBI and made exhibit No. D-155.

(3) - Bureau  
2 - Dallas

RFG:vm

(5)

REC-43

17 APR 13 1964

C. C. Wick

Approved: 61 APR 11 1964

- Special Agent in Charge

Sent

M Per

PERS. REC. UNIT

4/15/64

AIRTEL

To: SAC, Dallas (100-10461)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA.  
IS - R - CUBA

Re Dallas Airtel 4/7/64 relating to the requests of Mr. Orville D. Nix and Mrs. Marie Muchmore for the return of their cameras which are being held as a result of a request from the President's Commission.

In the future any persons making inquiry relating to the return of evidence, material or equipment secured by personnel of your office at the request of the President's Commission should be advised that the inquiry should be made of the President's Commission directly. The Bureau should be advised of any inquiries received.

For your information the correct address for the Commission is as follows:

Honorable J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel  
The President's Commission  
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast  
Washington, D. C.

(1) 62-109060 (Assassination of Pres. Kennedy)  
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission) - - -

- 1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. I. W. Courad
- 1 - Mr. R. E. Lonihan
- 1 - Mr. L. L. Shaneyfelt

DUPLICATE YELLOW

RDE:jgs:vhm  
(2)

NOTE: For details see A. Rosen to Mr. Belmont memorandum dated 4/13/64 captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald, aka, Internal Security - Russia - Cuba," RDE:pah:jak.

72 APR 17 1964

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

REC-43

DATE: 4/3/64

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM : LEGAT, BONN (62-36) (P)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN  
FITZGERALD KENNEDY, 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS  
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re Bonn letter 3/12/64, and Dallas airtel 3/19/64.

Enclosed are 28 copies of an insert reflecting information previously reported in Bonn LHM of March 12, 1964, and including additional information regarding the review of the March 1, 1964, edition of "Neues Europa." Also enclosed are 28 copies of an administrative page identifying the confidential source abroad mentioned in the insert.

*enc. of each letter as tickler  
2 cc. of each letter - inc. to DL  
- 10-64-12*

5 - Bureau, (Enc. 1-2)  
(1-Liaison: enc. -2)  
(2-Dallas: 89-48)  
1 - Bonn  
GAV:eds  
(6)

REC-43

NOT RECORDED

4 APR 1964

79 APR 16 1964

ARTICLE PUBLISHED IN "NEUES EUROPA"

With regard to the publication "Neues Europa" (New Europe) which published in its November 1, 1963, edition an article entitled, "Coexistence with Deadly Results? - Assassination Plans Against Khrushchev and Kennedy", sources, as indicated below, furnished the following information:

Mr. Erich Feiler, Chief of Research for the U.S. Information Service (USIS) at the American Embassy in Bonn, Germany, advised that his records listing publications in West Germany, show that the publication "Neues Europa" is a twice-monthly publication which claims a circulation of 4500. It is published by the publishing firm August Kraemer, GmbH., of Stuttgart, Germany. Its editor in chief is listed in the publication as L. Emrich. From Mr. Feiler's observation of the publication he has concluded that it deals primarily with matters pertaining to astrology. Although he has not noted the publication frequently or read it in detail he has observed that the majority of the articles on its front page deal with astrological matters including the prediction of future events.

A confidential source abroad advised that it had no information which came to its attention during the course of its normal functions with regard to the "Neues Europa." A few copies of the publication were available to source and source stated that the publication carried the sub title of "Organ of the High Government of World Republic on Earth." It indicates that it was published by the firm of August Kraemer, GmbH., in Stuttgart, German Federal Republic. Source said that the contents of the newspaper indicate that it is primarily devoted to astrology. Source expressed the opinion that little reliance could be placed on the factual accuracy of material appearing in the paper.

The Legal Attache, American Embassy in Bonn, Germany, examined the March 1, 1964 edition of "Neues Europa." That edition carried a two column article on page three with an explanatory editor's note stating that the column set forth excerpts from predictions which had been published in the paper during 1963 and which had been fulfilled. Among the excerpts quoted was the following:

ENCLOSURE



BONN 62-33

"Reports went to President Kennedy according to which in the southern states traces have been found of a secret organization of dissatisfied southerners and opponents of East-West coexistence who have allied themselves and are plotting to assassinate President Kennedy."

A date following this quoted excerpt indicated that it was from an item published in the November 15, 1963 edition of the paper.

BONN 62-36

..The confidential source abroad who furnished information regarding the publication "Neues Europa" is [REDACTED]

(By request).

Administrative Page

FBI

Date: April 9, 1964

CONFIDENTIAL

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_

(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

68004

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: LEGAT, LONDON (62-358) (RUC)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY  
MISCELLANEOUS

The above will confirm information furnished by telephone to Supervisor GRAHAM DAY at the Bureau on April 7, 1964.

Classified by 2040  
Exempt from GDS, Category 1  
Date of Declassification Indefinite 1/1/77  
HMA

- 3 - Bureau
- 1 - Liaison Section (Sent Direct)
- 1 - London

CWB:ec 1-2-109060  
(5) 2-109060  
1-2-109060  
1-2-109060

REC-43

10 APR 13 1964

CONFIDENTIAL

Approved: 1 APR 29 1964

Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_

M

Per \_\_\_\_\_



JFK  
Assassination  
62-109060  
Section 61

Copy  
2

MARY FERRELL  
FOUNDATION  
CAREY PRELAPC



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

REC 29

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

DATE: 4/9/64

FROM : SAC, LOUISVILLE (89-63)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, 11/22/63  
DALLAS, TEXAS  
PIGCELLATEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

Bufile 62-109060

Re Dallas airtel dated 3/19/64, bearing the above caption and the additional captions "LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka. IS-R-CUBA", and "JACK L. RUBY, aka. CIVIL RIGHTS".

Enclosed for Dallas are 25 copies each of three inserts captioned as follows:

"Mrs. THOMAS J. GEORGE, 600 Seneca, Louisville, Kentucky, anonymously reported to have information regarding the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY";

"CHARLES H. WILSON, Mac and Mac Trailer Court, Route 7, Paducah, Kentucky INFORMATION CONCERNING";

"Implication by CYNTHIA E. EPLEY, Louisville, Kentucky, that JESSIE FAYE SPINKS RAU NEWMAN might have known LEE OSWALD".

The Bureau is also being furnished one copy each of the above inserts for information only.

Information contained in the above inserts is the only information located in a review of pertinent Louisville files which has not previously been furnished Dallas in FD-302, insert or report form.

The information contained in the above inserts is of doubtful pertinence and is being furnished for whatever it is worth.

- 2 - Bureau (Enc. 75)  
2 - Dallas (89-63) (Enc. 75)  
1 - Louisville

GWH/fhp

(5)

REC 29

APR 11 1964

2900

EXP. PROC.

LS 89-63

Information concerning the following-named individuals having possible pertinence to this matter has been furnished previously in report form as indicated:

LEO EDWARD McCLURE

Page 5, report of SA GEORGE W. HUTCHISON, captioned "LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka. IS-R" dated 12/2/63 at Louisville

JOHN JOSEPH METCALF

Page 2, report of SA GEORGE W. HUTCHISON, captioned "LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka. IS-R", dated 12/9/63 at Louisville.

LS 80-63  
GWH/cnp - 1

Mrs. THOMAS J. GEORGE,  
600 Seneca, Louisville, Kentucky,  
anonymously reported to have  
information regarding the assassination  
of President JOHN F. KENNEDY

On December 20, 1963, ~~Lieutenant THOMAS V. SHOUSE~~  
the Assistant Chief of Detectives, Louisville Police Depart-  
ment, Louisville, Kentucky, advised SA WILLIAM R. LUNCAN as  
follows: Police Dept

Police Officer FRANK PARK, who directs traffic at the cor-  
ner of Fourth and Market Streets, Louisville, told Lieutenant  
SHOUSE that an unidentified lady came up to him while he was  
on duty and told him that a man named LARRY \_\_\_\_\_, who works  
for a Mrs. (first name unknown) GEORGE, at the Standiford  
Trailer Court, 60 Seneca, Louisville, Kentucky, is supposed  
to have known about the assassination of President KENNEDY  
approximately six weeks before it happened. This unknown  
lady told Officer PARK that LARRY had indicated that Presi-  
dent KENNEDY would be assassinated on November 22, 1963.

On December 20, 1963, Mrs. THOMAS J. GEORGE, Standi-  
ford Trailer Park, 600 Seneca, Louisville, Kentucky, advised  
SA GEORGE W. HUTCHISON that she knew no one by the name of  
LARRY, that she had never heard of the situation described  
above, and that no one by the name of LARRY is employed by  
her. She was at a loss to explain why anyone would tell  
such a story involving her.

62-109060 - 2900

ENCLOSURE



LS 89-63  
GWH/cnp - 1

CHARLES H. WILSON,  
Mac and Mac-Trailer Court,  
Route 7, Paducah, Kentucky  
INFORMATION CONCERNING

On December 10, 1963, Mr. PHILIP COUNTS, Office of Special Investigations, Air Force, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio, advised that base employee EDWARD C. DICKY, employed in Building 18, Area B, Extension 216, had advised him that a CHARLES H. WILSON, who lives in the Mac and Mac Trailer Court, Route 7, Paducah, Kentucky, had recently sent some blueprints to the Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, and on December 5 or 6, 1963, sent an additional letter claiming that Communists had had something to do with the assassination of President KENNEDY. WILSON, in his letter to DICKY, stated that he had contacted the Paducah FBI Office, as well as sending the same information to the Dallas, Texas, Police.

On December 10, 1963, Mr. DICKY advised that the blueprints received from CHARLES H. WILSON appeared to have been made by a person with the intelligence equal to that of a 14 or 15 year-old child. DICKY indicated that, from the blueprints and the rambling nature of the letter, he was of the opinion that WILSON was "not right" mentally.

On December 16, 1963, TILGHMAN TADE, Chief of Detectives, Paducah Police Department, Paducah, Kentucky, advised SA CONLY L. PURCELL that CHARLES H. WILSON, Mac and Mac Trailer Court, Paducah, Kentucky, comes from a prominent and well-to-do Paducah family, but that WILSON is insane and has been for a long period of time. TADE said that WILSON is a prolific complainant and letter-writer. WILSON seems to believe that by "juggling" time the martians exercise considerable influence on earth affairs. He also claims that the churches of the world are allied with world Communism for various ulterior ends, including proving that WILSON is insane. WILSON claims that world leaders of religious organizations and world Communist leaders are in a conspiracy with his family to prove WILSON insane.

(2) ENCLOSURE 62-109060-2753

LS 89-63  
GMM/cnp - 2

Files of the Louisville Office of the FBI contain numerous letters received from WILSON, all indicating that he is out of touch with reality.

(2)

LS 89-63  
GWH/rhp - 1

Implication by CYNTHIA E. EPLEY,  
Louisville, Kentucky, that  
JESSIE FAYE SPINKS RAU NEWMAN  
might have known LEE OSWALD

The following telegram was received by the Headquarters of the FBI from Mrs. CYNTHIA E. EPLEY, on November 25, 1963:

"Investigate Jessie Faye Spinks Rau --- Newman, she shot to death S/Sgt. Edwin B. Newman, November 15, 1957 at Fortworth Texas believed communist and sister of Patrolman Louis Spinks Fortworth. She is polio victim apparently crippled but can walk brown hair hazel eyes height five feet 9 large approximately 150 pounds Texas

Mrs. Cynthia E. Epley 4404 Dyer Ave Louisville  
13 Ky Phone 969-8707"

On November 29, 1963, Mrs. CYNTHIA E. EPLEY, 4404 Dyer Avenue, Louisville, Kentucky, advised SA WALTER R. SPOONER as follows:

*Texas*  
She had no information connecting her former sister-in-law, JESSIE FAYE NEWMAN, with the assassination of President KENNEDY. She advised that Mrs. NEWMAN shot to death EPLEY's brother, Staff Sergeant EDWIN NEWMAN, at Fort Worth, Texas, on November 15, 1957. Mrs. NEWMAN was afforded a local hearing following the shooting and was released. EPLEY feels that circumstances surrounding the hearings are suspicious. She has not seen Mrs. NEWMAN since 1957, but thought that she recognized a female in the crowd during one of the television broadcasts concerning the assassination, which female resembled Mrs. NEWMAN as she looked in 1957. Mrs. EPLEY has no information indicating that Mrs. NEWMAN might be a Communist, but speculated that since Mrs. NEWMAN was from Fort Worth, Texas, she might have known LEE OSWALD.

(4) 62-109060-2900  
ENCLOSURE

FBI

Date: 4/10/64

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL \_\_\_\_\_  
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)  
FROM: SAC, MIAMI (89-35) ( RUC )  
SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,  
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS  
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Enclosed for Dallas Office are 25 copies each of  
the following:

- 1) Insert re LAARENCE HENRY WEHMEYER
- 2) FD-302 concerning LAWRENCE HENRY WEHMEYER
- 3) Insert re post card to "Palm Beach Times"
- 4) Insert re "REMARKS MADE BY FIEEL CASTRO  
TO EFFECT THAT LEADERS OF THE UNITED STATES WOULD BE KILLED  
IF THEY PLANNED OR ENGAGED IN AGGRESSION AGAINST CUBA"
- 5) Insert re alleged telephone call from JOSE  
SAN ANTONIO CABARGA to Dr. EMILIO MUNEZ PORTUONDO
- 6) FD-302 re Dr. EMILIO MUNEZ PORTUONDO
- 7) Insert re telephone call from CABARGA to  
PORTUONDO
- 8) FD-302 re EMILIO MUNEZ PORTUONDO

3 - Bureau (1 - 105-82555)  
(1 - 44-24016)  
2 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 40)  
1 - Miami

FPG:pcg

(6)

C. C. Yick

APR 14 1964

REC 5

18 APR 13 1964

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_  
79 APR 16 1964  
Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 44-24016-2901

MM 89-35

9) Insert re telegram addressed ROBERT KENNEDY  
signed ROBERT G. HOCKMUTH

10) FD-302 re ROBERT G. HOCKMUTH

11) FD-302 re BYRON N. ROWLAND

12) FD-302 re DONALD WRIGHT.

13) Insert re Threat to Kill President KENNEDY  
by J. A. MILTEER, Miami, Fla., 11/9/63

14) Insert re STEPHEN YVES L'EANDES

15) FD-302 re Mrs. IRENE CANTOR

16) FD-302 re LOUIS GLASSER

17) FD-302 re Mrs. ERNESTINE COSOLOWE

18) Insert re JACK LEE HODGE

19) FD-302 re JACK LEE HODGE

20) FD-302 re PATRICIA HODGE

21) Insert re J. W. JOHNSTON, Houston, Texas

22) Insert re LYNDON LOUIS HOLTZCLAW

23) Insert re ROBERT BRUCE ALLEN

24) Insert re MIGUEL SUAREZ

25) FD-302 Re MARIA SUAREZ

26) FD-302 re MIGUEL SUAREZ

27) Insert re HORTENCIA PIARD DIAZ

28) FD-302 re HORTENCIA PIARD DIAZ

29) Insert re Unsub, Complainant ANTONIO CUESTA  
del VALLE

MM 85-35

- 39) Insert re HANK HANKINS
- 31) Insert re Information Concerning CONRAD and ANGIE MAXWELL furnished by JAMES E. KINNAMAN
- 32) Insert re DORA CAUSA
- 33) Insert re writing on car bearing Texas license UJ 783
- 34) Insert re DICK SOKAL
- 35) Insert re ROSE ANN BACCUS
- 36) Insert re JOHN ROBERT KLINNER
- 37) FD-302 re JOHN ROBERT KLINNER
- 38) Insert re WALLACE BUTTERWORTH
- 39) Insert re Mrs. GERALDINE HEAVNER
- 40) Insert re Administrative Information (Identity of Sources)

It is to be noted that 25 copies each of an insert and fd-302 setting forth information concerning PHILLIP JOLIN were furnished to Dallas by Miami letter dated March 19, 1964.

## Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

DATE: 4/10/64

FROM : *WPS* SAC, PHOENIX (89-42)SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,  
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS.  
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

OO: Dallas

Re Dallas airtel to Bureau, 3/17/64.

to Dallas

There are transmitted herewith/25 copies each  
of the following items prepared in accordance with the  
instructions contained in referenced airtel.

## 1. RE: THOMAS LLOYD THOMSON

FD-302 reflecting information from THOMAS  
L. THOMASON, 11/22/63.FD-302 reflecting information from THOMAS  
LLOYD THOMSON on 3/25/64.FD-302 reflecting information from CAPTAIN  
DAVE EDWARDS on 3/25/64.Insert reflecting police check and court  
records check on THOMSON.

It is noted that leads in this matter were  
set out in Phoenix tel to Dallas dated  
11/23/63 entitled, "ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN F. KENNEDY".

## 2. RE: CADILLAC CAR IN YUMA, ARIZONA, on 11/13 or 14/63.

FD-302 reflecting information from CLYDE  
JOHNSON on 11/22/63.FD-302 reflecting information from RAY  
SHUFFIT on 11/22/63.

2 - Bureau  
2 - Dallas AM (Enc 525) (89-43)  
1 - Phoenix

CWE/rfb  
(5)

REC 5

25 APR 13 1964

79 APR 16 1964



PX 89-42

3. RE: WILLIAM MORTIMER MEANS

FD-302 reflecting information from JACK EURICH on 11/22/63.

FD-302 reflecting information from records of the Mountain States Telephone & Telegraph Company, Phoenix, as of 11/22/63. It is noted that this information was furnished by [REDACTED] Mountain States Telephone & Telegraph Co., Phoenix (PROTECT IDENTITY)

Dallas' attention is called to the FD-302 dated 12/2/63 reflecting the results of an interview with WILLIAM MORTIMER MEANS on 11/28/63. Thirty copies of an FD-302 were transmitted to Dallas by Phoenix airtel dated 12/2/63 in the above captioned case.

4. RE: MRS. BERTHA CHEEK and MRS. ROBERTS

FD-302 reflecting information furnished by JESS LYNCH on 11/23/63. It is noted that leads were set out for Dallas in Phoenix teletype dated 11/23/63.

The attention of Dallas is called to the FD-302 dated 12/4/64 reflecting information from JESS WILLARD LYNCH on 12/3/63. This corrects information originally furnished by LYNCH. 30 copies of this latter FD-302 were sent to Dallas by PX airtel 12/4/63 in the above captioned case.

5. RE: WILLIAM FULTON

FD-302 reflecting information furnished by WILLIAM FULTON on 11/23/63.

6. RE: OLIVE STEVENS

FD-302 reflecting information furnished by D. A. JAMES FILLMORE on 11/24/63. Leads were set out for various divisions by Phoenix on 11/24/63 by teletype, a copy of which was furnished Dallas.

7. RE: JERRY PRATT

FD-302 reflecting information furnished from the records of the Mountain States Telephone & Telegraph Co., Phoenix, regarding a telephone call from JERRY's WAGON WHEEL on 11/24/63. This information was furnished by [redacted] Security Office of the telephone company on 11/24/63 (PROJECT IDENTITY)

FD-302 reflecting information furnished by JERRY PRATT on 11/24/63.

8. RE: WRITINGS IN PHOENIX TELEPHONE DIRECTORY

FD-302 reflecting information furnished by RAYMOND MITCHELL on 11/26/63.

FD-302 reflecting information furnished by DAVID O'KEEFE on 11/26/63.

9. RE: MRS. JOSEPH PATRICK WAGNER

FD-302 reflecting information furnished by Mrs. JOSEPH PATRICK WAGNER on 11/28/63.

10. RE: AMERICAN AIRLINES FLIGHT BY OSWALD AND RUBENSTEIN

FD-302 reflecting information furnished by FRED KENNEDY on 11/29/63.

It is noted that this is the result of a lead set out in Dallas teletype to Phoenix and other offices 11/29/63.

11. RE: DR. RICHARD IRELAND

FD-302 reflecting information furnished by CAPTAIN RICHARD HARRINGTON on 12/5/63.

12. RE: A. H. BETHKE

It is noted that FD-302s reflecting the results of interviews with this person and information about him were sent to Dallas by Phoenix airtel dated 3/13/64. "Manuscript 18" is not being set out since Dallas instructed Minneapolis to submit 25 copies of an insert setting out this manuscript in detail.

PX 89-42

13. RE: "DR." JOSEPH DAVIS JEFFERS

An insert containing information contained in the files of the Phoenix Division concerning JEFFERS. This is being submitted in view of the leads set out in Las Vegas teletype to Bureau dated 11/26/63 and Los Angeles teletype to Bureau 11/27/63.

14. RE: MARKINGS ON \$5.00 FEDERAL RESERVE NOTE

FD-302 reflecting information furnished by CLIFFORD B. ALLORE on 3/8/64.  
Report of the FBI Laboratory reflecting results of check of the \$5.00 bill.

FBI

Date: 4/10/64

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL \_\_\_\_\_  
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

~~SECRET~~

FROM: SAC, WFO (89-75)

Classified by 2040  
Exempt from GDS, Category 213  
Date of Declassification Indefinite

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN  
FITZGERALD KENNEDY, 11/22/63,  
DALLAS, TEXAS  
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING  
(OO:DL)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
OTHERWISE

RE: 

ReDLairtel 3/25/64 requesting WFO to submit 25 copies  
of appropriate insert reflecting basis for investigation and  
results of any investigation conducted. It also requested  
Bureau to furnish Dallas results of Laboratory examination.

Enclosed for the Dallas Office as requested are 25  
copies of an investigative insert and 25 copies of an adminis-  
trative page insert <sup>in</sup> sub matter. The investigative insert  
also contains the results of the FBI Laboratory examination.

- 3- Bureau  
2- Dallas (89-43)(Enc. 50)(AM)(RM)  
1- Houston (105-1289)(Info)(AM)(RM)  
3- WFO  
(1-105-37111)(OSWALD)  
(1-105-56569)(UNSUB)

REC-20 62-109060-2903

25 APR 13 1964

JEL/jgm  
(9)

C. C. Wick

AIRTEL

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_

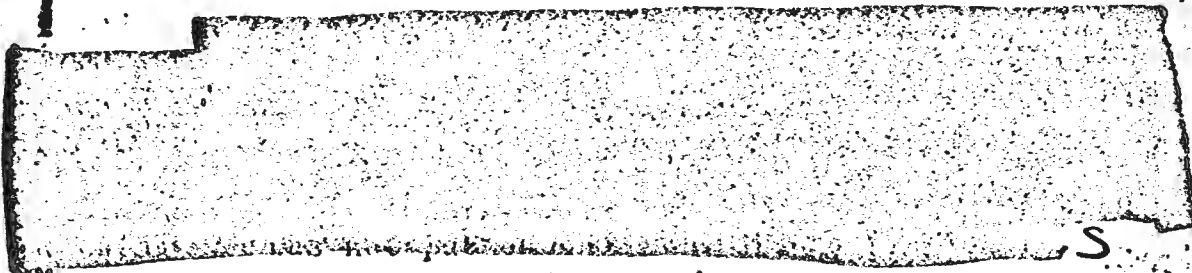
72 APR 1964 Special Agent in Charge

~~SECRET~~

Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-107060-2903

SECRET



It is suggested that if the inclusion of this item would classify an otherwise unclassified report of voluminous material, Dallas may consider a separate report for this item bearing the "Confidential" classification.

SECRET

FBI

Date: 4/13/64

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL \_\_\_\_\_  
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: --SAC, WFO (89-75)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD  
KENNEDY, 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS  
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING  
(OO:DL)

ReDLairtel 3/17/64, tri-captioned Assassination,  
OSWALD and RUBY; and WFO airtel 3/31/64 under Assassination  
caption forwarding some inserts reflecting miscellaneous  
information obtained by WFO per instructions in re Dallas  
airtel 3/17/64.

Enclosed for Dallas are 25 copies of an insert  
reflecting information about an allegation possibly pertaining  
to ammunition used in the assassination and 25 copies of an  
administrative insert revealing the source of this allegation.

This information was originally furnished to the  
Bureau and Dallas by WFO airtel 1/8/64 under the OSWALD  
caption. WFO pointed out at that time that since extensive  
previous investigation had been conducted in the OSWALD  
case and WFO not in a position to evaluate the info, any  
further action pertaining to it was being left to the discretion  
of the Bureau and the OO.

WFO file indicates that Dallas airtel 1/13/64 (OSWALD)  
advised that UACB no investigation with respect to this  
information was being conducted.

- ③ - Bureau
- 2 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 50) (RM)
- 2 - WFO
- (1 - 105-37111) (OSWALD)

M:lkc

AIRTEL

Approved: *Thomas J. Sullivan*

Sent \_\_\_\_\_

M

Per \_\_\_\_\_

79 APR 17 1964 Special Agent in Charge

WFO 89-75

The Bureau in its airtel to Dallas of 1/14/64 (OSWALD) instructed Dallas to initiate inquiry with the Century Arms Company in St. Albans, Vermont to determine if it is possible ammunition shipped from that firm was used by OSWALD in the President's assassination.

Dallas teletype 1/15/64, (OSWALD) pointed out investigation negated possibility that cartridge cases used by OSWALD emanated from Century Arms Co. and UACB; Dallas was not initiating any further inquiry.

WFO is not aware whether the above information has been included in any previous report and is submitting same in enclosed form for that reason for possible inclusion in report form under the provisions of reDLairtel 3/17/64.



REC 29  
11/1

APR 15 1964

FBI NEW YORK

8-50 PM

URGENT 4-13-64

DAE TELETYPE

TO DIRECTOR -2-

62-109060 AND DALLAS 89-43

FROM NEW YORK 89-75

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, ELEVEN TWENTY TWO SIXTY TH  
DALLAS, TEXAS.. MISC. INFO. CONCERNING.

RETELEPHONE CALL TO NY FROM BUREAU SUPERVISOR A. B. FIPP, APRIL  
TWELVE SIXTY FOUR.

FOR INFO DALLAS, EDWARD ROZMUS, SIX THREE TWO MILTON ROAD, RYE,  
NEW YORK, TELEPHONED THE BUREAU APRIL TWELVE, SIXTY FOUR, AND  
IDENTIFIED HIMSELF AS VETERAN WORLD WAR TWO AND A FORMER OWNER OF  
BAIT SHOP. ROZMUS STATED, FAMILY, NAME UNKNOWN, MOVED INTO  
APARTMENT OVER HIS MONTH AGO AND DESCRIBED THEM AS SUSPICIOUS AND  
UNSOCIABLE. ROZMUS ADVISED FAMILY WAS FROM TEXAS AND THAT WIFE  
MENTIONED SHE SAW EVERYTHING CONCERNING ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
KENNEDY IN TEXAS. ROZMUS INTERVIEWED APRIL TWELVE SIXTY FOUR AND  
STATED OVERHEARD WIFE OF FAMILY IN APARTMENT OVER HIS TELLING OWNER OF  
BAIT SHOP, NAME UNKNOWN, SIX THREE TWO MILTON ROAD, RYE, NEW YORK, ON  
APRIL TWELVE NINETEEN SIXTY FOUR, THAT SHE WAS IN TEXAS AND SAW  
EVERYTHING CONCERNING THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY. ROZMUS  
STATED " I HATE THOSE PEOPLE FROM TEXAS". ROZMUS GAVE NO BASIS FOR TH  
STATEMENT AND SAID " I AM AN ADMIRER OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY AND WOULD  
VOTE FOR HIM ". ROZMUS POINTED OUT STATION WAGON, PARKED OUTSIDE SIX  
THREE TWO MILTON ROAD WHICH HE SAID HAD A TEXAS LICENSE AND WAS OWNED  
BY THE FAMILY UPSTAIRS. ROZMUS, DURING COURSE OF INTERVIEW, WAS  
END PAGE ONE.....

18 APR 15 1964

79 APR 17 1964

cc 10/1/64

6-1/1

PAGE TWO.....

INCOHERENT AT TIMES AND HAD BEEN OBVIOUSLY DRINKING. ROZMUS ADMITTED HE IS HEAVY DRINKER. OBSERVATION OF STATION WAGON, REFERRED TO BY ROZMUS REVEALED IT TO BE A STUDEBAKER STATION WAGON, COLOR BLUE, BEARING CALIF. LICENSE ONE Q ONE THREE EIGHT SEVEN THREE. MRS. JOHN ERICKSON, SIX THREE TWO MILTON ROAD, RYE, NEW YORK RESIDES IN APARTMENT OVER ROZMUS, INTERVIEWED APRIL TWELVE, NINETEEN SIXTY FOUR; AND ADVISED HUSBAND AND FAMILY FORMERLY RESIDED NINE TWO ZERO NINE MANCHESTER STREET, HOUSTON, TEXAS, UNTIL EARLY DECEMBER, SIXTY THREE, WHEN THEY MOVED TO ONE ZERO ONE TWO TEMPLE AVE., LONG BEACH, CALIF. SHE STATED HUSBAND IS ITINERANT HOUSE PAINTER. SHE STATED DUE TO ILLNESS IN FAMILY, MOVED BACK TONEW YORK, FEBRUARY FOUR, NINETEEN SIXTY FOUR. MRS. ERICKSON STATED SHE AND FAMILY WERE IN HOUSTON, TEXAS, ON NOVEMBER TWENTY TWO, NIETEN SIXTY THREE, AND DID NOT WITNESS ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY. MRS. ERICKSON, ADVISED SHE HAS UNDOUBTEDLY MENTIONED TO PEOPLE SHE WAS IN TEXAS AT TIME OF ASSASSINATI BUT NEVER SAID SHE WITNESSED ACTUAL ASSASSINATION. INSERTS FOLLOW FOR DALLAS.

END

MTQ

FBI WASH DC

1 - Mr. Belmont  
1 - Mr. Rosen  
1 - Mr. Malley  
1 - Mr. Shroder  
1 - Mr. Raupach

April 14, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel  
The President's Commission  
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast  
Washington, D. C.

REC'D-READING ROOM  
FBI  
APR 14 10 38 AM '64

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Enclosed are two copies of a memorandum dated April 9, 1964, at Chicago, Illinois, captioned, "Eugene B. Dinkin," which is self explanatory.

Based on information revealed in this memorandum, no further action is being initiated by this Bureau unless specifically requested by you.

Sincerely yours,  
J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.  
80 APR 14  
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (2)

62-109060  
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)  
1 - 163-7273 (Eugene B. Dinkin)  
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan

APR 14 1964

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

KMR:vhm  
(10)

SEE NOTE: PAGE TWO

APR 17 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

NOTE:

On 12/9/63 Denver advised Mr. Robert Berris reported his daughter Linda was the schoolmate of Beth Cox who had received the information regarding the assassination prediction from Howard C. Cowen. Subsequent investigation by Legat, Paris determined PFC Eugene B. Dinkin was the individual involved. Dinkin received a psychiatric examination in France during November, 1963, which was the basis for the recommendation of his discharge from military service and transfer to Walter Reed Hospital for further psychiatric examination. He was diagnosed as a [schizophrenic reaction] [paranoid type.]

FBI

Date: 4/9/64

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL \_\_\_\_\_  
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060) (105-82555) (44-24016)

FROM: SAC, RICHMOND (89-34) -RUC-

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN  
 FITZGERALD KENNEDY, 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS,  
 MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING  
 BUFILE 62-109060  
 DALLAS 89-43

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka  
 IS-R-CUBA  
 BUFILE 105-82555  
 DALLAS 100-10461

JACK L. RUBY, aka;  
 LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka (Deceased) - VICTIM  
 CIVIL RIGHTS  
 BUFILE 44-24016  
 DALLAS 44-1639

Re Dallas airtel to the Bureau dated 3/19/64.

A review of Richmond files concerning the captioned cases has been completed. As requested by reairtel, the information not previously reported by insert or FD-302 has been incorporated into inserts or FD-302s and is being enclosed herewith for Dallas.

5-Bureau  
 3-Dallas (AM) (Encls. 325)  
 3-Richmond  
   (1 - 89-34)  
   (1 - 105-3777)  
   (1 - 44-390)

cc - ycm/mbd  
 (11)

REC 29

ST-115

APR 10 1964

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_

Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M

Special Agent in Charge

72 APR 17 1964

SOVIET ACTION

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 105-82555-11-24016

RH 89-34

In accordance with instructions set forth in reairtel, the FD-302s were prepared even though letterhead memoranda were sent. In such cases, the dictation date on FD-302s is reflected as the current date.

Twenty-five (25) copies each of the inserts and FD-302s are being submitted to Dallas and are described as follows:

Insert re CHARLES MILTON MARAH  
Insert re FRANKLIN A. BOWER  
FD-302 with LEONARD G. WIDNER  
Insert re NEWSPAPER ARTICLE, ROANOKE, VA.  
Insert re DORSEY LEE WEBSTER, JR.  
Insert re JAMES HAWKINS  
FD-302 with ARTHUR E. SWEENEY  
Insert re CARLYLE W. SCHOCK  
FD-302 with CARLYLE W. SCHOCK  
Insert re DOUGLAS E. HARTSELLE  
FD-302 with JESS EASTERLING  
Insert re JESS EASTERLING  
FD-302 with Mrs. MAXINE L. CHAMBERS

For assistance of Dallas in identifying the above inserts and FD-302s for inclusion in its report, the following data is set forth concerning each FD-302 and insert.


The following inserts and FD-302s pertain to the case entitled "ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS", and the referenced communications mentioned herein were submitted under this caption:

Insert re CHARLES MILTON MARAH, aka

Reference is made to Richmond teletypes to the Director and Dallas 11/23/63 and 11/29/63 and Richmond airtel to Dallas dated 12/2/63.

Insert re FRANKLIN A. BOWER

Reference is made to Richmond teletype to the Director, Dallas and Jacksonville dated 11/25/63, WFO airtel to the Director, Jacksonville and Richmond dated 11/25/63 and Jacksonville teletype to Director, WFO, Richmond and Dallas dated 12/25/63.

The identity of the source mentioned in this insert is 

RH 89-34

FD-302 of LEONARD G. WIDNER

Reference is made to Richmond teletype to the Director and Dallas 11/26/63, which reflects information furnished by WIDNER concerning alleged statements by unknown city councilmen of Dallas, Texas.

Insert re Newspaper Article, Roanoke, Va.

Reference is made to Richmond airtel to the Director and Dallas 11/27/63.

Insert re DORSEY LEE WEBSTER, JR.

Reference is made to Dallas teletype to Richmond dated 11/27/63, Richmond teletype to Dallas dated 11/27/63. The previous investigation referred to in this insert is identified as the case captioned [REDACTED] conducted in 1955. The prior investigation conducted in 1958 was in the case captioned [REDACTED]

Insert re JAMES HAWKINS

Reference is made to Baltimore teletype to the Director, Richmond and Dallas dated 11/23/63.

FD-302 of ARTHUR E. SWEENEY

Reference is made to Richmond teletype to the Director, copy to Dallas and Tampa dated 12/7/63, setting forth information received from ARTHUR E. SWEENEY, Saxony Court, Cape Coral, Fla., re FRED NORRIS of Dallas, Texas.

Insert and FD-302 of CARLYLE W. SCHOCK

Reference is made to Richmond letter to the Director, Dallas receiving copy, dated 12/16/63.

Insert re DOUGLAS E. HARTSELLE

Reference is made to Richmond teletype to the Director dated 11/25/63 and Richmond airtel to the Director and Dallas dated 11/26/63.

The following were submitted under the caption "LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka, IS-R-CUBA":



RH 89-34

FD-302 and insert re JESS EASTERLING

Reference is made to Richmond letter to Dallas dated 2/18/64, which reflects information furnished by EASTERLING that OSWALD was possibly in Pulaski, Va.

As reflected in reRichmond letter of 2/18/64, reference was made to Richmond investigation concerning "ALLEGATION THAT OSWALD IN WYTHEVILLE, VA.", which was submitted by Richmond airtel to Dallas dated 12/2/63, in the case captioned "ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, AFO", Dallas file 89-43. This letter further noted that Dallas teletype to Richmond and Pittsburgh dated 11/25/63, with the above caption, reported that LEE HARVEY OSWALD's employment in Dallas during this period had been verified and the individual reported in Wytheville was not identical with OSWALD.

The following were submitted under the caption "JACK L. RUBY, aka; LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka (Deceased) - VICTIM; CR":

FD-302 of Mrs. MAXINE L. CHAMBERS

Reference is made to Richmond airtel to Dallas dated 12/9/63, which set forth information furnished by Mrs. CHAMBERS concerning an individual named EDNA (LNU), Corpus Christi, Texas, who was possibly a girl friend of JACK L. RUBY.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

## Memorandum

TO : MR. CALLAHAN

DATE: 4-7-64

FROM : L. J. GAUTHIER

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY--  
REQUEST OF THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION  
VISUAL AIDS

Commission Attorney Melvin Eisenberg called and stated that the Commission had tentatively scheduled a conference for 10:30 AM, 4-14-64, at the Commission's office for the purpose of re-enacting the shooting sequence on the scale model of the assassination site. He requested that I be present to assist the staff in the use of the scale model to re-enact the views of those present concerning the approximate location of the assassin's shots.

Mr. Eisenberg mentioned that he had also requested the presence of Special Agent Shaneyfelt who has conducted extensive tests on three movie cameras used in filming the shooting sequence. Also scheduled to be present according to Eisenberg will be two doctors who he stated were experts in the field of "wound ballistics" to form conclusions concerning muscular reaction of the human body to gunfire under a given set of circumstances and to be available to reply to questions the Commission staff is interested in developing concerning the wounds inflicted on the President and Governor Connally. Mr. Eisenberg feels that the doctors can possibly give some medical insight concerning the time required for a bullet to penetrate certain parts of the body and any divergent path likely to occur when a bullet comes in contact with bone structure.

The purpose of my presence will be to re-enact on the scale model certain findings made by the experts present. My participation will be limited to following the instructions of the Commission with regard to fixing the approximate location of each shot.

Mr. Eisenberg was advised that I would be present at the Commission's office as scheduled and that facilities to project the movies will be made available by the Bureau.

## RECOMMENDATION:

None; for information only.

APR 15 1964  
LJG:bcd  
(6)

- 1 - Mr. Belmont (Sent Direct)
- 1 - Mr. Conrad (Sent Direct)
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan (Sent Direct)

64 APR 17 1964

Inspector Malley  
will be present.

- 1 - Mr. Rosen (Mr. Malley)  
(Sent Direct)

OK. In this is becoming  
more & more of a story.

FBI

Date: 3/31/64

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (REGISTERED)  
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-43818)  
FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-7945)  
RE: CHRISTIAN NATIONALIST CRUSADE  
INFORMATION CONCERNING  
OO: Los Angeles

Enclosed herewith are two copies of a twelve page article entitled "The Assassination" taken from "The Cross and the Flag", #12, for March of 1964, published by GERALD L. K. SMITH. The article bears the name GERALD L. K. SMITH and underneath the title appears the words "Background, Details, Interpretations, Prognostications, and Unpublished facts."

The Bureau's attention is directed to page 23, paragraph 1; page 29, #13; and page 30, #41, where reference is made to the FBI.

No action is being taken concerning this matter by Los Angeles and the enclosed article is being furnished the Bureau for information only.

3 - Bureau (Encs. 2)  
2 - Los Angeles  
(1 - 105-15823)  
HLG:caf  
(5)

Approved: W. J. G. G. G.

Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_

M

Per \_\_\_\_\_

105-82555-  
62-43818-18

62-109160-2909

REC-19

6 APR 1 1964

# THE ASSASSINATION

## BACKGROUND, DETAILS, INTERPRETATIONS, PROGNOSTICATIONS AND UNPUBLISHED FACTS

By Gerald L. K. Smith

It seems unbelievable, but nevertheless the fact still remains, that the people who represented themselves as the most intense partisans of the late John F. Kennedy are the very ones who are determined that



we shall ignore and forget the fact that this young President, in office less than three years, was murdered by a Communist agent of Castro, who was trained in Minsk, Russia, near or in a special school for assassins. He married a Russian girl whose father was an important part of the Intelligence apparatus inside the Soviet dictatorship.

At the very moment when America is still shocked and stunned, the international propaganda machine, altogether too influential inside the Washington Administration, insists that the American public overlook the Moscovite implications in the assassination of Mr. Kennedy and participate glibly and superficially in launching an era of good feeling toward the very political gangsters who are out to bury us and who have already slaughtered our President.

### WARNING!

In maturing our understanding of the Kennedy tragedy, we must never forget that a hidden hand underground conspiratorial establishment is determined that the assassination of John F. Kennedy by a Communist shall not develop into a reactionary wave of anti-Communism.

The whole investigative process having to do with the assassination is suspect. A Communist shoots our President with deadly premeditated calm aim. Anyone knows that a neurotic nut without deliberative processes could not take the deadly aim that Lee Oswald took the day he killed John F. Kennedy.

The warped mood of the Administration in power as well as the mind-washed mentalities of the masses are illustrated by the fact that even after a Communist had killed our President and the body was still warm

above the ground, the second most powerful Communist personality in the world, Anastas Mikoyan, flew to Washington and posed as a mourner.

Can the reader imagine what would have happened if before World War II a Nazi had assassinated Franklin D. Roosevelt—can the reader imagine the reaction and the excitement of the press and other communications media if Hitler had sent Goering to pose as a mourner at the casket and the grave of an assassinated Roosevelt?

It is difficult for the innocent, sincere American citizen who does not do deep research on these subjects to realize that at this very moment it is diplomatic policy in Washington to discourage what they call anti-Communist hysteria. Isn't that something!

A Communist shoots our President and the appealing pals of Khrushchev are afraid that this fact will make the American people hate Communism. It might affect the wheat deal. It might affect 'foggy bottom's' (The State Department's) determination to extend credit to Communist countries and keep Yugoslavia on the preferred nation list, etc.

### INVESTIGATION MONOPOLY

The Committee to investigate the assassination of President Kennedy is suspect from the beginning. As far as I am concerned anything in which Chief Justice Earl Warren has a hand is suspect.

In the first place, he issued an irresponsible and emotional remark unbecoming a man in his position. He was all ready with the Communist line to blame the right wing patriots for the precipitation of this dastardly crime. In other words, he had made up his mind before any of the evidence was at hand. He said: "The President was assassinated as the result of the hatred and bitterness that has been injected into the life of our Nation by bigots." Naturally Warren's definition of a bigot is one who is a right wing enemy to the left. A juror in a police court could not qualify for service if his behaviour toward a bent fender case was as emotional and irrational as the first statement by Justice Earl Warren concerning the assassination of Mr. Kennedy. (More later concerning the conspiracy to blame the innocent and protect the guilty.)

(Continued on Page Twenty-three)

MARCH, 1964

62-109060-2909

# THE ASSASSINATION

(Continued from Page Three)

Following the assassination we were told that there would be investigations by the following groups, organizations and committees: (1) The State of Texas (the Attorney General); (2) The F.B.I.; (3) The Secret Service; (4) The Internal Security Committee; (5) The House Committee on Un-American Activities; (6) A specially appointed Joint Congressional Committee; (7) A White House Committee. All of these committees and institutions have either been curbed, or cornered, or terminated as far as the assassination is concerned. They have been instructed to turn everything over to Earl Warren's committee. Even before the committee started to sit officially, statements came



Lee H. Oswald, Communist assassin of John F. Kennedy. Observe upraised right clenched fist, the official Communist salute.

out of Washington to the effect that Oswald could not possibly have had any conspiratorial relationship with Moscow, Havana or Peiping or the heads of the Communist Party.

No official statements have been made that would inspire contempt for Communism. There seems to be a determined effort to shelter Red officialdom.

A simple question explodes this entire mind-washing fantasy; namely, who in Washington or anywhere knows what went on in Russia during the three years that the Russians rolled out the Red carpet for Lee Oswald?

MARCH, 1964

Any student of Communism knows that Communists are so thoroughly instructed in their skulduggery that they could be instructed in Moscow how to conduct themselves under certain circumstances. When those circumstances arise, they can move and act and perform without any re-checking with authorities and without any contacts which might arouse suspicions.

Shortly before the assassination Oswald was in New Orleans leading demonstrations in favor of Castro and his bloody regime in Cuba. He was chairman of a Red outfit known as the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. This organization defines fair play for Cuba as meaning resumption of diplomatic relations, resumption of trade and no further objections to troops or missile bases 90 miles from our shores. Anyone who gives support to Castro's Cuba contrary to American welfare is a complete and absolute traitor to the United States.

Who is wise enough to know that there wasn't a conference in New Orleans between this assassin and others at which time it was agreed that if the late President Kennedy proceeded with a campaign to invade Cuba and liquidate Castro, he should be assassinated. As will be demonstrated later, President Kennedy took this tough stand toward Cuba just a few days before he was killed. His strong position was articulated in speeches he made on the same trip which brought him to Texas.

## PUBLISHED FACTS

Details concerning the assassination about which there is little or no controversy are as follows.

The late President John F. Kennedy and his wife together with an entourage of political leaders and Secret Service men visited Dallas, Texas, on November 22, 1963, as a part of a political goodwill tour. Factionalism between the left and the right within the Democratic Party had come to the breaking point. The liberal U. S. Senator Ralph W. Yarborough and the conservative Governor Connally were quarreling. Connally, a protege of the now President Lyndon Johnson, seemed to have gotten the upper hand as far as favorable treatment was concerned.

Well in advance of the President's visit a map of the city revealed the route that the President would take. Cheering throngs came out to greet the Kennedys. The American people have a rich tradition of honoring their Presidents regardless of partisan viewpoints. As the Presidential car passed near a building known as the Texas School Book Depository Building shots rang out and panic prevailed. John F. Kennedy had been shot twice and Governor Connally who sat in front of him in the open car had been shot once. The President's young wife did everything she could to manifest affectionate concern for her husband. Secret Servicemen went into action and the car was rushed to the Parkland Memorial Hospital. After a short period of uncertainty it was revealed to the Nation that the shots had been fatal to John F. Kennedy, and that Governor Connally had been seriously wounded. Two Catholic Priests rushed to the bedside, but were too late to see the President alive.

Mixed interpretations of the event began to fill the



air and the newspapers. These will be discussed later.

Shortly it was discovered that the suspect was at bay. He had escaped from the Texas School Depository Building, and it was later revealed that with a combination of a bus and a taxicab he made his way toward a Dallas community known as Oak Cliff. His actions were suspicious. He was stopped by a policeman whose name was J. D. Tippit and without hesitation he shot the policeman dead. He fled to a movie theatre and his actions were suspicious enough to alarm the cashier. Other observers were alarmed. The police were notified. They rushed to the theatre, turned on the lights and accosted Oswald. He pulled a gun, fired point blank at the head of one of the policemen. The gun failed to go off and the policeman's life was saved. He was then taken to the City Jail and news concerning his identification began to be revealed on the air and in the press. He was a Communist, a Castro-ite and a Moscovite, who had spent three years in Russia, married a Russian girl and returned to the United States to become a pro-Castro agitator.

The Police Department of Dallas gave full notice of the exact time when they proposed to move Oswald from the City Jail to the County Jail. As they were coming out toward the armored truck which was to take Oswald, one Jack Ruby (later to be identified as Jack Rubenstein), who had been carelessly admitted to the police building, leaped out of the crowd and fired a pistol point-blank into the abdomen of Lee Oswald. This added sensation to sensation and excitement to excitement and drama to drama. Oswald died a short while later in the same hospital where President Kennedy died and where Governor Connally was then convalescing.

Legal processes then went to work. Lyndon Johnson was sworn in as President of the United States and the same plane which carried the corpse of the assassinated Kennedy carried Mrs. Kennedy and the Johnsons to Washington.

The dramatic events which took place in Washington, D.C. are all a matter of record and can be found in any newspaper bearing the dates of November 22, 23, 24 and 25, 1963.

John F. Kennedy was buried in Arlington Cemetery. Later the bodies of his two infant children were brought and buried at his side.

Dignitaries, including kings and queens and rulers of every variety flew to Washington, attended the funeral, paid their respects, expressed their sympathies to Mrs. Kennedy and the family and conferred on the run with the new President Lyndon Baines Johnson.

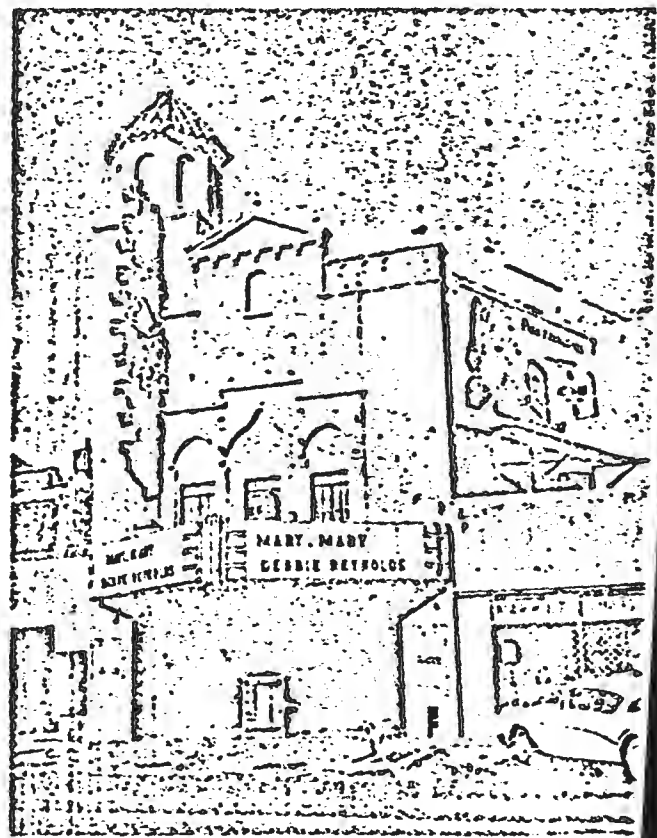
The most powerful individual in the whole drama could not even attend the funeral—former Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy, whose dream had been fulfilled when his son became President, remained in Hyannisport stricken with a paralytic stroke unable to write or speak. The deceased President's mother almost remained in the background, but it wasn't difficult for anyone to imagine how sad she was.

A large, poor, rich family mourned in chaotic grief.

The above summary is not intended to contain the full detail. It is only to serve as a background for the interpretations and interpolations which are contained in this article. Every American who reads this statement should be thankful that he is an American, because in the larger portion of this world when the head of a government is assassinated, those who are instrumental in his assassination come to power.

The solemn dignity of the American people on the occasion of this horrible event, the manifestation of good taste on the part of Mr. Kennedy's bitterest political foes speaks well for the breeding and the sophistication and the Christian-made decency of the American people who uniformly and universally fulfilled the admonition of the Holy Scripture, "Mourn with those who mourn; weep with those who weep."

The only noticeable symptom of bad taste which came to the surface was in the comment of the broadcasters and the editorialists who "jumped the gun" in a passionate campaign to brand the right wing patriots as the guilty culprits, and Chief Justice Warren and



This is the theatre where Oswald was captured and where he fired a pistol into the head of a policeman. But for the fact that the gun didn't go off, a second policeman would have been murdered by Oswald.

his fraternity were among the first to blame the right wing patriots before the killer had been identified as a Moscovite, a Communist and a disciple of Fidel Castro.

THE CROSS AND THE FLAG

It is assumed when a person is murdered that he was murdered by someone who hates him. Therefore, it is reasonable to conclude that since a Communist murdered John F. Kennedy, a Communist hated John F. Kennedy. Inasmuch as Communists think in unison, it is reasonable to believe that the new official mood among the Communists was to hate John F. Kennedy. The naive and the uninitiated and the immature will be quick to say, "Why did the Communists hate him when he treated them with such patience to the point of what seemed like compromise? Was he not surrounded by appeasers who were condemned, challenged and criticized for their left wing sympathies so much so that the right wing leadership such as Goldwater and Tower were building their entire campaigns for 1964 around the mistakes of Kennedy involving an over-sympathetic attitude toward Moscow policy. These conclusions are logical but paradoxical.

As a lifetime battler against Communism, I am bound to conclude that John F. Kennedy would not have been killed by Communists if he had not inspired the contempt of Communists. This leads me to a hypothetical summary, and I invite the respectful attention of the reader.

## BACKGROUND

To understand why a Communist would hate the Kennedys we shall review some interesting details in the political, family and sociological background of John F. Kennedy.

In the first place, the Kennedy family is one of the richest families in America. Wealth automatically makes people who possess it basically and philosophically conservative. People who are worth millions of dollars are not in a mood to do that which will destroy their financial heritage and their financial positions.

Former Ambassador Joe Kennedy became a secret enemy of Franklin D. Roosevelt and Eleanor Roosevelt. His contempt for Adlai Stevenson was scarcely surpassed by the pickets who scorned Stevenson's presence in Dallas.

On the eve of World War II Ambassador Kennedy was advertised to the world as a reactionary, an America Firster, a friend of Charles A. Lindbergh, and when Lyndon Johnson campaigned against John F. Kennedy before the nominating convention in Los Angeles he even ventured to hint that former Ambassador Joe Kennedy had been a friend of Adolph Hitler.

On the eve of World War II when Ambassador Kennedy returned to the United States he aroused the contempt of Franklin Roosevelt, the Jews, the British and the New Dealers when he said: "We shall enter this war only over my dead body."

His statement was so dynamic that the reader will be greatly surprised when I report that we of the Christian Nationalist Crusade reproduced the statement of Ambassador Kennedy as constructive propaganda for those of us who believed that World War II could have been avoided.

Younger readers could be reminded that in this country which led the campaign to oppose World War II was Henry Ford, Sr.; General Robert Wood, President of Sears, Roebuck & Co., who was chairman of the America First Committee; Col. Charles Lindbergh; the radio priest Charles E. Coughlin, the writer and many others.

This outspoken statement by Ambassador Kennedy effected his isolation from all things political and he was virtually put under wraps and made a political outcast by Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Note: It is reliably rumored that Ambassador Kennedy had prepared a lengthy manuscript which deals with the chicaneries of Franklin D. Roosevelt, but it has not been published in deference to the political ambitions of his family who needed the Roosevelt vote to rise to power and stay in power.

**Sensational Fact:** In spite of all the left wing proclamations and opportunistic associations with left wing advisors, the fact still remains that one of the largest cash contributors to the Senatorial campaign of the late Senator Joseph McCarthy was the Kennedy family, headed by Ambassador Joseph Kennedy.

Shortly before John F. Kennedy launched his aggressive campaign under the urging of his ambitious father for the Presidency, he had occasion to discuss a certain left wing group known as the Americans for Democratic Action. In commenting on same, he condemned their activities and announced that he wanted "nothing to do with that outfit."

How could such a family with such a background become identified with left wing forces, and how could such a family encourage the compromising philosophies which they had earlier opposed and condemned?

To illustrate: Even at this moment, young Robert Kennedy, the Attorney General of the United States who has inspired intense opposition from the complete right wing leadership, is known to be virtually a hero worshiper of the great General Douglas MacArthur. It is my belief that the Kennedys surrounded themselves with Jews in an attempt to overcome the known fact that Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy has been known as being very critical of Jewish policy. Before his son received so many Jews into his entourage, the senior Kennedy was branded openly by Jewish leaders as an anti-Semite.

Here is the answer. The Kennedys were determined to capture the White House and they were realistic enough to know that as Democrats they could not capture it without the Roosevelt following, the Adlai Stevenson following and the A.D.A. (Americans for Democratic Action) following, and the Jews—the Jews can always deliver the Negro vote.

Anyone who understands the background of the Kennedys knows that they are total politicians. When they set out to win an election, they know that they cannot win without votes, and they do what it takes to get those votes. The Kennedys and their ancestors carried on a political campaign in Boston and Massachusetts which had in it every ruthless reality known



to political campaigns. To follow the practices of these old-time Kennedy ancestors in that way is perhaps the kindest description which could be given because no practice known to machine politicians was overlooked in the campaigns of the Kennedys and the Fitzgeralds.

Here's what happened. John F. Kennedy went after the White House and got it, and he accepted the nomination in Los Angeles simultaneously with the adoption of a political platform more completely to the left than any Presidential election platform ever adopted by a major political party in the United States.

Even so, the Communists of America and their affiliated ilk fought Kennedy with a bitterness which some people have forgotten. Their hero was Adlai Stevenson, the friend of Alger Hiss, and the pet of Eleanor Roosevelt. Some people forget that the Jewish political czar of New York Herbert Lehman joined with Eleanor Roosevelt and the Communist Party in a deadly campaign to defeat the Kennedys.

Old Joe and his boys knew more about practical politics and how to capture delegates than even Lehman or Eleanor Roosevelt.

Conscious of the fact that he had defeated the extreme left wing, the young effete Harvard intellectual, who became President (John F. Kennedy) began to lean over backwards to hold and capture the left wing intellectuals, the Roosevelt cult, the Lehman Jewish machine and the very A.D.A. which he had condemned. Inasmuch as Kennedy surrounded himself with Jews and left wingers and Marxist-minded speech writers, why would any Communist want to kill him?

I invite your attention to the hypothesis which appears below.

### HYPOTHESIS

Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., the Jew who wrote in the New York Post that Eisenhower should liquidate Senator Joseph McCarthy the way Roosevelt liquidated U. S. Senator Huey P. Long (who was assassinated), surely wasn't so naive that he did not know that the Kennedy family were friends and admirers of the late Senator McCarthy and General Douglas MacArthur.

Knowing this, Schlesinger, Yarmolinsky, Rosten and their ilk insulated the young President with political sealing wax. They cut him off from the logical right and fate even denied this boy the mature and realistic judgment of his father, who by paralysis had lost his speech and was paralyzed in his writing hand.

From then on the policies of Kennedy seemed to be the muddled policies of the Stevenson-Schlesinger cabal. The very element which had antagonized the senior Kennedy was now in power and John F. Kennedy was their prisoner.

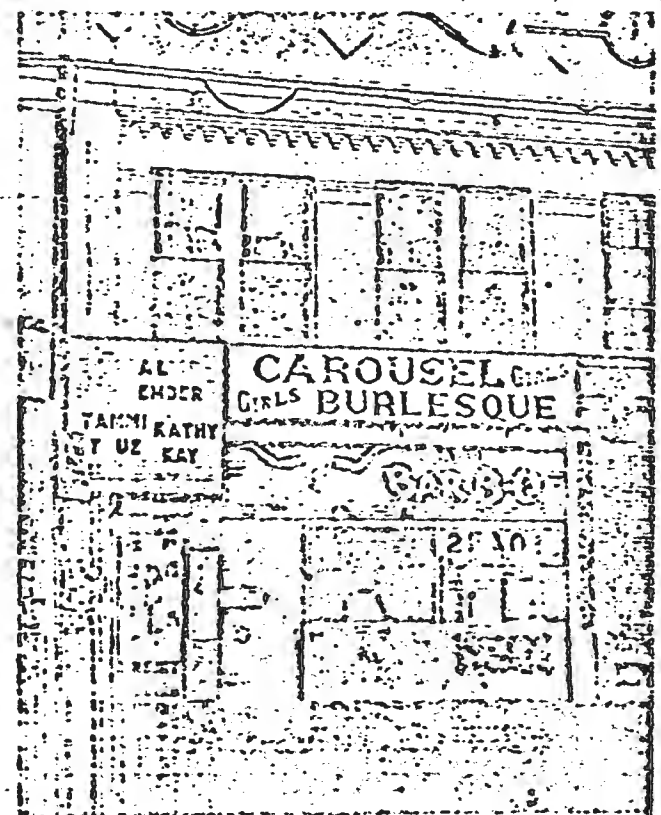
He was so blind to the realities of Cuba that when he went out on a national tour in 1960 he condemned public officials seeking office who manifested concern over the Cuban crisis as warmongers who wanted to send other people's children into battle.

Every major policy which he undertook upon the

advice of the Marxist, Socialistic, pinko cabal resulted in failure.

Here's a summary of the failures:

1. He appeased Khrushchev in his first conference at Vienna and got the Berlin wall.
2. He followed Stevenson and his ilk in Cuban policy and got Castro and Russian missiles 90 miles from our shores.
3. He followed the advice of the Negroidophiles and while failing to take effective military action in Cuba he literally invaded the South with the U.S. Armed forces.
4. He stood still for compromise and lost Laos.
5. He was seduced by the siren call of propaganda and biased reports and rendered Vietnam chaotic and brought about the assassination of two magnificent patriots. The sadness of Madam Nhu and the sadness



The above is Jack Rubenstein's place of business, the Rubenstein who shot the assassin Lee Oswald.

of Jacqueline Kennedy parallel each other and were effected by the same sort of people.

6. He overdid himself in encouraging the blacks which resulted in the inauguration of a 'black revolution', which is now fundamentally out of hand.
7. The Negro problem which was rendered chaotic in the South by outside interference has now become worse in the great Northern cities than in the South.
8. The radical blacks hate the Mayor of Chicago and

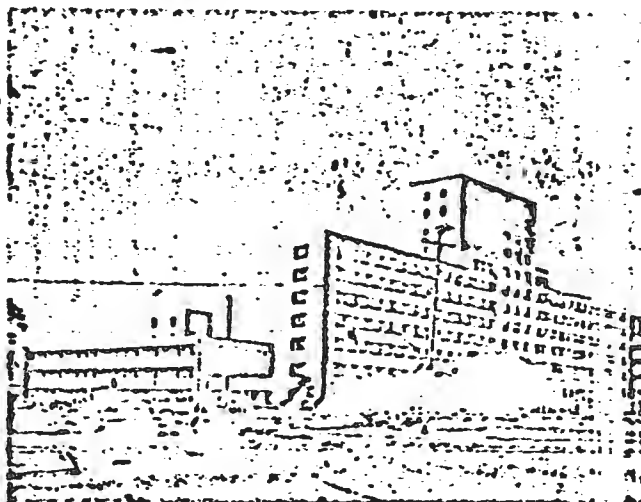
THE CROSS AND THE FLAG

the Governor of Illinois won't. In they hate Governor Wallace and Governor Barnett.

9. He pressed for legislation frightfully close to socialized medicine.

10. He yielded to the sentimentalists and the pressure of the international manipulators in approving a disarmament program which if followed through ultimately and sincerely would disarm our people and subject us to a world military dictatorship under United Nations control.

11. He pressed for the adoption of Civil Rights legislation which could result in a military dictatorship. Under the pressure of this same left wing cabal, he permitted the prestige of the national administration to



The Parkland Memorial Hospital where John F. Kennedy died.

fulfill the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty, which in the judgment of mature patriots was a form of semi-surrender to Moscow.

Again the question is raised: Why did a Communist kill a man who had followed the philosophies of Eleanor Roosevelt, Herbert Lehman and Adlai Stevenson as well as the above outline indicates?

### HERE IS MY THEORY

• Keeping in mind that the Kennedys go with the vote, let the reader be reminded that the radical Reuthers, trained in Moscow, issued a statement a few weeks before the assassination in which they said: "Let's face it. The right wing is in the ascendancy. They are winning."

I have had much contact with practical politicians through the years. I hope it does not sound like a boast when I say, I know how these men think, and I can imagine that an inner-circle conference was held make-up of the political realists within the orbit of the Kennedy confidence and something about as follows might have been spoken by John F. Kennedy, or Robert Kennedy, or both: "We are about to become a one-term Administration. We have allowed these left wing fanatics to lead us into one mistake after another. We have lost the South completely. Confidential polls re-

veal that from 60 per cent to thirty per cent of the white vote in the large Northern cities has shifted over from the Democratic Party to the opposition party. Goldwater symbolizes the rising reaction against Berlin policy, Laos policy, Vietnam policy, Cuban policy, Southern states policy and 'black revolution' policy. We are in trouble. We are headed for defeat. We must make a gesture toward the right, and the most dramatic gesture we can make is to destroy Castro and re-establish the patriots in Cuba."

Consistent with the above hypothetical statement Robert Kennedy went before the Judiciary Committee and asked for a more temperate Civil Rights Bill than the black agitators wanted. For this he was virtually branded as a doublecrosser by M. L. King whose ideological mentor is Bayard Rustin, the notorious agitator who got his political start as a member of the Young Communist League.

Pinks, liberals and left wingers in the woodwork of the New Frontier regime accused the President of dragging his feet in the support of New Frontier legislation in the Congress. They believed that if J.F.K. had cracked the whip, this legislation would have passed.

The propagandists and the mind-washers began to undermine the legislative body and tried to develop among the people a contempt for the Congress of the United States. J.F.K. refused to go along with this strategy.

In plain words, I hold the theory that John F. Kennedy had already doublecrossed the left wing elements and was preparing to demolish the Goldwater strategy by making certain right wing pronouncements. His first open gesture in this hypothetical strategy was in his Florida speech in which he virtually promised the liquidation of Castro and his regime.

I have no desire to simplify the explanation of the dramatic events which followed, but here is a place



The apartment house in which Jack Ruby (alias Rubenstein) lived. Oswald was running toward this address when stopped by Officer Tippett whom Oswald killed.

for a sentence to read as follows: "One day he promised the liquidation of Castro and a few days later he was assassinated by a Castro-ite."

There is your answer, dear reader. A brilliant opportunistic politician leaned over backwards to hold the left, but the left could not be satisfied, and he alienated not only the right, but the moderates and the independents. He was about to take a stand in a desperate attempt to be re-elected and do honor to his family. He was cut off. He was murdered by a Communist. Was this Communist just an independent screwball, or was he a part of the Red establishment, the international machine, a deadly assassination squad? This will be discussed later.

## COMMUNISTS KNOW THEIR ENEMIES

The day John F. Kennedy was shot, I was in Tulsa, Oklahoma, my hometown, and my place of residence. I was having lunch with my wife, my secretary, Renata Legant, and my faithful aid Charles F. Robertson at the Mayo Hotel. There was a television set in the dining room and while we were in the midst of our lunch the report of the dastardly act came over the air. It was so shocking that I was compelled to exercise control to avoid sobbing. There are few people in America whose background qualified them for the understanding of this event as I was qualified. That is not a boast, because on September 8, 1935, as I walked beside the late Senator Huey P. Long through the vestibule of the Louisiana State Capitol, Karl Weis stepped out from behind a marble pillar and shot Senator Long. His gun moved toward me, but the killer was instantly killed by a guard. Two days later Senator Long died in my arms in the Lady of the Lake Hospital in Baton Rouge. A little over a month previous to this horrible event there had been a meeting in a New Orleans Hotel and the assassination was plotted. One man said: "I can guarantee that Roosevelt will pardon the man that does it if it is done in Washington." They decided to do it in Louisiana. Huey Long was a man of the people, and to some he was a radical, but no one hated him as much as the Communists. They sensed that he was about to turn a popular following into a reactionary force against Communism.

The logic of this manuscript is supported by the fact that the same man who wanted General Edwin Walker dead, and the same Communists who hated Senator Long enough to crave his death shot John F. Kennedy. Within 24 hours of the Dallas tragedy, I said to my associates: "I have a feeling that the same man who tried to kill Walker killed Mr. Kennedy." All such theories were pool-pooled by the commentators as so much hogwash. They contended it would be impossible for the same man who hated the right wing extremist General Walker to have assassinated John F. Kennedy.

This brings us back to the axiom well known to mature students of Communism: "The Reds know their enemies, and they know their potential enemies."

They knew that a man who knelt at the altars of Christ and confessed his sins to the Son of God would be compelled some day to draw the line and say, "Thus far and no farther."

I am of the belief that the Communists knew his potential danger to their schemes even better than he knew himself.

One of the strangest reactions to this whole deadly

episode is the fact that the mind-washers and the leftist commentators weren't a bit worried about the attempted assassination of General Walker. They apparently had no desire to expose the left wing hatemongers of Dallas. They at no time appealed to the Nation to assume the Freudian guilt for an attempt on the life of one of America's greatest Generals and a patriot of unqualified character.

## NOW WE COME TO THE GREAT PLOT

If Oswald had not been caught, if the killer had escaped as originally intended, if the identity of the assassin had remained unknown, the most cruel hate machine ever organized in America would have liquidated with smear, abuse and even assassination the entire right wing leadership. These satanic purveyors of falsehood would have branded Tower, Goldwater, Robert Welch, General Walker, Gerald L. K. Smith and the rest as killers. The very people who plead with us now not to develop anti-Communist hysteria would have promoted a murderous hysteria which might easily have made it unsafe for the right wing leadership to remain in their own homes.

Some hypothecators of mature understanding insist that the purpose of the assassination was to kill the President, hide the killer and liquidate all right wing leadership by smear and false accusation.

Among the most scandalous things that happened was the fact that the Voice of America, financed by the American taxpayer, advertised the assassination as the fruits of right wing reaction even before the killer had been identified. This technique of character assassination was picked up at once by the Moscow radio and even to this date, the Communist Party line is to blame the assassination of John F. Kennedy by a Moscow trained Communist on the right wing leadership of America. What a twist! What a lie!

## WHOSE MARTYR?

One of the strangest facts in history will prove to be the martyrdom of Kennedy. He died at the hand of a Communist. Therefore, fate and providence, and I would venture to say that God Almighty decreed that this young President should never be glorified as martyr to the left wing prison from which he escaped in death. His martyrdom emphasized the fact that Communism is more dangerous than he himself realized. Every patriot and every honorable citizen who fails to emphasize this fact by an increased animosity for Communism will fail to respect the price which was paid for this reality. All partisan lines are wiped out as far as this event is concerned. Intelligent citizens will see to it that he is not memorialized by left wing policies contrary to his own family tradition. The or honest way to memorialize the untimely death of John F. Kennedy is to build in the hearts of the American people an increased opposition to the Red machine which killed him.

One of the saddest facts in relationship to this whole affair is to reflect on a speech which Mr. Kennedy made in Los Angeles about two years before his death. It was undoubtedly written by someone else and was part of this left wing political prison menu which

a part of his daily life. It was a vigorous and almost vicious attack on the right wing leadership and contained a protest to the effect that Communism furnished no real internal danger. It suggested that the Reds were all in hand inside our borders, but the speech failed to point out that it only takes one Communist to murder a President, poison a well or blow up a strategic military installation.

## UNANSWERED QUESTIONS AND PUZZLING CIRCUMSTANCES

1. Did the killer mistake Governor Connally for the then Vice President Lyndon Johnson?

2. Did Jack Rubenstein kill Oswald to keep him from talking?

3. How could Rubenstein boast of a passionate affection for Kennedy when he did not even watch the parade?

4. What about the night club entertainer who appeared in Rubenstein's lewd strip tease theatre and says he remembers seeing Oswald there?

5. What about the theory that Oswald was running toward Rubenstein's apartment when stopped by the policeman whom he killed?

6. How could honest men sincerely believe that a plane had been chartered by Rubenstein to fly into Mexico the day of the assassination of Kennedy?

7. Is it true that Rubenstein was in the police station the night before the killing and when Oswald saw him his eyes glared with recognition?

8. How can it be explained that a committee of Jews in Beverly Hills and Los Angeles whose spokesman is Nelson Soll were able to announce through Soll over the radio, television and the press that they would raise money without limit to come to the defense of Rubenstein?

9. What is Rubenstein's underworld background in Chicago?

10. Walter Winchell reported that the Jew, Stanley Marcus, head of the much advertised Neiman-Marcus mercantile company, pled with President Kennedy not to come to Dallas. What did he know, if anything, that panicked him concerning this matter?

11. Why did a man who signed his name Bernard Weissman buy a paid ad in a Dallas paper challenging President Kennedy and bordering the ad with a wide black border similar to the border which surrounds death notices?

12. Was the extreme right wing contents of the ad designed to cast suspicion in the wrong direction?

13. Why does Mrs. Oswald, the mother of the assassin, insist that the night before her son was killed the F.B.I. showed her a picture and asked her to identify it? She did not recognize the picture until Rubenstein's picture appeared in the press. Now she insists, although the F.B.I. denies it, that the picture was that of Rubenstein.

14. Why does Seth Kantor, who represents the Wash-

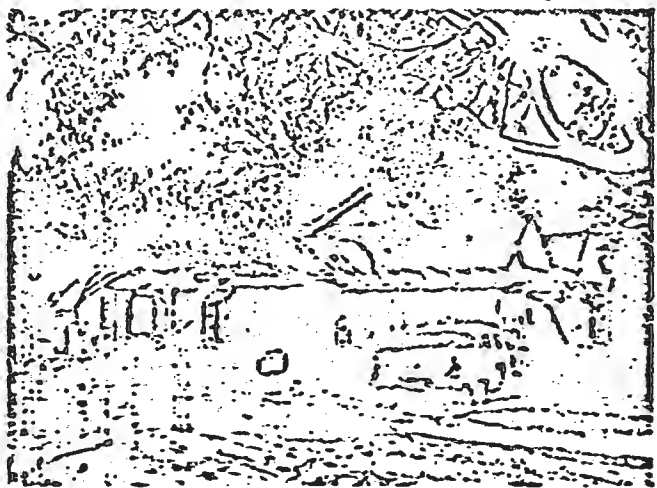
ington Bureau of the Fort Worth Press insist as he did on December 3 that the date for Kennedy's death was set on October 1963. If this is true, with whom did Oswald meet?

15. Why did Oswald oppose any attempt on the part of his young and attractive Russian wife to learn the English language while he continued to speak the Russian language?

16. Why did Henry M. Hanson of the Chicago Daily News Service write an article on December 5 insisting that the cab drivers of Dallas all pooch-pooched the idea that there was no link between Rubenstein and Oswald?

17. Why did Rubenstein's sister admit to the press that she had said concerning Oswald, "Some Communist will kill him before he has a chance to talk?"

18. Why was General Edwin Walker able to say that on November 29 an article appearing in the Ger-



The Dallas rooming house where Oswald lived.

man newspaper Deutsches National Zeitung of Munich said in effect: "Following the attempted assassination of General Edwin Walker, Lee Oswald was picked up, later to be released at the suggestion of Robert Kennedy?"

19. Why has the Warren committee been so determined that all other investigation committees be abolished in order that such a scandalously biased individual as Warren can control the conclusions?

20. Why do the editorialists of Egypt and Middle Eastern papers insist that the assassination was a Zionist plot because President Kennedy recently made decisions which were very favorable to the Arabs and very unfavorable to the Israelis?

21. Is it true that Rubenstein was notorious for his association with criminals, dope peddlers, pimps and procurers in general?

22. Is it true that he protected his operations by paying money to some of the same policemen who looked the other way when he invaded the forbidden area where he killed Oswald?



23. A new twist: Could it be that Rubenstein's chief desire for the death of Oswald was to prevent him from telling about his (Oswald's) attempt to kill General Walker?

24. Why has the press and the ether wave commentators who have been so anxious to talk about the hate campaign against Kennedy been so slow in discussing the hate campaign which almost resulted in the assassination of General Walker?

25. What about Oswald's association with pro-Castro American students in Miami, Florida, when they were about to take off for a tribute journey to Havana?

26. It has been established that Oswald received telegraphic money orders and postal money orders in Dallas. From whom did he receive this money?

27. When Oswald was arrested why did he ask immediately for a certain Jewish lawyer, John Abt? It will be recalled that Abt started out as a Roosevelt New Dealer and was later identified as part of the Communist apparatus. He has been the legal defender of many Communists and was associated closely with the Jew, Lee Pressman, formerly attorney for the National Labor Relations Board. Abt was also on the National Labor Relations Board in the early days.

28. Why was Oswald willing to work for exactly the minimum wage in the Texas School Book Depository Building, located exactly where he wanted to be?

29. No one in the whole drama deserves more protection than the young Mrs. Oswald. Located in her mind must be much damaging information, indicating her knowledge of the fact that her husband tried to kill General Edwin Walker.

30. There is no doubt about Oswald being a superior sharpshooter. It is interesting to note that while he was in the Marines the superior officer of the Marines was one who believed that an intense screening and instruction involving Communism was not fundamental to the military training.

31. What was the real import of Oswald's visit to the Soviet Embassy in Mexico City?

32. Some mature observers raise a question concerning the connection of the assassination of Mr. Kennedy and the Venezuelan crisis. The Reds might have believed that it could have created a preoccupation which might have permitted the Reds to come to power in Venezuela.

33. A strange coincidence without any significant meaning lies in the fact that Oswald's mother was a baby sitter for the wife of Ft. Worth's most prominent citizen, Mrs. Amon Carter, Jr.

34. Why is it that journalists, tourists and mature observers returning from all parts of the world insist that everyone they talk to in foreign countries of intelligence believes that the assassination was a conspiracy, not the independent act of a killer?

35. Why did the District Attorney of Dallas suggest that the strip-tease night club owner, Jack Ruby (Rubenstein) might have had a more sinister motive for killing Lee Oswald than vengeance for the Kennedy family?

36. What are the reliable reports to the effect that Lee Oswald was a frequent visitor in the University Park home of a certain attorney in Dallas? He is alleged to have visited this home twice the week of the assassination.

37. How about the report to the effect that Communist Party literature was found in Oswald's room, including several letters on official stationery of the Communist Party of America, thanking him for services rendered and signed by an individual in New York who is an active Communist? Similar letters are reported to have been received by him on the stationery of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee.

38. When Oswald was to be removed from the City Jail, it was positively specified that no one was to be admitted except police officers and individuals with press credentials. Who admitted Rubenstein?

39. What about the report that in 1936 a man about 25 years of age by the name of Jack Rubenstein joined a wing of the Communist Party movement known as the Communist Youth Association? The House Committee report on Un-American Activities prepared during the chairmanship of Congressman Martin Dies carries the name of a Jack Rubenstein who belonged to four front organizations.

40. It is reliably rumored that Rubenstein had a room-mate who was a known Communist.

41. It is known that the FBI had made frequent visits to the Oswald home many weeks prior to the assassination. A Mrs. Ruth Pain had befriended young Mrs. Oswald on the grounds that she pitied her and had compassion on her in her troubles. She said that the FBI had visited the Oswalds around October 6 and again some time around October 16. It would be interesting to know how the FBI could have been so interested in the Oswald household without having screened out Oswald prior to the visit of President Kennedy.

42. The National Review, a reputable journal, carried in its December 17 issue the following statement: "In Dallas, a top reporter for a Large East Coast daily learned - 'from an unimpeachable source', he said - that Oswald came back from Mexico City with \$5,000 he had not had when he left. When he telephoned (so that the wire services couldn't copy it) his story, it stirred up a sensation at his paper, which rushed it to the front page - but the managing editor ran into the press room to kill it at the last moment, substituting some filler on LBJ instead. Naturally speculation has been running high among the paper's personnel: what was the 'unimpeachable source'? and why was the story junked?"

43. According to the Houston Press for December 4 in a page one article policemen were frequent visitors without charge to the Rubenstein burlesque hangout. On the occasion when Rubenstein introduced four plainclothes detectives to girls connected with the burlesque show he considered, according to the Houston story, that he had done the police a noble service, and therefore expected favors in return.

44. Who can explain why the Dallas police were

given a list of rightists to work on, but were not told that a Communist and an expert assassin was working in a building on the Presidential route.

45. We need to know more about a news conference which was held in the Brazilian Embassy reception in Havana where Castro when interviewed warned that John F. Kennedy and Robert Kennedy were not immune to assassination.

46. We need to know more about the man who worked in the Textbook Building from which the President was shot who also belonged to the Fair Play for Cuba Committee.

47. The two American officials who helped get the money to finance Oswald's return from Russia were Lewellyn Thompson, then Ambassador to Moscow and now a top advisor to Secretary of State Dean Rusk; and Abraham Chayes, chief legal officer of the State Department. Such facts are responsible for an examination of a very high level of the State Department which is now being carried on by the Judiciary Committee of the U. S. Senate.

48. It is known that Oswald was a member of a semi-military unit in Russia where he had opportunity to improve his skill in sharpshooting.

49. Congressman Michael Feighan of Ohio is making a deep investigation of the State Department's role in facilitating the plans of Lee Oswald during his visit to and exit from Russia. Others besides Thompson and Chayes to be questioned concerning the matter are Abba Schwartz, head of the Bureau of Security & Consular Affairs, and Miss Frances Knight, passport director.

50. Congressman Feighan is very curious concerning an Intelligence report which has come out to the effect that there is a special school for assassins near Minsk, Russia, where Oswald worked in a factory.

### WHAT OF THE FUTURE?

Lyndon Johnson, the total politician, is President of the United States. Total politicians are never statesmen. They will do whatever it takes to get the vote required for election.

The defeat of Johnson does not appear possible at this time. If the Republicans had anyone to offer, it would be different, but they will not nominate a real right winger. They will nominate a compromise candidate who can qualify as a 'good loser', and even if a Nixon or a Rockefeller were elected he would not be any better than Johnson.

There is one asset in having a total politician for President or for any public office. He will conform to the will of the voters regardless of what that will is. This challenges the right wing elements to continue to enlighten the people toward a victorious public sentiment about which the Reuther boys were concerned when they said: "Let's face it, the right wing is winning."

MARCH, 1964

The hope of America is in the Congress of the United States, but I prophesy that Johnson will move to the right in conformity to right wing sentiment just as Kennedy was about to do. I am positive that Goldwater will not be the nominee of the Republican Party even though he symbolizes right wing sentiment. It is a known fact that President Johnson does not like Robert Kennedy, the Attorney General. They have clashed on many occasions. In a desperate attempt to hold the Kennedy vote, Bobbie could be nominated Vice President, but I don't think he will get it.

Johnson is determined to hold the South and the nomination of Robert Kennedy would seem to be too much like trying to perpetuate the Kennedy dynasty. Furthermore, there is a belief that Bobby Kennedy had inaugurated a secret campaign to drop Johnson had his elder brother lived. The report became so prominent that that is the reason Johnson insisted that Kennedy visit Texas to quell the expressed opinion which Nixon voiced in Dallas the day before the assassination; namely, "the Kennedys are planning to dump Johnson."

Johnson started his political career as a hero worshiper who idolized Franklin D. Roosevelt. He ran against a Congressman who opposed the packing of the Supreme Court and Johnson favored the packing. As he matured he became a professional logroller politician, trained in the school of Sam Rayburn and John Garner. In fulfilling his political ambitions his chief interest is victory even though it requires "political horse-trading", logrolling and compromise. I prophesy that he will talk loud for Civil Rights and try his best to aid the Southerners with compromise. He will talk like a liberal without alienating his conservative friends. His honor as a statesman is not enough to compel him to risk defeat for principle. If the country goes left, he will go left. If the country goes right, he will go right. He will keep both ears to the ground at the same time. He will look through the keyhole to the future with both eyes at once, and he will do whatever it takes to win regardless of what it means in pork barrel appropriations, patronage, economy, extravagance, left wingism, right wingism. No politician in public life can talk out of both sides of his mouth as convincingly and artfully as Lyndon Johnson.

### A FUNDAMENTAL MEMO

Increasingly the propagandists will attempt to represent Oswald as an independent nut, a neurotic screwball with no conspiratorial contacts with the Moscovites, but here is a summary of facts which no mature observer can ignore. The summary appeared on page 6 of the Daily Arizona Republic December 6, 1963.

Whereas the Moscow propagandists are trying to represent Oswald as a C.I.A. agent so they can blame Mr. Kennedy's assassination on the right wing elements, their treatment of Oswald when he was in Russia did not conform with their present insinuations and proclamations. They now identify him as an enemy of the Soviet state, but how did they treat him when he was in Russia?

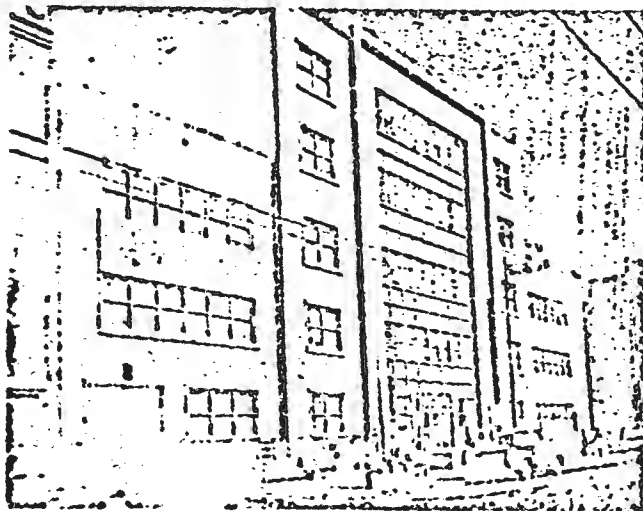
- a. The Soviet employment service directed him to a job even though he spoke no Russian then and could read no Russian.

- b. He had no funds for travel. [redacted] gave him funds.
- c. They financed his journey to Minsk where he was given employment.
- d. Employment in Russia is under rigid control and no man can get a job without the complete approval and screening of the Soviet Union.
- e. His identification card was completely approved.
- f. His work permit was completely endorsed, which is quite a process in Russia and no one suspected of disloyalty can receive this treatment.
- g. His membership in the Russian union was approved.
- h. He was permitted to associate freely and without restraint (although an American citizen) with factory workers. American tourists and visitors are never permitted these favors.
- i. He was permitted to quit his job and travel freely from Minsk to Moscow. It requires preferential treatment just to pick up and leave one city and go to another.
- j. Young Mrs. Oswald was given permission to abandon her job in a land where there is a shortage of workers.
- k. The Oswalds were provided money for bus and train fare for their various journeys inside Russia.
- l. Oswald had no trouble getting his wife and child out of the Soviet Union, a very, very exceptional circumstance.
- m. Oswald had no special mechanical skill, but had no difficulty being employed in Russia.

When superficial investigators announce to the world with a finality that Oswald had no conspiratorial connections involving the assassination they take to themselves a boast of wisdom not worthy of good logic.

### CHALLENGE - CONCLUSION

Left wing fanatics will not compromise. They are determined to make this Nation Socialistic regardless of their own personal political future. If the political



The City Jail where Oswald was shot by Jack Rubenstein.

opportunist Lyndon Johnson surrounds himself with a controlling cabal of left wing brain trusters, including Harvard sophisticates, aggressive Jews and interna-

nationalist manipulators, he will be about as helpless as the late John F. Kennedy. My guess is that Mr. Johnson will attempt to surround himself with people whom he can control. If he loses this control it will be because his advisors outsmart him with cunning and misrepresentation.

Johnson, as I mentioned earlier in this manuscript, is a total politician. No one ever gave a better definition of a total politician than the late Jesse Jones of Texas who was head of the Reconstruction Finance Committee and was perhaps the most powerful single individual appointed by the late Franklin D. Roosevelt: "He was a total politician. He felt the need of World War II in order to be elected for a third term."

With that definition in mind, let me repeat: Johnson is a total politician. His aim and ambition will be to control the Administration completely so that he can adjust it to the sentiment of the American people in such a way as to win re-election and to continue to win elections. He will only ask the Congress to pass such legislation as can be passed without jeopardizing his re-election or without losing his maximum influence over the Congress of the United States. He will come to the defense of every segment of society whether it be the NAACP, the Citizens Councils, the Wall Street businessmen, nationalists or the internationalists. Then he will attempt to strike compromises between conflicting groups in such a way as to hold the driver's seat, not alienate Congress and keep in the good graces of the people.

Our only hope of accomplishing anything with Johnson is to build a public sentiment in favor of constructive enterprises in such a way as to make him feel that the way to stay popular is to embrace our principles and our ideals. This is not too hopeful, but as far as I am concerned it is all we have to work with in the light of who is President.

Our real challenge is in the Congress of the United States. The Congress that adjourned at the end of 1963 succeeded through constructive cooperation from right wing patriots in defeating or delaying practically every piece of destructive legislation proposed by the Harvard cabal and the Schlesinger-Rostow-Yarmolinsky fraternity. We can do the same thing in 1964 if we stay on the job with intelligence, courage and consistency. At the risk of seeming trite and repetitious, I again call attention to the great axiom: "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty".

The three great issues in this deadly moment of American history are the same as they were thirty days ago, sixty days ago, five years ago — and when I say, five years ago, don't forget that there is considerable evidence to prove that former President Dwight David Eisenhower was the victim of international manipulation even more so than the sad young man who was just murdered by a Communist. In fact, the Cuban crisis was apexed and crystallized by the derelictions of President Eisenhower who allowed himself to be subjected to left wing influences inside the State Department and his cabal of advisors. Mr. Kennedy was forced to take the bulk of the blame for the Cuban crisis. There would have been no Cuban crisis if Eisenhower had invoked the Monroe Doctrine, as he should have done.

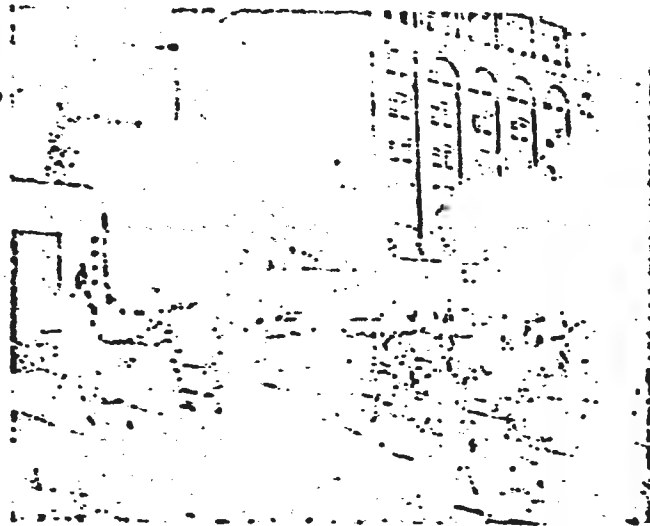
### THE CROSS AND THE FLAG



Here are the great issues: The moment: Treason in the name of disarmament; Dictatorship in the name of civil rights; surrender in the name of compromising treaties and agreements with the Soviet Union.

The mind-washers and the Jew-controlled press are so cunning in their misrepresentations that the average American citizen does not realize that these fatal threats are upon us. Nothing but intelligent courage and consistent dedication on the part of Christian patriots can stem the tide which moves in upon us, precipitated by the enemies of Christ.

Let us resolve that we shall rededicate ourselves to Constitutional tradition, Christian faith, national sovereignty and racial self-respect. Let us determine



The scene of the assassination of John F. Kennedy with the Texas School Book Depository Building in the background.

that we will give our lives, if need be, to the defeat of treason, dictatorship and surrender.

### SIDELIGHTS

It is gratifying to observe that in all the funeral ceremonies the name of Christ was impressively emphasized, and as the funeral procession marched up Pennsylvania Avenue, a militant hymn was played by a band entitled "The Cross and the Flag."

All o'er the land, the hearts of men are crying,  
Chilled by the storms of grief and strife,  
All o'er the land, rebellion's flag is flying,  
Threatening our altars — and the nation's life...  
Lift high the cross, unfurl the flag,  
May they forever stand —  
United in our hearts and hopes,  
God and our native land!

The reader must not overlook the fact that many days before the special investigating committee was appointed, headed by Earl Warren, an article appeared in *The Worker*, the official organ of the Communist Party, suggesting that such a commission be appointed and even suggested that Justice Earl Warren be made the chairman, the same Justice Earl Warren who has a

record for voting Communist 92% of the time in the Supreme Court.

Years ago a Negro by the name of William Nowell went to Moscow for training. While in Moscow he became disillusioned. He did not confess his disillusionment for fear he would be killed in Russia or on the way home. He pretended enthusiasm and when he returned he contacted some of us who were known as enemies of Communism. Later he made important testimony before the House Committee on Un-American Activities. He was a very intelligent Negro and his testimony was very logical and could stand the test of research and doublechecking. Among the things he told me was the fact that while in Moscow they were taught in detail how to liquidate by assassination public officials.

### 10 HIGH PRINCIPLES

The ten high principles on which the Christian Nationalist Crusade rests are as follows:

1. Preserve America as a Christian Nation, being conscious of the fact that there is a highly organized campaign to substitute Jewish tradition for Christian tradition.
2. Expose, fight and outlaw Communism.
3. Safeguard American liberty against the menace of bureaucratic Fascism.
4. Maintain a government set up by the majority which abuses no minority and is abused by no minority. Fight mongrelization and all attempts being made to force the intermixture of the black and white races.
5. Protect and earmark national resources for our citizenry first.
6. Maintain the George Washington Foreign Policy of friendship with all nations, trade with all nations, entangling alliances with none.
7. Oppose a world government and a super-state.
8. Prove that the Worker, the Farmer, the Businessman, the Veteran, the Unemployed, the Aged, and the Infirm can enjoy more abundance under the true American system than any alien system now being proposed by foreign propagandists.
9. Safeguard America's tradition in relation to immigration.
10. Enforce the Constitution as it pertains to our monetary system.

1 - Mr. Belmont  
1 - Mr. Rosen  
1 - Mr. Malley  
1 - Mr. Shroder  
1 - Mr. Raupach

REC-19

62-109060-2107

April 14, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel  
The President's Commission  
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Enclosed are two copies of an article captioned  
"The Assassination," written by Gerald L. K. Smith which  
appeared in the publication, "The Cross and The Flag,"  
March, 1964, issue.

For your information a source furnished the  
following on August 12, 1959:

"The Christian Nationalist Crusade was organized  
in St. Louis, Missouri, and moved its headquarters to  
Glendale, California, in 1953.

"From the Parent Christian Nationalist Crusade,  
subsidiary organizations, including the Christian Nationalist  
Party (of America), have developed. These organizations  
all reveal in their literature the imprint of their chief  
organizer and director Gerald L. K. Smith. His basic  
argument has been that this nation traditionally Christian,  
and racially segregated, is threatened by anti-Christian  
and racially 'mongrelizing' forces such as communism and  
internationalism, all dominantly motivated by international  
Jewry which controls this country financially and politi-  
cally. These organizations are not membership organizations,  
but represent followers who contribute to them or subscribe  
to their literature.

"Gerald L. K. Smith and his associates are not  
known to have appealed to illegal action, the tenor of

62-109060

1 - 105-82555 (Lee Harvey Oswald)

1 - 62-43818

KMR:vhm

(12)

NOTE: See memo A. Rosen to Mr. Belmont dated 4/13/64 captioned,  
"Article 'The Assassination' by Gerald L. K. Smith" KMR:las.

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

REC'D-READING ROOM  
FBI  
APR 14 3 04 PM '64  
62-109060-2107

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN  
105-42555-1

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

APR 14 1964

COMM-FBI

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

their statements and program is anti-Semitic as indirectly indicated by the slogan of the Christian Nationalist Party, announced in 1950, which was, 'One Faith - One Race - One Nation.'

"The Cross and The Flag" is the copyrighted monthly official organ of the Christian Nationalist Crusade and Party (National Political Committee), Post Office Box 27895, Los Angeles 27, California, published by Gerald L. K. Smith and edited by Charles F. Robertson at 1200 South Central Avenue, Glendale, California."

This article is being submitted for your information.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (2)

1 - Mr. Belmont  
1 - Mr. Rosen  
1 - Mr. Malley  
1 - Mr. Shroder  
1 - Mr. Rogge

April 15, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Leo Rankin  
General Counsel  
The President's Commission  
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to my letters dated March 20, 1964, and April 3, 1964, as well as discussions held by Mr. J. R. Malley of this Bureau with you and Mr. Howard P. Willens relating to requests by Mrs. Mario Muchmore for the return of her camera.

On April 7, 1964, Mrs. Muchmore telephonically contacted our Dallas Office and stated she was having difficulty in renting a similar type camera. Mrs. Muchmore indicated she was considering writing to you or having her close personal friend, Congressman Bruce Alger of Texas, make inquiries in an effort to have this camera returned to her.

Subsequently, on April 7, 1964, Mrs. Muchmore again telephonically contacted our Dallas Office and advised she had arranged to rent a camera from Mr. W. H. Parr of the Glendale Camera Shop, 4448 South Marsalis, Dallas, Texas, for a seven-week period at a cost of five dollars per week commencing April 13, 1964. Mrs. Muchmore stated when she receives the rental bill, which is being made out to her, she would forward it to the President's Commission for payment. This is in accord with arrangements previously discussed with the President's Commission.

62-109090

- 1 - 62-109060 (Assassination of Pres. Kennedy)
- 1 - 105-82555 (Lee Harvey Oswald)

- Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- Belmont \_\_\_\_\_
- Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
- Casper \_\_\_\_\_
- Callahan \_\_\_\_\_
- Conrad \_\_\_\_\_
- DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_
- Evans \_\_\_\_\_
- Gale \_\_\_\_\_
- Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_
- Tavel \_\_\_\_\_
- Trotter \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele. Rm. \_\_\_\_\_
- Holmes \_\_\_\_\_
- Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

NOTE: See A. Rosen to Mr. Belmont memo 4/13/64 captioned, "Lee Harvey Oswald, aka, IS - R - CUBA," RDR:phh.

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

*Assassination of President John F. Kennedy*

APR 15 2 27 PM '64  
FBI  
RECEIVED COPY FILED IN

BY COURIER SVC.  
APR 15 1964  
COMM-FBI

REC-11 2910

RDR:jgs  
(14)

FBI-INDICE  
SEC-4 RE-104

APR 12 8 23 PM '64

APR 16 1964

Honorable J. Leo Rankin

On April 6, 1964, Mr. Orville O. Nix telephonically contacted our Dallas Office inquiring as to when he could expect the return of his camera in view of the approaching vacation season. Mr. Nix stated if his camera was still needed, he would make every effort to get along without it as he desired to fully cooperate with the President's Commission.

The above is being furnished for your information and for whatever action you deem appropriate.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

The Attorney General

Director, FBI

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN F. KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963  
DALLAS, TEXAS

1 - DeLoach  
1 - Rosen  
1 - Malley  
1 - Sullivan

April 14, 1964

1 - Branigan  
1 - Lanahan  
1 - Mail Room  
1 - J. H. Sizoo

Reference is made to my letter to you dated February 27, 1964, the same caption, regarding attorney Mark Lane.

Enclosed are two copies of a communication from our Portland, Oregon, Office dated March 30, 1964, relating to an appearance by Mark Lane at Reed College, Portland, on March 23, 1964. For your information Lane was recently dismissed by Mrs. Marguerite Oswald as her legal counsel.

Your attention is directed to information on pages five and nine which reports Lane's statement that he plans to visit you in the future. Lane is currently traveling in Europe for several weeks.

The Honorable J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel of the President's Commission, is being furnished copies of the above document.

Upon removal of the classified enclosures, this letter becomes unclassified.

Enclosures - 2

JMS:pah  
(13)

NOTE:

See memorandum W. A. Branigan to W. C. Sullivan, dated 4/13/64, captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald, Internal Security - Russia - Cuba," prepared by JMS:pah.

(NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO)

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

REC'D MAIL ROOM  
APR 14 1964  
UNRECORDED COPY

100-409763-  
62-109090-  
105-82551

REC-11 62-10906-2911  
APR 15 1964  
FBI

DECLASSIFIED 7-5-77  
by 2040

CONFIDENTIAL

The Attorney General

NOTE CONTINUED:

Enclosures are classified "Confidential" because data reported from [REDACTED] could reasonably result in identification of a confidential informant of continuing value, compromise the future effectiveness thereof and do injury to the national defense.



FBI

Date: 3/31/64

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL  
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)  
FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)  
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,  
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS  
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re Bureau airtel to Dallas, 3/18/64, requesting background inquiries concerning ARNOLD LOUIS ROWLAND who had testified before the President's Commission on March 10, 1964.

Enclosed herewith are ten copies of a letterhead memorandum reflecting results of background inquiries conducted concerning ARNOLD LOUIS ROWLAND.

This investigation was conducted by SA E. J. ROBERTSON.

In view of the results set forth which tend to disprove many of the statements made by ROWLAND before the President's Commission, no interview with ROWLAND was had during this background investigation. The photographs of EDDIE PIPER and TROY EUGENE WEST, which were taken as indicated in the enclosed letterhead memorandum, are being retained in the Dallas file for possible future use.

The background investigation set forth in the enclosed letterhead memorandum will be included in the next report submitted in the OSWALD-captioned case.

Enc. (10)  
RPG/ds  
(5)

REC 5

EX-103

17 APR 1964

2912

C. C. VICK

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_  
Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M

Per \_\_\_\_\_

Revised



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

Dallas, Texas

April 3, 1964

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,  
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

Under date of March 16, 1964, the President's Commission advised that ARNOLD LOUIS ROWLAND had appeared before the President's Commission on March 10, 1964, and testified concerning an individual who, according to ROWLAND, was standing behind the southwest window on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository Building, on November 22, 1963.

In addition to this information, however, Mr. ROWLAND advised the President's Commission that approximately five minutes before the Presidential motorcade reached the corner of Elm and Houston Streets in Dallas, Texas, ROWLAND observed an "elderly Negro" at the southeast corner window, sixth floor, which is the window from which the shots were supposed to have been fired. Mr. ROWLAND stated that he might be able to identify the Negro person whom he saw, although he did not definitely say that he would do so. As a further description, ROWLAND stated that the person "was very thin, an elderly gentleman, bald or practically bald, thin hair if he was not bald, and wearing a plaid shirt."

The President's Commission letter stated that ROWLAND had indicated the plaid shirt was red and green and very bright colored as that is why he remembered it. He estimated the individual's age at "50, possibly 55 or 60." As to his complexion, ROWLAND stated it was "very dark or fairly dark, not real dark compared to some Negroes, but fairly dark. Seemed like his face was either--I can't recall detail but it was either very wrinkled or marked in some way." The President's Commission letter advised that during the course of his testimony Mr. ROWLAND also provided the President's Commission with certain information about himself. He stated that he has an IQ of 147 and that through his junior year in high school he had a straight "A" average, but he

COPIES

74 DEC 29 1962

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,  
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

received "a couple of B's" in his senior year, and claimed that he received his IQ test in May 1963. ROWLAND also indicated that he had attended W. H. Adamean High School and that his eyes were examined several months ago by a "firm of doctors" named FINN AND FINN, and that he had "much better than" 20-20 eyesight. ROWLAND also advised the President's Commission he had been accepted at Texas A&M, Rice and SMU. He also testified that he had taken special courses in sound and study of echo effects at Crozier Tech in Dallas, Texas, and that his instructor was SAM FOSTER.

On March 25, 1964, [REDACTED] Retail Merchants Credit Association, 2112 Jackson Street, Dallas, Texas, advised that a search of the files of this association failed to reflect any information concerning ARNOLD LOUIS ROWLAND. Mrs. BELCHER stated she checked this name through their files under any possible different spelling and still failed to locate a record identifiable with this person.

On March 25, 1964, Mr. J. G. VICKERY, Identification Division, Dallas Police Department, advised he searched his department's files and failed to locate any record identifiable with ARNOLD LOUIS ROWLAND.

On March 25, 1964, Deputy Sheriff JAMES KITCHING, Dallas County Sheriff's Office, advised a check of the records of this agency failed to disclose any record concerning ARNOLD LOUIS ROWLAND.

The indices of the Dallas Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation reflect that, at approximately 8:30 P.M. on May 12, 1963, Mr. THOMAS RAY WALKER contacted this office and furnished the following information:

He stated that on Tuesday, May 7, 1963, his daughter, BARBARA FAYE WALKER, returned home from school and left with a married couple, Mr. and Mrs. LONNIE ROSSEAU. BARBARA left against the wishes of her mother. Mr. WALKER stated he knew his daughter

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOEN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,  
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

and a boy by the name of ARNOLD ROWLAND, 2746 Brooklyn Street, Dallas, were planning to be married, and Mr. WALKER had heard they were going to run away to Arkansas to be married. He stated the couple his daughter left their home with lived at 3602 Mt. Pleasant Street, Dallas, Texas. Mr. WALKER stated he called the ROSSEAUS on May 11, 1963, and asked if they knew the present whereabouts of his daughter. He was advised the ROSSEAUS had merely picked her up and transported her to the residence of a lady living at 2746 Brooklyn Street, who was a relative of ARNOLD ROWLAND. Mr. WALKER stated he was of the opinion his daughter was in Arkansas and requested FBI assistance in locating her.

It is to be noted ARNOLD LOUIS ROWLAND's wife is BARBARA FAYE ROWLAND.

Mr. WILLIAM H. SHELLEY, Foreman, Texas School Book Depository (TSBD), 411 Elm Street, Dallas, Texas, on March 23, 1964, furnished the following information:

Mr. SHELLEY stated that in his capacity as foreman at the TSBD he was fully acquainted with all employees in the book section of this company. Mr. SHELLEY was furnished a description of the Negro male as furnished the President's Commission by ARNOLD LOUIS ROWLAND and, from the description, Mr. SHELLEY stated the only possible persons this description could fit employed by the TSBD or working in this building were TROY EUGENE WEST or EDDIE PIPER.

Mr. SHELLEY advised that TROY EUGENE WEST was employed by the TSBD as a mail wrapper and as such generally worked at the mail rack located on the first floor of the TSBD Building.

Mr. SHELLEY stated that EDDIE PIPER was employed as a janitor in the TSBD Building and generally came to work later than other employees, arriving at this building generally about 10:00 A.M. and working until about 7:00 P.M.

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,  
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

Mr. SHELLEY advised he does not remember whether either of these employees wore a red and green shirt, very bright in color, on November 22, 1963, and does not remember either of these employees leaving the first floor of the TSBD Building on this date.

On March 23, 1964, Mr. EDDIE PIPER, 1507½ McCoy Street, Dallas, Texas, was interviewed at the Texas School Book Depository (TSBD) Building, 411 Elm Street, and at the Dallas Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and furnished the following information:

Mr. PIPER voluntarily agreed to have his photograph taken and the following photographs were taken of him at the Dallas Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation:

1. Full-length full-face photograph
2. Left side full-length photograph
3. Right side full-length photograph

Mr. PIPER stated he was employed as a janitor for the TSBD and had been so employed for over five years. He stated he seldom worked on the sixth floor of the TSBD Building and did not go to this floor at any time on November 22, 1963.

Mr. PIPER stated at the time President KENNEDY was shot, he was eating lunch on the first floor of the TSBD Building and was near the southwest corner of this building looking out a window in an attempt to observe the Presidential motorcade. He stated he was alone at this time.

Mr. PIPER stated that on November 22, 1963, he did not own a red and green shirt and did not wear a red and green-colored shirt on this date. He advised he wore glasses at all times while working and only removed the glasses to sleep.

The following descriptive data was obtained through interrogation and observation:

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,  
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

Race	Negro
Sex	Male
Born	January 23, 1908, Travis County, Texas
Height	5'10"
Weight	140 pounds
Hair	Gray
Eyes	Brown
Build	Slender
Facial character- istics	Wears mustache; no scars or marks visible

On March 23, 1964, TROY EUGENE WEST, 5314 Colonial Street, Dallas, Texas, was interviewed at the Texas School Book Depository (TSBD) Building, 411 Elm Street, and at the Dallas Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and furnished the following information:

Mr. WEST voluntarily agreed to have his photograph taken and photographs of him were obtained at the Dallas Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, as follows:

1. A full-face full-length photograph
2. A left face full-length photograph
3. A right face full-length photograph

Mr. WEST stated he was employed at the TSBD as a mail wrapper and as such generally worked at the mail rack located on the first floor of the TSBD Building. He advised in addition to his duties as a mail wrapper he made coffee for the employees working for the TSBD. He advised on November 22, 1963, he worked at the mail rack on the first floor of the TSBD Building and never left the first floor of this building on this date. He stated when he went to work on November 22, 1963, he prepared coffee as he usually does, and at the time President KENNEDY was shot on this date he was preparing another pot of coffee for the employees of this building. He advised he was alone at the time

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,  
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

working at the coffee pot located on the first floor of the TSBD Building.

Mr. WEST stated he did not own a red and green-colored shirt and had never worn such a shirt to work.

The following descriptive data was obtained through interrogation and observation:

Race	Negro
Sex	Male
Born	March 11, 1907, Leon County, Texas
Height	5'9½"
Weight	155 pounds
Hair	Black
Eyes	Brown
Complexion	Dark
Build	Medium
Facial characteristics	Wears mustache, no visible scars or marks

On March 23, 1964, [REDACTED]  
W. H. Adamson High School, 9th and Beckley Streets, Dallas, Texas,  
furnished the following information:

[REDACTED] stated that a review of High School Pupil's Permanent Record, Dallas Independent School District, reflects that ARNOLD LOUIS ROWLAND was last residing at 1604 Carson Street, Dallas, Texas, and was born at Corpus Christi, Texas, on April 2, 1945. He entered the Dallas Independent School District from Salem, Oregon. These records further reflect that ARNOLD's father was ARNOLD PATRICK ROWLAND, and his mother's maiden name was BERTIE M. BROWN and her last known name was Mrs. CLYDE TIDMORE.

These records reflect that ROWLAND was given an IQ test in 1959 and scored [REDACTED] on this test. In addition to the IQ test, ROWLAND was given the National Merit Scholarship Qualifying Test



Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,  
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

in the spring of 1963 and scored 127 on this test. [redacted] stated this test was given in two parts throughout the United States and those scoring sufficiently high grades on the first examination were subsequently given a second examination. He stated ROWLAND did not score sufficiently high on the first examination to qualify him to take the second examination. A third test, Iowa Test of Educational Development, was administered to ROWLAND while at Adamson High School and he scored in the 94 percentile group on this examination.

[redacted] stated that Dallas Independent School District does not use a numerical system of rating students. He furnished the following ratings given by this school district:

- A - Excellent
- B - Good
- C - Fair
- D - Poor
- E - Poor Passing
- F - Failure
- G - Bad Failure

[redacted] advised the records of this school district reflect the following grades for ARNOLD LOUIS ROWLAND:

School	Adamson							
Session	1959		Term		Fall			
Subject	Class	1st	2nd	3rd	Examina- tion	Aver- age	Credit	TEACHER
English	1				E	E	1/2	BOCHETT
Elementary Civics		B	B	B	B	B	1/2	REEVES
Algebra	1			C	C	C	1/2	WAITS
General Science	1				C	C	1/2	HEAD
Date of Entrance 1-18-60								

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,  
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

School Crozier Tech

Session 1960 Term Spring

Subject	Class	1st	2nd Report	3rd	Examina- tion	Aver- age	Credit	TEACHER
English	2	C	B	B	C	B	1/2	EWING
Algebra	2	B	E	C	A	D	1/2	DENSON
Spanish	1	F	E	F	F	F	no	MALLOW
General Science	2	E	F	E	C	E	1/2	FOSTER
Radio	1	E	A	C	D	C	1/2	CANNON
High School Information Military						D	1/4	MOSES
Absent		9	8	8				
Date of Entrance 2-1-60								

School Crozier Tech

Session 1960 Term Fall

Subject	Class	1st	2nd Report	3rd	Examina- tion	Aver- age	Credit	TEACHER
English	3	C	B	B	B	B	1/2	COLE
Geometry	1	B	A	A	A	A	1/2	CC: ILL
Mechanical Drawing	2	B	A	A	A	A	1/2	J. MURRAY
Radio	2	A	A	A	B	A	1/2	CANNON
Typewriting	1	B	A	B	B	B	1/2	YOAKUM
Physical Education						A	1/8	QUESENBERY
Absent		3	2	1				
Date of Entrance 9-7-60								

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,  
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

School Crozier Tech

Session 1961 Term Spring

Subject	Class	1st	2nd Report	3rd	Examina- tion	Aver- age	Credit	TEACHER
English	4	B	D	A	B	B	1/2	EWING
History (World)	1	A	B	C	A	B	1/2	BROWN
Geometry	2	A	B	A	A	A	1/2	DENSON
Radio	3	B	A	A	C	B	1/2	CANNON
Typewriting	2	B	C	B	B	B	1/2	YOKUM
Physical Education						B	1/8	QUESENBERRY
Absent	5	7	7					
Date of Entrance 1-30-61								

School Adamson

Session 1961 Term Fall

Subject	Class	1st	2nd Report	3rd	Examina- tion	Aver- age	Credit	TEACHER
English	5	C	C	D	E	D	1/2	CHAPPELL
History	7	C	C	E	C	D	1/2	ROBBINS
Algebra	3			A	C	B	1/2	ROBBINS
Chemistry	1			D	F	E	1/2	TILLER
Physical Education						B	1/8	HALLMARK
Absent				5				
Date of Entrance 12-11-61								

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,  
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

[REDACTED] advised that ROWLAND had enrolled for the spring session of the 1962 class, but was dropped on March 19, 1962, for non-attendance of classes. He also enrolled for the fall term of the 1962 session, but was dropped on December 8, 1962, for non-attendance. No grades or credits for any classes were given ROWLAND during these two terms because of the lack of attendance.

School Crozler Tech

Session 1963 Term Spring

Subject	Class	1st	2nd Report	3rd	Examina- tion	Aver- age	Credit	TEACHER
English	8	D	C					RAYNES
World History	2	B	A					REGELSKY
Geometry	3	F	A					CONGILL
Photography	1	C	C					MURRAY
Physics	2	F	F					FOSTER
Physical Education								QUESENBERRY
Absent		13		3	Dropped 3-18-63			

School Crozler Tech

Session 1963 Term Fall

Subject	Class	1st	2nd Report	3rd	Examina- tion	Aver- age	Credit	TEACHER
English	7	C					No Credit	
Civics	3	B					No Credit	
Algebra	4	F					No Credit	
Public Speaking	5	A					No Credit	
Dropped 11-21-63								

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,  
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

[redacted] advised that his records reflect ROWLAND attended Topeka High School, Topeka, Kansas, during an unknown period of time, probably during the spring or fall term of the 1962 school year. Topeka High School transferred 1/2 credit for History 8 and 1/8 credit for Phys. Ed., to the Dallas Independent School District for ROWLAND.

[redacted] stated that ARNOLD LOUIS ROWLAND was refused admittance into the Adamson High School for the spring session of 1963 because of his past record at this school. ROWLAND applied for admission at N. R. Crozier Technical High School for this session after being refused admission at Adamson High School and attended Crozier Tech for a short time during 1963.

[redacted] stated that Adamson High School offered no special sound courses and to his knowledge neither did Crozier Tech. He stated he could not imagine any course of study in any of the high schools of the Dallas Independent School District doing research or special work in sound and study of echo effects.

[redacted] stated he had two students accepted by Rice Institute out of the entire class graduating in 1963. These students learned they had been accepted by Rice about two weeks prior to graduation from high school and both students were outstanding in citizenship and scholastic accomplishments. He stated he seriously doubted that Southern Methodist University, Texas A&M, or Rice Institute had accepted ARNOLD LOUIS ROWLAND for admission into the respective institutes inasmuch as he has not graduated from an accredited high school in the State of Texas.

[redacted] advised he had counseled ROWLAND while he was attending Adamson High School on various occasions because of his absenteeism from this school. He stated he learned from contact with ROWLAND that he (ROWLAND) would not hesitate to fabricate a story if it were of any benefit for ROWLAND to do so. [redacted] gave as an example an incident that occurred while

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,  
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

ROWLAND was attending Adamson High School. ROWLAND drove a Volkswagen automobile to school and on occasions parked in the teachers' parking area. This Volkswagen automobile was repossessed by a finance company one afternoon during school hours and after school ROWLAND reported [REDACTED] that his car had been stolen. He asked [REDACTED] what action he was going to take regarding the theft and [REDACTED] advised him that since it was his (ROWLAND's) car he should report it to the police and that he was welcome to use the school telephone to make this report. ROWLAND used the telephone briefly and then left [REDACTED] office. [REDACTED] stated he thought the conversation was very short for such an incident and, therefore, he [REDACTED] called the Dallas Police Department Auto Theft Bureau and asked if they had received a report from anyone at Adamson High School reporting the theft of a vehicle. [REDACTED] stated he was advised that the Police Department was aware that a finance company in Dallas was repossessing a Volkswagen from this school's parking lot but that there was no theft and they had received no calls from ARNOLD LOUIS ROWLAND or anyone else at the school concerning the Volkswagen.

[REDACTED] stated ROWLAND was not a problem student in that he caused trouble or agitated other students, but he did request almost on a daily basis special privileges and seemed to have the attitude that he was superior to most of the teachers and all other students. [REDACTED] stated he advised the Secret Service Agents attempting to locate ARNOLD LOUIS ROWLAND just prior to his appearance before the President's Commission that anything ROWLAND might tell the President's Commission would be questionable. He stated he so informed the Secret Service Agents based on his past experience with ROWLAND.

On March 20, 1964, [REDACTED] N. R. Crozier Technical High School, Bryan and Live Oak Streets, Dallas, advised this school had no records concerning ARNOLD LOUIS ROWLAND, although he did attend this school. [REDACTED] advised that all records pertaining to ROWLAND had been transferred to the W. H. Adamson High School, 2th and Beckley Streets, Dallas. He

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,  
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

stated [REDACTED], Crozier Tech, had counseled ROWLAND and [REDACTED] would be able to furnish firsthand information concerning his veracity and reputation.

On March 23, 1964, [REDACTED] N. R. Crozier Technical High School, Bryan and Live Oak Streets, Dallas, advised [REDACTED] had counseled ARNOLD LOUIS ROWLAND while he was attending Crozier Tech during the fall term of 1960, spring term of 1961, and the spring term of 1963. [REDACTED] stated ROWLAND entered Crozier Tech during the spring term of 1963 after being refused admittance at Adamson High School in Dallas. [REDACTED] stated he had few friends at Crozier Tech and was generally regarded as a "lone wolf". [REDACTED] stated from [REDACTED] dealings with him [REDACTED] determined he could not be trusted and would not tell the truth regarding any matter. [REDACTED] stated he was a conniver and prevaricated whenever it was to his advantage to do so. [REDACTED] described ROWLAND as a smooth talker who dressed above his apparent means.

[REDACTED] stated that ARNOLD LOUIS ROWLAND took no special courses in sound and study of echo effects at Crozier Tech while attending this school.

On March 24, 1964, [REDACTED] Dallas, was interviewed at the Fairland Memorial Hospital in Dallas and furnished the following information:

[REDACTED] stated he was a teacher of physics at Crozier Technical High School in Dallas and had been so employed for over twenty years. He stated he remembers that ARNOLD LOUIS ROWLAND was a student at Crozier Technical High School, having transferred to this school from Adamson High School in Dallas. [REDACTED] stated that ROWLAND attended the spring session of his physics class as a regular student during the 1963 term. He advised that this was the regular classic physics class taught in regular high schools throughout the State of Texas and was not any special course or class. [REDACTED] stated that part of the subject matter covered in this class was a section on sound, but this was a



Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,  
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

very basic study and in no way consisted of special study of sound and echo effects. [REDACTED] stated that ARNOLD LOUIS ROWLAND took no special course from him, nor was he enrolled in any special class studying sound and echo effects. He stated that ROWLAND did not pass the regular physics course at Crozier Technical High School.

On March 24, 1964, [REDACTED] Registrar's Office, Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas, advised that a check of the records of this institution failed to disclose any information pertaining to ARNOLD LOUIS ROWLAND. She advised that if ROWLAND had applied for admission to this institution, she would have a record of the application and a file concerning ROWLAND. She further advised that ROWLAND could not have been accepted by Southern Methodist University without first having graduated from an accredited high school in the State of Texas or from a high school outside the state and completing Southern Methodist University examinations for admittance. She stated that in no event could ROWLAND have gained admittance to this University without a high school transcript which had not been filed with this University.

On March 24, 1964, [REDACTED] Finn and Finn-Optometrists, Fidelity Union Tower Building, 1507 Pacific, Dallas, Texas, advised that a check of the records of this firm covering the past fifteen years fails to reflect any information indicating that ARNOLD LOUIS ROWLAND had ever been examined by this firm. [REDACTED] advised that a record is kept on each patient examined and had ROWLAND been examined, his name would be in the files of this firm.

[REDACTED] stated he was at a loss to explain how his firm's name had been obtained by ARNOLD LOUIS ROWLAND, but stated that his firm was housed in a central location in Dallas and was generally known by most residents of this city.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

Dallas, Texas  
March 31, 1964

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,  
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

Under date of March 16, 1964, the President's Commission advised that ARNOLD LOUIS ROWLAND had appeared before the President's Commission on March 10, 1964, and testified concerning an individual who, according to ROWLAND, was standing behind the southwest window on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository Building.

In addition to this information, however, Mr. ROWLAND advised the President's Commission that approximately five minutes before the Presidential motorcade reached the corner of Elm and Houston Streets in Dallas, Texas, ROWLAND observed an "elderly Negro" at the southeast corner window, sixth floor, which is the window from which the shots were supposed to have been fired. Mr. ROWLAND stated that he might be able to identify the Negro person whom he saw, although he did not definitely say that he would do so. As a further description, ROWLAND stated that the person "was very thin, an elderly gentleman, bald or practically bald, thin hair if he was not bald, and wearing a plaid shirt."

The President's Commission letter stated that ROWLAND had indicated the plaid shirt was red and green and very bright colored as that is why he remembered it. He estimated the individual's age at "50, possibly 55 or 60." As to his complexion, ROWLAND stated it was "very dark or fairly dark, not real dark compared to some Negroes, but fairly dark. Seemed like his face was either--I can't recall detail but it was either very wrinkled or marked in some way." The President's Commission letter advised that during the course of his testimony, Mr. ROWLAND also provided the President's Commission with certain information about himself. He stated that he has an IQ of 147 and that through his junior year in high school he had a straight "A" average, but he

1 - Mr. Belmont  
1 - Mr. Rosen  
1 - Mr. Malley  
1 - Mr. Shroder  
1 - Mr. Raupach

REC 5

62-109060-2912

April 16, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel  
The President's Commission  
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of March 16, 1964, in which you requested an appropriate investigation concerning Mr. Arnold Louis Rowland and certain aspects of his testimony before the President's Commission on March 10, 1964.

Enclosed are two copies of a memorandum dated April 9, 1964, Dallas, Texas, which contains the results of this investigation.

There is no additional identifiable information contained in the central files of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D. C., concerning Mr. Rowland.

With the submission of the attached enclosures your request of March 16, 1964, is completed.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

ENCLOSURE  
COMMA-FBI  
Enclosures (2)

62-109060

1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan

KMR:las:vhm  
(9)

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

APR 20 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-109090-

APR 16 11 56 AM '64

APR 16 4 52 PM '64

NOTE:

Commission by letter 3/16/64 advised Rowland testified on 3/10/64-made allegations he observed "an elderly Negro" on the sixth floor of the TSBD where the shots were fired from. Investigation disproved this. Rowland also made comments that he was an "A" student and had an IQ of 147. The Commission wanted appropriate background investigation conducted to verify Rowland's testimony. Investigation determined Rowland did not graduate from high school, he was not an "A" student, his IQ was [ ] and was further described as a "conniver and prevaricator" whenever it was to his advantage. Other comments he made before the Commission concerning his exaggerated background have been disproved. The Commission also requested a name check of our records regarding Rowland. Corrections of LHM requested and received 4/13/64.

1 - Mr. Rosen  
1 - Mr. Malley  
1 - Mr. Shroder  
1 - Mr. Raupach

April 16, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel  
The President's Commission  
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Enclosed are two copies of a report  
written by Special Agent Eugene W. O'Neill  
dated March 26, 1964, at New York, New York.

This report pertains to the 6.5  
millimeter Italian Service Rifle, Serial  
Number C 2766.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (2)

62-109060

- 1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
- 1 - 105-82555 (Lee Harvey Oswald)

- 1 - Mr. R. A. Frazier
- 1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan

NOTE: Report pertains to the 6.5 millimeter Italian  
Service Rifle, Serial Number C 2766. Bureau by airtel  
4/7/64 instructed New York to submit a revised FD 302  
concerning an interview with Mr. Louis Felsott who  
purchased the Italian rifles for the Crescent Company  
one of which was the assassination rifle. Revised  
FD 302 received 4/14/64.

KMR:vhm  
APR 15 1964  
MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

APR 16 11 20 AM '64  
REC'D-READING ROOM  
FBI

BY COURIER SVC.  
COMM-FBI

REC-5  
EX-103  
62-109060-2913  
19 APR 16 1964

FBI

Date: 4/3/64

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_

(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL \_\_\_\_\_

(Priority)

Mr. Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
 Miss Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
 Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (62-6115)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT

JOHN F. KENNEDY, 11/22/63,  
DALLAS, TEXAS

Re WFO airtel to the Director dated 3/25/64.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 5 copies, and  
 1 copy for Dallas, of a LHM reflecting information concerning  
 EUGENE B. DINKIN, including results of interview with DINKIN.

It should be noted that the interview with EUGENE B.  
 DINKIN as set forth in the enclosed LHM reflects a statement  
 by DINKIN that he directed a registered letter to Attorney  
 General ROBERT F. KENNEDY on 10/16/63, in which letter he  
 warned Attorney General KENNEDY of the impending assassination  
 of President JOHN F. KENNEDY. In addition, in DINKIN's inter-  
 view, various individuals are set forth who purportedly were  
 made aware of DINKIN's theories of the impending assassination  
 prior to 11/22/63.

It is being left to the discretion of the Bureau  
 as to what leads, if any, should be set forth in an effort  
 to confirm or negate DINKIN's story.

Appropriate copies of this information are being  
 furnished to Dallas for inclusion in their report, under  
 separate cover.

5-...LOSURE  
 3 - Bureau (Encl. 5)  
 1 - Dallas (89-43) (Encl. 1) (Info)  
 1 - Chicago  
 DWS/rms  
 (3)

EX-103

REC

62-109060-2914  
 Let to Rankin  
 4-14-64 KMR:jam  
 2 enc. to Rankin  
 APR 15 1964  
 Let to AG  
 4-14-64 KMR:jam  
 2 enc. to AG

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_

Sent \_\_\_\_\_

M

Per \_\_\_\_\_

Special Agent in Charge

UNREC COPY AND COPY OF ENCL FILED IN 163-7273-



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

Chicago, Illinois

April 9, 1964

EUGENE B. LINKIN

In December, 1963, it was reported that Beth Cox, who was residing in France with an American schoolmate, had a boyfriend named Howard C. Cowen stationed in Metz, France, with the United States Army. Beth Cox was informed one of Howard C. Cowen's acquaintances "translated or decoded the G. I. paper's headlines to read 'Kennedy will be assassinated Thanksgiving Day,' and later changed it to read the very day he died."

On March 4, 1964, Lieutenant Colonel W. L. Adams, Jr., Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, furnished the following additional information:

Captain Howard C. Cowen, assigned to the United States Army Depot at Metz, France, advised on February 13, 1964, that during the evening of November 22, 1963, he conversed with an acquaintance named Dennis De Witt. During the conversation, De Witt said that a friend of his, Eugene Linkin, had predicted President Kennedy's assassination for November 22, 1963. According to De Witt, Linkin had first predicted that the assassination would take place on November 21, 1963, but later reportedly changed the date to November 22, 1963.

According to Colonel Adams, Captain Cowen reported the above conversation to officials of the 703rd Army Intelligence Corps Detachment at Metz. A short time later,

APR 10 1964



Re: EUGENE B. DINKIN

Captain Cowen also related his conversation to a girl friend named Beth Cox. Her present address, according to Colonel Adams, is Lisa Beth Cox, 616 West 116th Street, New York 27, New York.

Colonel Adams stated that Eugene B. Dinkin was the subject of a closed investigation by the Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, United States Army Communications Zone, Europe. He advised further that according to local Army records at Metz, France, on February 18, 1964, PFC Eugene B. Dinkin, RA 16710292, was reassigned to Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D.C., as a patient on December 3, 1963 and was ordered to proceed to that destination on or about December 4, 1963.

Lieutenant Colonel John J. Ward, Registrar's Office, Walter Reed Army Hospital, Washington, D.C., made available medical files pertaining to Eugene B. Dinkin on March 23, 1964. A review of the narrative summary in this file reflects the following diagnosis made of Dinkin's condition by Captain Avrom C. Segal, subsequent to Dinkin's admission to Walter Reed Army Hospital on December 5, 1963:



Re: EUGENE B. DINKIN

On April 1, 1964, Mr. Eugene B. Dinkin, 534 West Oakdale, Chicago, Illinois, advised Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation that he had been recently discharged from the United States Army after having been in detention for four months while undergoing [REDACTED] tests. *File* *DC*

Dinkin advised that while stationed in Europe with the United States Army in 1963, he had begun a review of several newspapers including the "Stars and Stripes" as an exercise in "psychological sets". He explained that he had taken courses in psychology at college and was extremely interested in this subject matter. He advised that "psychological sets" was a term referring to a series of events, articles, et cetera which, when coupled together, set up or induce a certain frame of mind on the part of a person being exposed to this series. He stated that this method of implanting an idea was much in use by the "Madison Avenue" advertising people who attempted to influence one who was exposed to these "psychological sets" to "buy" the product being advertised, whether this product was physical or an idea.

Dinkin stated that while so reviewing the newspapers for "psychological sets", he discovered that "Stars and Stripes", as well as certain unidentified Hearst newspapers, were carrying a series of "psychological sets" which he believed were deliberately maneuvered to set up a subconscious belief on the part of one reading these papers to the effect that President John F. Kennedy was "soft on communism" or "perhaps a communist sympathizer". Further study of these newspapers and the "psychological sets" contained therein made it evident to Mr. Dinkin that a conspiracy was in the making by the "military" of the United States, perhaps combined with an "ultra-right economic group", to make the people of the United States believe that President Kennedy was, in fact, a communist sympathizer and further, that this same group planned to

Re: EUGENE B. DINKIN

assassinate the President and thus was preparing these "psychological sets" to pave the way for this assassination to the point where the average citizen might well feel that "President Kennedy was sympathetic to communism and should have been killed". In addition, Dinkin believed the "psychological sets" were adjusted to present a subliminal predisposition to the effect that a "communist" would assassinate President Kennedy.

Dinkin advised that he discussed his theories with certain individuals stationed with him in the Army, but had declined to furnish this information to persons of authority in the United States Army since he believed that the plot against President Kennedy was being set in motion by high ranking members of the military. He said that in October, 1963, his research into the "psychological sets" appearing in "Stars and Stripes" had led him to the conclusion that the assassination of President Kennedy would occur on or about November 28, 1963. He stated that his research had not, in fact, reflected a certain date, but that he believed the assassination would take place on or about a religious or semi-religious occasion which he felt would be picked by the group behind this plot in order that the murder itself would become even more reprehensible to the average citizen because of the religious connotations. Since he believed that the plot consisted in part of throwing blame for the assassination onto "radical left-wing" or "communist" suspects, he stated that the religious tie-in would lead the average citizen to accept more readily the theory that a "communist" committed the crime since "they were an atheistic group anyway".

Dinkin advised that he had been in trouble with the officers of his military group, the 599th Ordnance Group stationed in Germany, due to his refusal to purchase United States savings bonds. He stated that he was against the enforced purchase of these bonds because of his political convictions which made him believe that the United States

Re: EUGENE B. DINKIN

should not spend 52 per cent of its income for materials of war, part of which would be financed by any enforced purchases made by him. He stated that he had been outspoken in his views concerning these bond purchases, and that he and others who felt that the compulsory purchase of bonds was an infringement on their civil rights, had been denied "passes" as a result of their stand.

As a result of his opposition to the bond purchases, according to Dinkin, he was removed from his position in the code section and transferred to an Army Depot at Metz, France. On October 23, 1963, Dinkin went to the United States Embassy at Luxembourg where, he stated, he attempted for several hours to see a Mr. Cunningham, the Charge d'Affaires at the Embassy. He stated that he sent word to Mr. Cunningham that he had information concerning a plot to assassinate President Kennedy, and at one point spoke to Mr. Cunningham by phone. He said that Cunningham refused to see him in person or to review the newspapers and research papers which Dinkin said were evidence proving his theory of the impending assassination. Dinkin advised that he spent approximately two hours with the United States Marine Corps guard at the Luxembourg Embassy and had generally set forth his theories to this individual, whose name he did not know.

Following this incident, Dinkin was notified by his superiors that he was to undergo psychiatric evaluation on November 5, 1963. Due to this pending development, Dinkin said he went absent without leave to Geneva, Switzerland where he attempted to present his theory to the editor of the "Geneva Diplomat", a newspaper published in Geneva, Switzerland. In addition to this editor, Dinkin spoke to a Mr. Dewhirst, a "Newsweek" reporter based at Geneva. Dewhirst would not listen to Dinkin's theories. While in Switzerland, Dinkin attempted to contact officials of "Time-Life" publications and succeeded in speaking to the secretary, name unknown, of this organization in Zurich. According to Dinkin, all of

Re: EUGENE B. DINKIN

his efforts in Luxembourg and Switzerland were made to present to appropriate officials his warning of the impending assassination of President Kennedy. He stated that he did not attempt to see these people in connection with his personal dissatisfaction with the program of the United States Army as regards to bond purchases.

When he was unable to accomplish his purpose in Switzerland, Dinkin advised that he then returned to Germany where he gave himself up to the custody of the military authorities.

Dinkin advised that he first became aware of this "plot" to assassinate President Kennedy in September, 1963. At first, he did not have enough facts, as taken from the newspapers, to support his theory, but as of October 16, 1963, he felt that his research into the "psychological sets" had substantiated this theory. As of October 16, 1963, he wrote a registered letter to Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy in which letter he set forth his theory that President Kennedy would be assassinated, adding that he believed that this assassination would occur on or about November 23, 1963. He stated that he signed this letter with his own name and requested that he be interviewed by a representative of the Justice Department. He said that on the envelope, he placed the return address name of PFC Dennis/De Witt, an Army friend. He said he did this to preclude anyone from intercepting this letter since he felt that Army authorities might well be censoring his mail. He stated that he never received any answer to this letter, nor was he ever contacted by any representative of the Justice Department prior to this interview with Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Dinkin advised that the following individuals would have knowledge of his theory and predictions, having been informed of these predictions by Dinkin prior to November 22, 1963:

Re: EUGENE B. DINKIN

PFC Dennis De Witt  
United States Army  
Address unknown;

PFC Larry Pullen  
United States Army Headquarters Company  
Metz, France;

Sergeant Walter Reynolds  
Headquarters Company, USAGD  
Metz, France;

Dr. Afar (phonetic), a civilian  
psychology teacher employed by the  
United States Army at Metz, France;

R. Thomas  
13 Rue du Jura  
Fribourg, Switzerland. Thomas is an  
Indian student attending the University  
at Fribourg with whom Dinkin discussed  
his theories immediately prior to his  
return from Switzerland to France.

Dinkin advised that on his return to the custody of the United States Army in November, 1963, he was held in detention. While in detention, he stated he was contacted by a white male who identified himself verbally as a representative of the Defense Department. This individual asked Dinkin for the location of the newspapers which Dinkin had compiled as his proof of the theory of the assassination of President Kennedy. This individual stated that he desired to obtain these proofs and would furnish Dinkin a receipt for the papers. Dinkin advised that he instructed this individual as to where the papers were located at the base, at which point this man left. Dinkin advised that on his release from detention, he discovered that all of his papers



Re: EUGENE B. DINKIN

and notes were missing and presumed that the individual mentioned above had taken them. He never received any receipt for his papers.

Mr. Dinkin advised that he had undergone numerous psychiatric tests at Walter Reed Army Hospital in Washington, D.C. He stated that he was aware that the Army psychiatrist had declared him to be "psychotic" and a "paranotic". He said that several of the tests given him were familiar to him from his studies in psychology at the University of Chicago. Because of his familiarity with these tests, and his background knowledge as to what the test answers should be, he believed it impossible that the results of these tests could have shown him to be "psychotic" and "paranotic". He stated that if he had desired, he could have "faked" the answers to prove he was sane even if he were, in fact, mentally disturbed. Mr. Dinkin stated he believed that the psychiatric evaluation given him by the Army psychiatrist was, in fact, an attempt on their part to cover up the military plot which he had attempted to expose.

Dinkin advised that during his detention at Walter Reed Army Hospital, arrangements had been made through his family for him to be given a psychiatric test by a private psychiatrist chosen by his family. He stated when these arrangements were finally made, he had declined the services of this private physician. Dinkin explained that he had reached a point where his only desire was to be released from custody and discharged from the Army. He stated that in order to do this, he had felt it necessary to "go along" with the examining Army psychiatrist and pretend that he had, in fact, been suffering from delusions but was now cured. He was afraid that should an outside psychiatrist examine him and be told by Dinkin the facts as set forth herein, that this psychiatrist would probably believe Dinkin to be mentally disturbed, and this would result in further detention for Dinkin. Mr. Dinkin stated that



Re: EUGENE B. DINKIN

he was well aware that his theory and the facts surrounding his attempts to bring this theory to the proper authorities was extremely "wild" and could be construed by a person untrained in psychology to be "crazy". Despite this, Mr. Dinkin advised he was still of the belief that there had been, in fact, a plot perpetrated by a "military group" in the United States and aided and abetted by newspaper personnel working with this military group, which plot had to do with the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

Chicago, Illinois  
April 3, 1964

EUGENE B. DINKIN

Information was previously received from a Beth Cox, who had a boy friend named Howard Cohen stationed in Metz, France, with the United States Army. According to this information, one of Cohen's friends "translated or decoded the G.I. paper's headlines to read, 'Kennedy will be assassinated Thanksgiving Day,' and later changed it to read the very day he died."

On March 4, 1964, Lieutenant Colonel W. L. Adams, Jr., Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, furnished the following additional information:

Captain Howard C. Cowen, assigned to the United States Army Depot at Metz, France, advised on February 18, 1964, that during the evening of November 22, 1963, he conversed with an acquaintance named Dennis De Witt. During the conversation, De Witt said that a friend of his, Eugene Dinkin, had predicted President Kennedy's assassination for November 22, 1963. According to De Witt, Dinkin had first predicted that the assassination would take place on November 28, 1963, but later reportedly changed the date to November 22, 1963.

According to Colonel Adams, Captain Cowen reported the above conversation to officials of the 766th Army Intelligence Corps Detachment at Metz. A short time later,

The Attorney General

April 14, 1964

Director, FBI

EX-103 REC 5

EUGENE B. DINKIN  
MISCELLANEOUS -  
INFORMATION CONCERNING

1 - Mr. Belmont  
1 - Mr. Rosen  
1 - Mr. Malley  
1 - Mr. Schroeder  
1 - Mr. Raubach

Enclosed for your information is one copy of a memorandum dated April 9, 1964, at Chicago, Illinois.

In December, 1963, information was received that Mr. Dinkin, who at that time was in military service, had predicted the assassination of President Kennedy while he was stationed in Europe. An appropriate investigation was initiated and subsequently the Department of the Army informed this Bureau Mr. Dinkin had been the subject of a closed investigation by the Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, U. S. Army Communications Zone, Europe. He was reassigned to Walter Reed Hospital in Washington, D. C., on December 3, 1963, as a patient. Following a psychiatric examination at Walter Reed Hospital he was released from military service.

To fully resolve this matter concerning Mr. Dinkin's prediction, he was interviewed by Special Agents of this Bureau. During the course of this interview Mr. Dinkin advised he directed a registered letter to you on October 16, 1963, in which he allegedly warned you of the impending assassination. Therefore, the enclosed memorandum revealing the results of Mr. Dinkin's interview and his medical record is being furnished for the completion of your files.

This information is also being furnished to the President's Commission.

Enclosure

163-7273

1 - 62-109060 (Assassination of Pres. Kennedy)  
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan

KIR:vhm  
(11)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

MAIL ROOM

APR 22 1964

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Rm. \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

APR 15 1964  
FBI

Q h d

62-109060-  
163-7273-

NOTE:

On 12/9/63 Denver advised Mr. Robert Berris reported his daughter Linda was the schoolmate of Eeth Cox who had received the information regarding the assassination prediction from Howard C. Cowen. Subsequent investigation by Legat, Paris determined PFC Eugene B. Dinkin was the individual involved. Dinkin received a psychiatric examination in France during November, 1963, which was the basis for the recommendation of his discharge from military service and transfer to Walter Reed Hospital for further psychiatric examination. He was diagnosed as a [REDACTED]

## Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: 4/6/64

FROM : W. D. Griffith

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY  
REQUEST OF THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION

Tolson	
Belmont	
Mohr	
Casper	
Callahan	
DeLoach	
Evans	
Gale	
Rosen	
Sullivan	
Tavel	
Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Holmes	
Gandy	

Mr. Melvin Eisenberg of The Commission called today to inquire whether SA L. L. Shaneyfelt was available. I advised him SA Shaneyfelt was out of town handling a court commitment in Minneapolis and inquired whether someone else could be of assistance. Mr. Eisenberg stated he desired to review certain slides printed from the Abraham Zapruder home movie film depicting the assassination of President Kennedy. The slides to which he made reference were furnished to us by Life Magazine at the request of The Commission and we have been reviewing them for anything of additional significance. I told Mr. Eisenberg we would explore the possibility of obtaining SA Shaneyfelt's immediate release from his Minneapolis court commitment if he so desired. He declined and suggested that SA Shaneyfelt instead be available at 10:00 a. m., Monday, 4/13/64, to handle showing of the slides and, in addition, assisting in analyzing them in an effort to further pinpoint the points and places of impact of the assassination bullets. I assured him SA Shaneyfelt would appear as he requested.

RECOMMENDATION: None. For information.

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan

WDG:mb  
(7)

*Re same Shaneyfelt slides  
to facts & not opinions*

REC 5

18 APR 15 1964

56 APR 20 1964

FBI

Date: 4/10/64

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL \_\_\_\_\_  
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060) (105-82555) (44-24016)

FROM: SAC, ALBUQUERQUE (89-27) (RUC)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN  
FITZGERALD KENNEDY, 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS  
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING  
BUFILE: 62-109060)  
DALLAS: 89-43)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.  
IS-R-CUBA  
BUFILE: 105-82555)  
DALLAS: 100-10461)

JACK L. RUBY, aka.;  
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka. (Deceased) - VICTIM  
CIVIL RIGHTS  
BUFILE: 44-24016)  
DALLAS: 44-1639)

Re Dallas airtel to Bureau dated 3/17/64.

Enclosed herewith in accordance with instructions set forth in reairtel are twenty-five (25) copies each of inserts and FD-302's showing investigation which has previously been reported through letterhead memos and other forms of communication, with the exception of reports by the Albuquerque Division.

3 - Bureau  
3 - Dallas (Encls.-250)  
1 - Albuquerque  
SJC/gcp  
(7)

C. C. WALKER

REC 29

62 109060 - 2916

5 APR 13 1964

APR 11 1964

APR 14 1964

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_

Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_

M

Per \_\_\_\_\_

72 APR 20 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 105-82555-44-24016-1



The enclosures are as follows:

1. Insert and FD-302's concerning allegations by THOMAS EDWARD TENNANT, Upper Marlboro, Maryland.
2. FD-302's showing interview with MRS. EVELYN BOWEN, Albuquerque, N.M. No further investigation was conducted on the basis of information furnished by her in view of the fact that there were no threats in regard to this matter.
3. One page administrative insert and two page insert showing investigation at Roswell, N.M., concerning allegations against MRS. BILL (ADELAIDE) HALLMARK, at Llano, Texas.
4. Insert and FD-302 showing unfounded allegations by ROLAND NEELY WRIGHT at Las Cruces, N.M.



## Memorandum

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
 Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
 Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
 Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
 Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
 DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
 Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
 Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
 Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
 Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
 Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
 Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
 Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: April 13, 1964

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: ARTICLE "THE ASSASSINATION"  
 BY GERALD L. K. SMITH  
 MISCELLANEOUS  
 INFORMATION CONCERNING

PURPOSE

To advise Gerald L. K. Smith who has previously been investigated for sedition, wrote the article "The Assassination" which reveals numerous questions regarding the assassination based on prognostications, theories, and interpretations. He criticizes the entire Kennedy family and considered the President's Commission an "investigative monopoly." It is recommended the attached letter enclosing the article be furnished to the President's Commission.

BACKGROUND

Los Angeles Office forwarded copies of a twelve-page article captioned "The Assassination" which appeared in the publication "The Cross and The Flag." It is the official publication of the Christian Nationalist Crusade (CNC) whose director is Gerald L. K. Smith. The CNC is an anti-Negro and anti-Semitic organization which was the subject of a Bureau investigation. However, the Department in 1957 advised the organization's activities were not such as to bring it within the purview of Executive Order 10450. Again in 1958 investigation was conducted to determine if the CNC was involved in bombings of southern communities; however, there was no disclosure of violence. Smith has also been the subject of an investigation for sedition.

Smith indicated in his article President Kennedy was murdered by a communist agent of Castro, claiming the assassin was trained in a special school in Minsk, Russia.

Enclosure sent 4-14-64 HJS  
 62-109060 1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach  
 1 - 105-82555 1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan  
 1 - 62-43818 1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan

KIR:las  
 (12)

REC-17 18 APR 16 1964

72 APR 21 1964

2917

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont  
RE: ARTICLE "THE ASSASSINATION"

He said, "Was this communist just an independent screwball, or was he part of the Red establishment, the international machine, a deadly assassination squad?" Smith claims the President's Commission is an "investigative monopoly" and following the assassination claims several groups and organizations, including the FBI, would conduct investigations regarding the assassination all of which have been "curbed, or cornered, or terminated as far as the assassination is concerned."

Smith criticizes severely the entire Kennedy family indicating the Kennedys were hated by the communists but said "how could such a family with an impressive political and sociological background become identified with 'left wing forces,' and encourage compromising philosophies." Smith theorized President Kennedy had double-crossed the "left wing elements" and was preparing to demolish the "Goldwater strategy" by making certain "right wing" pronouncements.

Smith asks numerous questions pertaining to the assassination based on his hypotheses and so called notice of "puzzling circumstances," all of which have been previously published and are not based on facts. He stated "If the political opportunist Lyndon Johnson surrounds himself with left wing brain trusters, aggressive Jews, and internationalist manipulators, he will be about as helpless as the late John Fitzgerald Kennedy." Bureau files reveal numerous letters of inquiry concerning Smith and the CHC; however, no evaluations or commitments have been made.

#### OBSERVATIONS

Smith's observations, hypotheses, prognostications and criticisms concerning the assassination and the related investigation in which we are participating, are completely unfounded and without fact. Therefore, as with similar publications, it is recommended the article "The assassination" be furnished to the President's Commission.

#### RECOMMENDATION

If approved, the attached letter with enclosures be furnished to the President's Commission.

*Handwritten signatures and initials:*  
V. [Signature] [Signature] [Signature] [Signature]

Mr Hoover

I read in the paper that  
a witness in the JFK -  
assassination was found  
shot dead and that a girl  
who was questioned by the FBI  
strangled herself. I never  
remembers this being reported  
as they happened so could  
you say if it true? If so  
I would like to know

Sincerely,

Harry Smith

1417 N. Hecker Ave

Chicago, Ill. 60651

CORRESPONDENCE

APR 3 1964

EX-100 PROC. 33

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

(April 8, 1964)

Mr. Hoover

I read in the paper that a witness in the JFK assassination was found shot dead and that a girl who was questioned by the FBI strangled herself. I never remember this being reported as they happened so could you say if it true? If so I would like to know

Sincerley

Harry Smith  
1417 N. Keeler Ave.  
Chicago Ill. 60651

COPY:nm

*We certainly can't  
be sure about it  
any more  
in the press.*

MR. TOLSON  
MR. BELMONT  
MR. MOHR  
MR. CASPER  
MR. CALLAHAN  
MR. CONRAD  
MR. DELOACH  
MR. EVANS  
MR. GALE  
MR. ROSEN  
MR. SULLIVAN  
MR. TAVEL  
MR. TROTTER  
MR. JONES  
TELE. ROOM  
MISS HOLMES  
MRS. METCALF  
MISS GANDY

H10

REC-17

17 APR 16 1964

2918

REC-1762-109060-2918 April 10, 1964

EX-101

Mr. Harry Smith  
1417 North Keeler Avenue  
Chicago, Illinois 60651

Dear Mr. Smith:

Your letter was received on April 8th and  
I regret I am unable to furnish the information you requested.

As a matter of policy, we have refrained from  
disclosing any information concerning our investigation of  
the assassination of President Kennedy and related events.  
In accordance with President Johnson's instructions, our  
reports have been forwarded to the Presidential Commission  
and it is the responsibility of the Commission to determine  
what data should be made public.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover  
Director

NOTE: Correspondent cannot be identified in Bufiles. His facts  
are garbled. He is referring to Warren Reynolds, a witness to the  
shooting of Officer Tippit. Reynolds was shot by an intruder in his  
auto concern. A suspect was identified and his girlfriend, Betty  
McConney MacDonald, who had previously attempted suicide, reportedly  
hung herself. Reynolds is recovering. This was the basis of a story  
by Bob Considine on February 22nd. His story was essentially accurate  
but somewhat sensationalized. The Commission requested a full  
report which has been sent to it.

JH:dll (3)

- Tolson
- Belmont
- Mohr
- Casper
- Callahan
- Conrad
- DeLoach
- Evans
- Gale
- Rosen
- Sullivan
- Tavel
- Trotter
- Tele. Room
- Holmes
- Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

APR 10 4 09 PM '64  
REC'D-READING ROOM  
FBI

MAILED 8  
APR 10 1964  
COMM-FBI



JFK  
Assassination  
62-109060  
Section 62

copy  
2

MARY FERRELL  
FOUNDATION  
GIFT OF THE ESTATE



FBI

Date:

4/14/64

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_

(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL

AIR MAIL

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (89-75)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY  
11/22/63  
Dallas, Texas

Re Bureau airtels 4/9/64 and 3/23/64 and Los Angeles airtel 4/3/64.

Enclosed for New York is one copy of letterhead memorandum submitted to the Bureau by Los Angeles airtel of 4/3/64 in answer to Bureau airtel of 3/23/64. Also enclosed for New York is one copy of each referenced Bureau airtel.

For further information of New York, no earlier inquiry was made by Los Angeles at any television station as the film described by the women who were interviewed in the LHM was observed on Channel 2 or 4 in the Los Angeles area. These two stations were on a national lock up at that time.

After receipt of Bureau airtel 4/3/64, SA JOHN CASHEL was advised by HOWARD STURM, KNBC, Director of Public Affairs, Channel 4, Los Angeles, that all film footage of KENNEDY assassination taken by NBC is maintained by NBC News in New York.

BOB MC ANDREWS, Vice President in Charge of News, New York, would be the proper person to contact in connection with this matter. Any news run locally during the period following the KENNEDY assassination came off the New York wire.

- 3 - Bureau
- 1 - Dallas (89-43)(Info.)
- 2 - New York (89-75)(Encs. 3)
- 1 - Los Angeles

LLB:caf

1/0 87

REC-11-X3

62-109060 - 2919

Approved:

79 APR 20 1964

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

Per



LA 89-75.

RAY HEATLEY, Director of KNXT News Bureau (CBS), 6121 Sunset, Los Angeles, advised all network broadcasts during the period following the assassination came from New York or point where news originated. The network has complete news tapes on assassination in New York headquarters which could be made available through ERNEST LEISER, Assistant General Manager of News Operations, or FRED FINLEY, President of CBS News, both in New York.

If New York has not previously done so, attempt to obtain a copy of the film as per Bureau instructions in referenced Bureau airtels.

4/16/64

AIRTEL

TO: SAC, Dallas (89-43)

From: Director, FBI (62-109060)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY  
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS  
MISC. - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re Dallas report of SA Robert P. Gombert dated  
3/30/64.

Rerep has been reviewed at the Bureau. Before this  
report can be disseminated to the President's Commission or to  
the U. S. Secret Service, the following indicated corrections  
and revisions must be made.

Page v, under Exhibit D-127, line 7, first word  
should be "None's." Bureau copies will be changed.

Page 9, line 1, seventh word should be retyped.  
Bureau copies will be changed.

Page 16, line 3 from bottom, delete last word. Bureau  
copies will be changed.

Page 51, second paragraph, line 3, third word should  
be clarified. Bureau copies will be changed.

Pages 53 through 63, duplicate numbers relating to  
this particular insert only should be deleted. Bureau copies  
will be changed.

Page 56, appears last word on page, "hands," omitted.  
Advise.

- 1 - New Orleans (89-69)
- 1 - San Antonio (39-67)

Tolson  
Belmont  
Mohr  
Casper  
Callahan  
Conrad  
DeLoach  
Evans  
Gale  
Rosen  
Sullivan  
Tavel  
Trotter  
Tele. Rm.  
Holmes  
Gandy

RDR:vhm  
(9)

- 1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan
- 1 - Mr. J. W. Hines
- 1 - Mr. N. C. Cadigan

See note page three.

79 APR 20 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

Airtel to SAC, Dallas  
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

Page 53, line 2, second word is misspelled. If this was intentional, appropriate underlining is necessary. Advise.

Page 60, paragraph three, line 1, second word, should be "Rank"; line 3 and line 4, underline "e" in "Sager."

Page 62, last paragraph, line 1, third word and line 3, second word incorrectly reported. Advise.

In connection with the insert relating to Manuscript 13, Dallas is instructed to again review this to insure the reproduction of this material in recap is accurate in every detail. Any changes necessary should be furnished to the Bureau.

Page 65, paragraph three is not clear, revised page should be submitted.

Page 96, paragraph two, dates appearing on lines 15 and 16 not consistent. Advise correct dates.

Page 104, last paragraph, line 7, last word add "n." Bureau copies will be changed.

Page 113, last paragraph, line 7, delete words six and seven. Bureau copies will be changed.

Page 119, delete last sentence and submit revised page.

Page 148, paragraph one, line 2, delete "and." Bureau copies will be changed.

Page 166, paragraph two, lines 17 and 20, "Payne" misspelled. Bureau copies will be changed.

Pages 196 and 197, insert regarding "Heres Europe" does not appear to have any connection or logical reason for being in this report. This information should either be deleted or additional clarifying data submitted as "sub a pages." Advise.

Page 225, last paragraph, line 2 and 3, last words should be "Irving" or "Irvine" should be in quotes. Advise.

Page 183, paragraph one, line 1 and paragraph three, line 1, reference to "anonymous source" must be changed to approved Bureau terminology. Submit revised pages.

Airtel to SAC, Dallas  
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

Page 212, paragraph one, line one, second word should be "communication" in place of "airtel."

Page 227, paragraph two, line 5, last word misspelled. Bureau copies will be changed.

Page 228, same observation made regarding "Irvine" applies to the three instances where this word is used on this page. Advise.

Pages 229 and 230 the word "Stanich" should be in quotes or correctly spelled. Advise.

Page 242, line 4, fourth word, underline second word in "Tippitt." Bureau copies will be changed.

While it is recognized the assembling and coordinating of voluminous material from numerous offices is a tedious task, it must be borne in mind this material is ultimately disseminated to the President's Commission. Dallas is again reminded to take extreme care in the preparation of all material for dissemination to the President's Commission. This report should again be thoroughly reviewed to insure that its content and general make-up is in an acceptable form for dissemination. Minor changes will be handled at the Bureau.

You are reminded some of the items incorporated in rerep have been previously furnished to the President's Commission. It is therefore essential the information contained in rerep agrees in every respect with that information previously furnished so that no discrepancies exist.

The above action should be promptly initiated and when report has been appropriately corrected, consideration will be given to granting you permission to disseminate to the U. S. Secret Service locally.

NOTE: This report, when appropriately corrected, will be disseminated to the President's Commission. It should be noted this report as its predecessor, relates to miscellaneous type investigation developed as a result of our investigation of the assassination. It relates to nebulous complaints, crackpots, etc. Inasmuch as this report contains information of possible interest to Secret Service, a copy will be so designated.

FBI

Date: 4/14/64

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_

(Type in plain text or code)

AIRTEL

REGULAR MAIL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, BALTIMORE (89-30)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY  
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS,  
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION  
CONCERNING

RE: GLENN THOMAS CARTERON, JR.

Re Bureau airtel dated April 8, 1964, to  
Baltimore, WFO, Savannah and Dallas.

Enclosed for Bureau are ten copies of letterhead  
memo containing results of investigation conducted at  
Salisbury, Maryland, concerning GLENN THOMAS CARTERON, JR.  
Two copies each of this memo are being submitted for  
Dallas, Philadelphia, Savannah and WFO.

Enclosed for Dallas are 25 copies each and  
for Philadelphia, Savannah and WFO one copy each of an  
insert and three FD 302's reflecting the same results  
of investigation at Salisbury.

As indicated in the Enclosed Material, GLENN  
THOMAS CARTERON, JR. was arrested at 5:20 P.M. on March  
26, 1964, by the Salisbury Maryland Police Department

- 3 - Bureau (Encl. 10)  
(REGULAR MAIL)  
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Encl. 127) (AIRMAIL)  
1 - Philadelphia (157-916) (Encl. 6) (REGULAR MAIL)  
1 - Savannah (89-36) (Encl. 6) (AIRMAIL)  
1 - WFO (89-75) (Encl. 6) (REGULAR MAIL)  
1 - Baltimore (89-30)

JSR:rch

(9)

801-32

10 APR 25 1964

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_

Sent \_\_\_\_\_

M

Per \_\_\_\_\_

Special Agent in Charge

72 APR 21 1964

62-109060-2921

BA 89-30

and later that night was transported to the Eastern Shore State Hospital, Cambridge, Maryland, by the Wicomico County Sheriff's Office. As set out herein two psychiatrists had given a medical diagnosis of the mental condition of CARTHRON when they examined him on arrangement of the Sheriff prior to CARTHRON's delivery to the hospital. The hospital refused to accept CARTHRON as a patient because he was not a resident of Maryland, did not make any examination of him and turned him over to his parents the first thing in the morning of March 27, 1964.

No further investigation is therefore being conducted regarding CARTHRON.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

Baltimore, Maryland

April 10, 1964

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY  
NOVEMBER 22, 1963 - DALLAS, TEXAS

RE: GLENN THOMAS CARTHON, JR.

On April 1, 1964, Chief of Police William Chatham, Salisbury, Maryland, advised that his records reflect that Glenn Carthron, Jr., a white male, born September 1, 1933, was arrested at 5:20 PM on March 25, 1964 on the Salisbury Parkway on an assault warrant, which was obtained by Glenn Carthron, Sr. from Trial Magistrate E. Sheldon Jones, Salisbury, Maryland on March 25, 1964. Carthron was further described as 6 feet 1½", weighing 200 pounds and claiming residence at Hotel Esther, Church Street, Salisbury, Maryland. Chief Chatham stated that his officers arrested Carthron and incarcerated him at the Wicomico County Jail. He understood that Sheriff Graham had transported Carthron to the Eastern Shore State Hospital, Cambridge, Maryland that night and that the next day Carthron was returned to Salisbury, Maryland with his parents and was released by the States Attorney, Wicomico County, Maryland.

Chief Chatham stated that Carthron was employed by the J. I. Wells Company, a telephone pole creosoting plant, as a salesman. Carthron was driving a 1964 maroon Chevrolet, two door Sedan, which he had rented from the Hertz Rent-a-Car Salisbury, Maryland, with a credit card belonging to the J.I. Wells Company. Chief Chatham added that when the States Attorney released Carthron, he obtained the 1964 maroon Chevrolet from the Salisbury Police Department and left the area in it.

On April 1, 1964, Sheriff Sam Graham, Wicomico County, Salisbury, Maryland, advised that Glenn Carthron, Jr. was incarcerated at the Wicomico County Jail on March 25, 1964 by the Salisbury Police Department on an assault warrant. States Attorney Alfred Truitt, Wicomico County, Maryland, had informed Sheriff Graham that the assault warrant was obtained by Glenn

COPIES DESTROYED

44 JAN 2 1973



RE: GLENN THOMAS CARTHRON, JR.

Carthron, Sr. because Carthron, Jr. had threatened his father and his father believed that he was mentally sick and needed help. The warrant was issued so that Glenn Carthron, Jr. could be picked up and committed to a mental institution for treatment.

On March 25, 1964, Sheriff Graham had had Glenn Carthron, Jr. examined by two psychiatrists and both men signed commitment papers stating that Carthron was insane and that the disease was of such a character that in their opinion, it required Carthron be placed in a hospital or institution, in which the insane individuals are detained for care or treatment. The commitment papers reflected that Carthron was hyperactive, tense and that he believed he had had a dream in which he was chosen to eliminate Jimmy Hoffa. Carthron also claimed to have had other dreams, one in which he appeared as having purchased a building in Salisbury, on March 26, 1964.

Carthron had purchased a .32 calibre automatic at Voigt's Sporting Goods store, Salisbury, Maryland on March 26, 1964, but after Carthron's arrest, the automatic was taken back to the store by a Deputy Sheriff and a refund obtained for Carthron.

On the night of March 26, 1964, Sheriff Graham had transported Carthron to the Eastern Shore State Hospital, Cambridge, Maryland, but they did not want to accept him because he was not a resident of the State of Maryland. Sheriff Graham stated that the hospital released Carthron the next day to his parents, presumably because he was a resident of the State of Georgia and should be committed to an institution in that State. Sheriff Graham advised that it was his opinion Carthron was dangerous and might possibly kill someone.

Sheriff Graham stated that Carthron and his parents returned to Salisbury on Friday, March 27, 1964 and thereafter left the area reportedly for Savannah, Georgia. Sheriff Graham stated that the address of Glenn Carthron, Sr. was listed as 106 E. 48th Street, Savannah, Georgia.

RE: GLENN THOMAS CARTERON, JR.

On April 7, 1964, Sheriff Sam Graham, Wicomico County Sheriff's Office, Salisbury, Maryland, advised that Glenn Carteron, Jr. had appeared at his office early that morning when Sheriff Graham was not available. Carteron left, stating he was going to Philadelphia, but would be back later this week and would contact Sheriff Graham. Sheriff Graham advised that he intends to pick up Carteron and have him transported to Savannah, Georgia, where Carteron's father intends to have him committed to an institution.

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: 4/9/64

FROM : Mr. Jevons

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS

As a matter of record, Mr. Arlen Specter, Staff Counsel, President's Commission, delivered to SA Robert E. Neill the following items of evidence on 4/9/64:

Item No. C311 - Black suit coat worn by Governor John Connally

Item No. C312 - Black suit trousers worn by Governor John Connally

Item No. C313 - White dress shirt worn by Governor John Connally

Item No. C314 - Necktie worn by Governor John Connally

The above items have not been previously examined in the Laboratory. These items were submitted to determine the bullet path angles and to determine the probable number of bullets involved. It is understood a letter is being furnished outlining the examination desired.

## ACTION:

For information. ✓

62-109060

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Walley

REN:bsm (10)

EX-103

19 APR 15 1964

64 APR 22 1964

62-109060-2922

FBI

Date:

4/13/64

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT

(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)  
FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (89-75)  
SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY  
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS  
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re Bureau airtel to New York, 4/7/64.

Enclosed for the Bureau and Dallas are two  
copies each of corrected FD-302's as requested in referenced  
airtel.

ENCLOSURE

3 - Bureau (Encl. 2)  
2 - Dallas (89-43) (Encl. 2)  
1 - New York

EWO:ahd  
(7)

Approved: 59 APR 24 1964  
Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_

*cc - [unclear]*  
*3/22/64*  
62-129060 - unrec.  
APR 14 1964

## Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: April 14, 1964

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA  
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBAPURPOSE:

To advise you of the current status of efforts of Mrs. Marie Muchmore and Mr. Orville O. Nix to obtain the return of their cameras which are being held by our Laboratory at the request of the President's Commission, and to also recommend the attached communications be sent to the President's Commission and the Dallas Office.

BACKGROUND:

At the Commission's request, our Dallas Office obtained the personally owned motion picture cameras of Mr. Nix and Mrs. Muchmore who took pictures of the Presidential Motorcade on 11/22/63. These cameras were received in the Laboratory on January 29, 1964, and February 17, 1964, respectively, and were subjected to time and other technical studies in an effort to pinpoint where the shots fired at President Kennedy came from.

Both Mr. Nix and Mrs. Muchmore had initially requested their cameras be returned as soon as possible. Mrs. Muchmore has been particularly insistent that her camera be returned prior to April 15, 1964, as she promised to loan it to her brother who is going to Europe. The Bureau directed two letters to the Commission relating to Mrs. Muchmore's request, but neither letter was acknowledged.

Malley personally took this matter up with Rankin and his assistant Willens and obtained approval for Mrs. Muchmore to rent a similar camera and bill the Commission. Our Laboratory has completed all technical examinations requested by the Commission on both cameras.

Enclosures *4-15-64*  
Bufile (105-82555)

- 1 - I. W. Conrad
- 1 - C. D. DeLoach
- 1 - W. C. Sullivan
- 1 - L. L. Shaneyfelt
- 1 - R. E. Lenihan

RD:phh:jss  
(11)

162-109060 - UNREC.  
NOT RECORDED  
100 APR 20 1964

TO APR 27 1964

Rosen to Belmont Memorandum  
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA

DETAILS:

Dallas, by airtel 4/7/64, advised Mr. Nix again requested the return of his camera in view of the impending vacation season. Mrs. Muchmore telephonically advised our Dallas Office on 4/7/64 she was having considerable difficulty in locating a similar rental camera and appeared concerned it was taking the Commission so long to check her camera. She stated she was considering writing to the Commission or to have her close personal friend Congressman Bruce Alger (R - Tex) check on this matter.

Mrs. Muchmore is aware the Bureau has this camera because of the Commission's request, and expressed appreciation for assistance being rendered by the Dallas Office in connection with this problem. Mrs. Muchmore since advised she had located a rental camera for a 7 week period at \$5 per week. She stated when this bill is received, it will be sent to the Commission for payment.

OBSERVATIONS:

It is felt we should make the Commission aware of the inconvenience being caused these individuals. Further, when property is retained by us at the request of the Commission and inquiries are received for the return of this material, these inquiries should be directed to the Commission and not us.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. That the attached letter be sent to the Commission advising them of Nix's requests, the inconvenience caused Mrs. Muchmore, and the subsequent arrangements made by her for the rental and billing of a similar camera.

2. That the attached airtel be sent to Dallas instructing that any inquiries for the return of property obtained by us at the request of the Commission, be directed to Rankin.

*[Handwritten signatures and initials: "Rankin", "J. Edgar Hoover", "W. J. Mohr", "A. L. ...", "C. ..."]*

## Memorandum

TO : W. C. Sullivan *WCS*

DATE: April 17, 1964

FROM : W. A. Branigan *WAB*SUBJECT: MARK LANE  
SECURITY MATTER - C1 - Belmont  
1 - Mohr  
1 - DeLoach1 - Rosen  
1 - Sullivan  
1 - Malley  
1 - Bland  
1 - Branigan  
1 - Lenihan  
1 - J. M. Sizoo

By letter dated April 1, 1964, the President's Commission was advised that Mark Lane, former legal counsel for Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, had obtained a United States passport and intended to leave on a European trip about April 1, 1964. Lane, for the last few months, has been traveling around this country attempting to show that Lee Harvey Oswald was not the assassin of President Kennedy. At the request of the President's Commission we have been obtaining recordings of Lane's public appearances.

In connection with Lane's travel in Europe and his speech at a congress of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers (IADL), in Budapest, Hungary, on April 4 - 5, 1964, State Department has furnished us the following information which we are disseminating by attached letter to the President's Commission with State's permission. His speech before the IADL reportedly attacked the United States, including United States foreign policy and was described by western newsmen as "vitriolic" and vituperative."

Lane also is reported as calling for the formation of an international commission to investigate the assassination of President Kennedy. In addition, Lane advised that he was available for lectures in Europe on his version of the assassination. The Department of State has advised that press reports in the African nation of Uganda indicate that the IADL decided to establish the independent commission which Lane advocated.

State Department officials in Uganda have expressed concern to the Secretary of State for the effects of Lane's appearance at the IADL Congress in Budapest. They note that the Minister of Education Abu K. Mayanja, in Uganda, who was a delegate to the IADL Congress has expressed his doubt to the press in that country. Mayanja apparently has claimed that President Kennedy was killed as a result of a conspiracy by important men in the American Army, Government and big business, who were against the policies of the late President. In addition,

Enclosures sent 4-20-64

JMS:pah  
(11)

NOT RECORDED

199 APR 27 1964

UNREC  
25 APR 24 1964

66 APR 27 1964



Memorandum W. A. Branigan to W. C. Sullivan  
RE: MARK LANE

Mayanja has been reported as stating he hoped that members of the legal profession in Uganda would support the setting up of the international commission on the assassination matter.

The Bureau has conducted no investigation of the IADL, but Bureau files contain information regarding its background and activities in support of communism. The IADL is cited as an international communist front in the "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications" prepared by the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

ACTION:

(1) That the attached letter with above information regarding Lane's activities be sent to the President's Commission, advising the Commission that, while the Bureau is not initiating an active investigation of the IADL, that it will be furnished information received concerning IADL involvement in the matter of establishing the projected international commission to investigate the assassination of President Kennedy.

(2) That the New York Office be advised by attached airtel that it should, through established coverage of Lane, the Communist Party and communist front activities, be alert to efforts of the IADL in carrying out its decision to create the international commission it has proposed. Information received should be submitted to the Bureau in form suitable for dissemination to the President's Commission.

FBI

Date: 4/16/64

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_

(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTELAIR MAIL - REGISTERED

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)  
 FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (105-15823)  
 RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD  
 IS - R - CUBA

Enclosed for the Bureau are the original and one Xerox copy, and Xerox copies for interested Offices, concerning a publication entitled "The Joesten Report - The Truth About the Assassination of President John F. Kennedy." In addition, there is included as an enclosure list of books published by JOACHIM JOESTEN. This material was forwarded to the Los Angeles Office by Mr. HAROLD L. HAMILL, City Librarian, Los Angeles Public Library.

Mr. HAMILL also forwarded the letter in which he received this material and it is addressed to the Chief Librarian, Los Angeles Public Library, Los Angeles 17, California. The envelope bore a postmark of Great Barrington, Mass., dated 4/8/64. These enclosures are forwarded for the information of the Bureau and Dallas.

According to the enclosure, JOACHIM JOESTEN's address is listed as 8770 173rd Street, Jamaica 32, New York City, phone No. OL 8-3105.

- 3- Bureau (Encls.-2) (AM - REGISTERED)  
 1- Boston (Encl.-1) (Info) (AM - REGISTERED)  
 1- Dallas (Encls.-2) (AM - REGISTERED)  
 1- New York (Encls.-2) (AM - REGISTERED)  
 1- Los Angeles  
 NX:fet  
 (7)

*Airtel C.S.  
 4/22/64  
 R.L. Eichen*

62-109060 - UNREC.  
 NOT RECORDED  
 195 APR 23 1964

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_

Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_

M

Per \_\_\_\_\_

# Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE 4/9/64

FROM : SAC, NEW HAVEN (100-18158) (RUC)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN  
FITZGERALD KENNEDY, 11/22/63,  
DALLAS, TEXAS  
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING  
BUFILE 62-109060  
DALLAS 89-43

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.  
IS-R-CUBA  
BUFILE 105-82555  
DALLAS 100-10461

JACK L. RUBY, aka;  
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka (deceased)-VICTIM  
CIVIL RIGHTS  
BUFILE 44-24016  
DALLAS 44-1639

Re Dallas airtel to Director, 3/19/64.

Enclosed herewith for the Dallas Office, are 25  
copies of FD-302s reflecting interviews of the following  
individuals:

RICHARD POPE, Weston, Conn.  
JAMES A. DANVER, Darien, Conn.  
GEORGE F. MADDEN, North Stonington, Conn.  
THOMAS MARKS, Hartford, Conn.  
GERALD DESMARAIS, Hartford, Conn.

The enclosed FD-302s represent the only information  
located as a result of the review undertaken in accordance  
with instructions set forth in referenced communication.

- 4- Bureau
- 3- Dallas
  - (1- 89-43) (Enc 125)
  - (1- 100-10461)
  - (1- 44-1639)

1- New Haven

TS/acg

(5)

REGISTERED MAIL

53 APR 20 1964

REC 5 62-109060 - 2923

EX-103

EXP. PROC.  
33 - APR 13 1964

4/21/64

AIRTEL

62-109060 - UNREC.

To: SAC, Boston

From: Director, FBI (105-32655)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA.  
IS - R. - CUBA

Re LA airtel 4/16/64 relating to a four-page brochure apparently being disseminated in behalf of Joachim Joesten.

For your information, the Bureau has received several similar brochures which were mailed from Great Barrington, Massachusetts. So that the Bureau will have some indication of the source of this mailing, Boston should endeavor to make discreet inquiries at Great Barrington, Massachusetts, through its sources and other logical means to determine the origin of these mailings. The results should be furnished to the Bureau and Dallas.

No direct interviews with individuals involved with this mailing should be conducted. However, appropriate background data should be obtained on persons known to be connected with this endeavor. It would appear this mailing has been directed to libraries and educational institutions in an effort to publicize Joesten's forth-coming book and initiated primarily as a business venture.

For your information, Joesten is a writer and admitted left wing liberal who is writing a book entitled, "Innocent Assassin" wherein he sets out "extensive documented" findings which allegedly convinced him Oswald is innocent and wherein he reveals "clues" to the real assassins. Joesten was located and

- 1 - Dallas (100-10461)
- 1 - New York
- 1 - Los Angeles (105-15323)

RDR:vhm  
(10)

1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan

1 - Mr. J. E. Harrington

(1) - 62-109060 (Assassination Pres. Kennedy)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

66 APR 24 1964

Airtel to SAC, Boston  
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

interviewed concerning his book on 3/21/64 and he proved to be very biased, erratic, adamant and admitted the "documentation" is based on newspaper articles and a four day visit to Dallas, Texas, during December, 1963. He feels the real assassins are prominent Texas oil men and local Dallas authorities. As influential German publication, "Der Stern," after seeing a draft of his book refused to publish it and is presently endeavoring to abrogate prior agreements with him. The Dallas Office is currently incorporating information on Joesten in an investigative report which will be furnished to the President's Commission.

NOTE: Background on Joesten appeared in A. Rosen to Mr. Belmont memorandum dated 2/28/64, captioned "Assassination of President John F. Kennedy, 11/22/63, Dallas, Texas," RDR:vhm.

While we have considerable background data on Joesten, it is still felt efforts should be made to establish who is aiding Joesten in distributing his material.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : MR. W. C. SULLIVAN

DATE: 4/8/64

FROM : MR. D. J. BRENNAN, JR.

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD  
IS - R AND CURA

*Assassination of  
President John F. Kennedy*

On 4/7/64 Allen Dulles advised SA Tapich that representatives of the Bureau's Laboratory had recently testified before the President's Commission. Dulles stated that based upon the comments which he personally heard all members of the Commission were greatly impressed with the testimony of all of the Bureau's representatives. Dulles stated that he personally felt each one of the men did an excellent job. Dulles advised that he was particularly impressed by the testimony of James Cadigan who convinced all present that "he knew his business."

ACTION:

*\*SPECIAL AGENT IN LABORATORY*

For information.

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Conrad
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. Malley
- 1 - Mr. Branigan
- 1 - Liaison

8:2:011  
(9)

162-109060 - UNREC  
NOT RECORDED  
199 APR 13 1964

10 APR 13 1964

APR 20 1964

SOVIET SECTION

REC. UNIT

F B I

Date: 4/9/64

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_

Via Airtel

REGISTERED MAIL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060) (105-82555) (44-24016)

FROM : SAC, BOSTON (89-43) (105-10911) (44-337)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN  
FITZGERALD KENNEDY, 11-22-63, DALLAS, TEXAS  
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

(BUFILE 62-109060)  
(DALLAS 89-43)  
(BOSTON 89-43) (RUC)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka  
IS - R - CUBA

(BUFILE 105-82555)  
(DALLAS 100-10461)  
(BOSTON 105-10911)

JACK L. RUBY, aka;  
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka (Deceased) - VICTIM  
CIVIL RIGHTS

(BUFILE 44-24016)  
(DALLAS 44-1639)  
(BOSTON 44-337)

Re Dallas airtel dated 3/17/64 captioned as above.

Enclosed for Dallas, under separate cover, are  
25 copies each of the following items, in accordance with  
instructions in reairtel:

3-Bureau (RM)

(1- 62-109060)  
(1-105-82555)  
(1- 44-24016)

4-Dallas (RM)

(1- 89-43)  
(1-100-10461)  
(1- 44-1639)  
(1- Package (Enc. 430) (RM)

3-Boston

XEROX (1- 89-43)

APR 13 1964 (1-105-10911) (1- 44-337)

DEC:cm

(10)

REC 5

62-109060-2924

EX-103





BS 89-43  
BS 105-10911  
BS 44-337

6. FD-302 -- HARIAN  
Houston, Texas

This information previously  
furnished to Bureau, Dallas and  
Houston by teletype and letterhead  
memorandum 11/25/63.

7. FD-302's UNKNOWN TEXAS CHIEF OF  
(2) POLICE AND MOTEL MANAGER (3 pages)

This information previously  
furnished to Bureau and Dallas  
by letterhead memorandum 11/26/63

8. FD-302 UNKNOWN MAN AND WOMAN IN DALLAS (2 pages)

This information was previously furnished  
to the Bureau and Dallas by teletype  
11/26/63 and by letterhead memorandum  
11/27/63.

9. Insert ERNEST BENNETT  
785 Washington Street  
Coventry, Rhode Island (2 pages)

This information was previously  
furnished to the Bureau and Dallas  
by letterhead memorandum 12/27/63.

10. Insert REV. JOHN TAYLOR HOLMAN  
Port Clyde, Maine (4 pages)

This information was previously  
furnished to the Bureau and Dallas  
by letterhead memorandum 2/22/64

Boston has no other pertinent information on this  
matter.

## Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

DATE 4/3/64

FROM : SAC, WFO (89-75)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS  
11/22/63  
(OO:DL)

ReWFOairtel to Bureau 4/2/64.

Enclosed are copies of FD-302 setting forth interview of GLENN THOMAS CARTERON, JR., at Washington, D. C., 4/2/64. Five copies are enclosed to Bureau, four to Dallas, and one each to Baltimore and Philadelphia.

Inasmuch as CARTERON stated all information he had relating to the assassination and the involvement of HOFFA was information about which he dreamed, no further action is being taken at WFO regarding this matter. Referenced WFO airtel advised Baltimore and Philadelphia regarding coverage of remaining items their territories.

CARTERON SHOULD BE CONSIDERED AS POTENTIALLY ARMED AND DANGEROUS.

- 2- Bureau (Enc.5)
- 2- Dallas (89-42) (Enc.25)
- 1- Baltimore (Enc.1)
- 1- Philadelphia (Enc.1)
- 1- WFO

GLH:nvh  
(7)

5 ENCLOSURE

79 APR 20 1964

REC-117

62-109060-2925

Date 4/5/64

1

GLENN THOMAS CARTHERN, JR., appeared voluntarily at Headquarters of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), Washington, D. C., and was interviewed at the Washington Field Office of the FBI. E 11 31 1

CARTHERN was requested to furnish any information he might have regarding the identity of person or persons responsible for the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY. CARTHERN stated he had no such information but related the following:

He had been employed until very recently by J. I. Wells Company, Incorporated, Post Office Box 312, Salisbury, Maryland, as Assistant Sales Manager, selling creosoted poles, pilings, posts, and lumber. He had worked for this firm for approximately ten months prior to his resignation about two weeks ago. He was frequently in Pennsylvania in connection with sales for the Wells company and about March 17, 1964, was staying in Room 715 at the Ben Franklin Hotel, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. During the night he had a dream which frightened him and seemed so real even after he awakened that he immediately departed Philadelphia and came to Washington, D.C., with the intention of arranging an appointment to see Attorney General ROBERT F. KENNEDY and to relate to him the information about which he dreamed.

During the dream, he said "Our Lord Jesus Christ" spoke to him telling him that JIMMY HOFFA killed President KENNEDY. He said that HOFFA had taken \$1,500,000 out of Teamsters funds in \$10 and \$20 bills and had given it to JACK HUBY in some manner through HOFFA's "echelon" RUBY, in turn, hired OSWALD to "do the job." The Lord had told CARTHERN in this dream that HOFFA knew RUBY prior to this time and had gotten the money through to RUBY through the underworld, possibly the Mafia. The Lord said that there may be someone in the C. R. Club, Philadelphia, who can "tie it in to HOFFA."

Also in his dream, CARTHERN said The Lord told him that HOFFA had killed over one hundred men and that if HOFFA

On 4/2/64 at Washington, D. C. File # WFO 89-75

SAs GEORGE L. MIDKIFF  
by and ANDREW J. SHANNON GJM:nyh Date dictated 4/2/64

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

was placed in a vacuum or cylinder that the blood of these innocent victims would drown HOFFA. He then said that The Lord asked him if he believed The Lord, at which time CARTHERON awoke from his dream and at approximately the same time, the hotel began to shake. He stated that he immediately got dressed and went out of the building. CARTHERON later on stated that his room was immediately adjacent to the elevators and the night of his dream was particularly windy, which could have accounted for his feeling that the building was shaking. His automobile was parked in the parking lot at the rear of the hotel; however, he did not use his automobile in leaving Philadelphia because he had a premonition not to use the car since he felt the car might be wired with a bomb. He gave his car keys to a police officer, identity not recalled, and told the police officer to hold the keys until he asked for them. He did not relate to the officer his feeling that there might be a bomb in his car nor could he now state the basis for his belief or premonition that his car had been tampered with or was wired with an explosive.

He departed Philadelphia by bus and came directly to Washington, where he intended to, and subsequently did, see ROBERT CLEARY regarding arranging an appointment for him to see the Attorney General. He had known ROBERT CLEARY in the past and knew that CLEARY was acquainted with the Attorney General. CLEARY was an officer in Weaver Brothers, Incorporated, Washington, D. C.

CARTHERON said he has no substantiation for such information such as related above, that the entire matter was something he dreamed, and he would not in the future relate matters about which he dreams, to anyone in view of the events which followed.

He said he thereafter had resigned from his job due to some disagreement or arguments about segregation with his boss, Mr. WELLS, and that his father and mother, apparently having heard of his, CARTHERON's, actions, came to Salisbury, Maryland. After the arrival of his father and mother in Salisbury, his father made a "phony" charge of assault against him, had him arrested by Sheriff GRAHAM at Salisbury, and he thereafter was taken to the Eastern Shore State Hospital at Cambridge, Maryland, for examination.

CARTHERON said he was given a psychiatric examination by two doctors that day and released the following morning, after the doctors told him there was no reason to hold him at the hospital. When Sheriff GRAHAM arrested him, he confiscated a 380 Colt automatic, which CARTHERON said he had purchased from a Salisbury sporting goods store a few days earlier. He kept the gun in the glove compartment of his car with one bullet in the chamber. He had purchased the gun and was retaining it only for his personal protection, but was unable to state the basis for needing such protection. He said Sheriff GRAHAM got in touch with the owner or operator of the sporting goods store; had him take back the gun and refund the purchase price. CARTHERON stated he had no intention of using the gun against anyone and had never made a threat or statement to anyone that he would obtain and use a gun on HOFFA or anyone else.

CARTHERON said his father and mother came from their home in Savannah, Georgia, to Salisbury and took the action they did only for the purpose of preventing him from getting into trouble. He said his father, GLENN THOMAS CARTHERON, JR., is presently employed as a Deputy United States Marshal in Savannah, Georgia, and resides at 101 East 43rd Street in Savannah. He said his father was a former agent in the United States Treasury Department.

CARTHERON was questioned as to whether, during the dream or any other time, he had received information that a man named BARONE knew something about the assassination of President KENNEDY. CARTHERON denied knowing anyone by the name of BARONE, but related the following:

On his selling trips while staying in hotels the bellboys will frequently suggest clubs in town which the guests might wish to patronize. In Philadelphia, prior to his dream, a bellhop had given him a business type card of the C. R. Club, Philadelphia, and suggested the club as a good place for entertainment and asked if he should go to the club to present the card indicating a referral by the bellhop. He does not recall the bellhop's identity, but stated that he was approximately 43 years of age and had dark hair which he combed straight back. He subsequently attended this club but forgot to turn the business card over

to anyone, and upon arrival back at the Ben Franklin Hotel, the bellhop was miffed because he had failed to leave the card at the club as requested. CARTHRON recalled that a name had been written on the back of the business card, which name was BARONE, but he does not know BARONE other than assuming BARONE is associated with the club. The name had apparently been written on the business card by the bellhop at the Ben Franklin Hotel who gave it to him. He stated no one in the club gave him any information concerning the assassination of President KENNEDY. He said based on the appearance of the people who appeared to be operating the club, they looked like they could be members of the Mafia; however, he had no information that they were nor had anyone so indicated to him.

Concerning his background, future plans, and descriptive data, the following was furnished by CARTHRON:

Since he has resigned from the Wells creosoting firm, he has entered into an agreement to purchase a building at 833 West Main Street, Salisbury, Maryland, in which he intends to live in the back part of the building and install a coin-operated laundry in the front. For about five years prior to taking a job with the Wells organization, he was Southern Sales Manager of the Atlantic Creosote Company in Savannah, Georgia, and during this period resided at 127 Washington Avenue, Savannah. He said at the present time, his only employment is as a manufacturer's representative with the Escambia Treating Company, Post Office Box 1719, Pensacola, Florida. He stated that he has only a verbal agreement with this company, which is also in the business of selling poles and lumber which have been creosoted. He said on Saturday, April 4, 1964, he intends to go to Philadelphia, where he will take an entrance examination for Temple University. He hopes to thereafter attend Temple University and obtain a masters degree in business administration.

For the past two days, CARTHRON said he had been temporarily staying with WILLIAM LORD, a friend who works for the American Security and Trust Company in Washington, D. C., and resides in Fairfax Village, 3713 Alabama Avenue, S. E., Washington, D. C.



WFO 89-75

5.

Concerning his description, the following was obtained through interview with and observation of CARTHERN:

Name	GLENN THOMAS CARTHERN, JR.
Race	White
Nationality	American
Born	September 1, 1933 Macon, Georgia
Height	6' 1"
Weight	220 pounds
Eyes	Hazel
Hair	Brown, thinning
Complexion	Medium
Build	Heavy
Characteristic	Talks very loud and rapidly
Education	Graduate of Emory University, Atlanta, Georgia
Residence	127 Washington Avenue, Savannah, Georgia (currently leased to military officer) 833 West Main Street, Salisbury, Maryland
Relatives	
Divorced Wife	REBECCA GRAHAM
Children	Daughter: JULIA CARTHERN, Age 7 Son: GLENN THOMAS CARTHERN III, Age 5
Father	GLENN THOMAS CARTHERN, SR., 101 East 48th Street, Savannah, Georgia
Mother	EMMA MAE CARTHERN, 101 East 48th Street, Savannah, Georgia
Sisters	BETTY CARTHERN MAE MURRAY
Military Service	Served in United States Army, Serial Number 53 244 820 (101st Airborne Infantry)

WFO 89-75

6.

Arrest Record

CARTHON claims no arrests with the exception of the recent arrest at Salisbury, Maryland, on a "phony" assault charge brought by his father against him in late March, 1964.

FBI

Date: 4/9/54

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_

(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL

AIR MAIL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, SAN ANTONIO (89-67)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN  
FITZGERALD KENNEDY, 11/22/63,  
DALLAS, TEXAS

OO: Dallas

Re Los Angeles teletype to the Bureau dated  
12/27/63, captioned "CAMILLE DAVID BRUNET; Governor  
JOHN CONNALLY - VICTIM, EXTORTION;" San Antonio teletype  
to the Bureau and Los Angeles dated 12/27/63.

Enclosed are 8 copies of LHM for the Bureau.

Two copies of LHM are being furnished Dallas  
and two copies are being disseminated locally to Secret  
Service.

25 copies of an insert are being forwarded to  
the Dallas Office under separate airtel.

ENCLOSURE

- 3 - Bureau (Enc. 8)
- 2 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 2)
- 4 - San Antonio  
(1-105-2909) (1-89-67) (1-62-2919) (1-9-1083)

GWHC:csb  
(9)

2cc encl to  
455-4-16-64  
CSH

E. P. VICK

62-109060-2926

17

18 APR 16 1964

79 APR 20 1964

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_

Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_

M

Per \_\_\_\_\_



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

San Antonio, Texas

April 9, 1964

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,  
November 22, 1963, Dallas,  
Texas

CAMILLE DAVID BRUNET;  
GOVERNOR JOHN CONNALLY - VICTIM

On December 27, 1963, Mr. ROBERT E. DILDY, Governor's  
Manion, Austin, Texas, advised that on December 25, 1963,  
CAMILLE DAVID BRUNET, furnishing his name and telephone  
number in Los Angeles, California, called the Governor's  
Mansion in Austin, Texas, and asked to speak to Governor  
CONNALLY. DILDY stated he refused permission for BRUNET to  
speak to Governor CONNALLY and BRUNET spoke incoherently and  
asked questions concerning the Ku Klux Klan. DILDY stated  
that BRUNET was obviously intoxicated; however, he made no  
threats during the telephone conversation.

This document contains neither recommendations nor  
conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and  
is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be  
distributed outside your agency.

COPIES 11-100-100

APR 23 1973

## Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: 4/15/64

FROM : R. H. JEVONS

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF  
PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,  
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

As a matter of record, the President's Commission returned to the Laboratory on 4/14/64, evidence item #C10, consisting of four cardboard boxes found in the Texas Schoolbook Depository Building.

The delivery of the above item to the Commission has been previously confirmed by appropriate letter.

ACTION: None, for information.

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Malley

62-109060

REN:GL  
(8)

REC-117

62-109060-2927

XEROX

APR 17 1964

55 APR 23 1964

April 17, 1964

AIRTEL

TO: SACS, WFO (89-75)  
Detroit (62-3550)

FROM: Director, FBI (62-109060)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN F. KENNEDY  
DALLAS, TEXAS  
NOVEMBER 22, 1963  
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

ReWFOlet 4-3-64, and Baltimore airtel 4-14-64.

In connection with Glenn T. Carthron, Jr., and his allegation that a "Voice from God" said that James Riddle Hoffa "triggered" the assassination of President Kennedy, WFO is instructed to verbally furnish complete background details concerning Carthron, including his arrest and possession of a weapon to the Metropolitan Police Department in view of the fact that Carthron may take some positive action against Hoffa.

Enclosed for Detroit are a letterhead memorandum dated April 10, 1964, and an FD-302 dated April 3, 1964, Washington, D. C., concerning Carthron.

For your additional information, on March 25, 1964, Mr. Robert Cleary was interviewed at which time he informed Agents of WFO he was acquainted with Mr. Glenn T. Carthron, Jr. At a luncheon Carthron alleged James Riddle-Hoffa "triggered" the assassination of President John F. Kennedy by obtaining \$1,500,000 from the Teamsters Pension Fund and paid it to Jack Leon Ruby, who in turn obtained the services of Lee Harvey Oswald to carry out the assassination. Carthron has claimed that while he was residing in a hotel room in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, a "voice" spoke to him saying, "Hoffa triggered the assassination."

Enclosures (2) - Detroit

- 1 - 62-109060 (President's Commission)
- 1 - 105-82555 (Lee Harvey Oswald)
- 1 - 44-24016 (Jack Leon Ruby)

MAILED 30  
APR 17 1964  
COMM-FBI

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
Felt \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Rm. \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Airtel to SACS, WFO, Detroit  
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

In Mr. Cleary's interview he commented that Carthron was possibly in the same category as a person like Jack Ruby, who would take the law into his own hands to revenge the President's assassination, contending Hoffa bears the responsibility for it.

Sufficient information is contained in the attached enclosures concerning Carthron and his mental deficiency, which should be verbally furnished to the Detroit Police Department.

The Bureau is not aware whether Carthron has been taken into custody for placement in a mental institution in Georgia; he was last known to be in Washington, D. C.

The dissemination of this information to both the Metropolitan Police Department and the Detroit Police Department should be handled expeditiously and advise the Bureau by airtel when this has been done.

In view of subject's propensity for violence, copies of letterhead memorandum and insert being furnished to Secret Service.



REFERRAL

CIA

62

SECTION NO.

No. of Pages

3

Page No.

SERIAL NO.

UNRECORDED AFTER # 2928

File No.

62-109060

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO  
ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE <b>NEW YORK</b>	OFFICE OF ORIGIN <b>DALLAS</b>	DATE <b>3/26/64</b>	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD <b>11/22/63 - 3/26/64</b>
TITLE OF CASE  <b>ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS</b>		REPORT MADE BY <b>EUGENE W. O'NEILL</b>	TYPED BY <b>lsc</b>
		CHARACTER OF CASE  <b>MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING</b>	

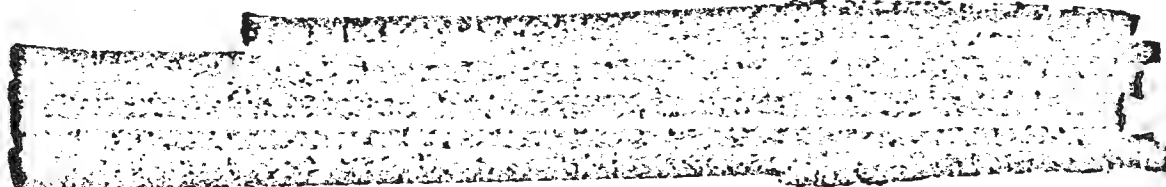
## REFERENCES

Dallas airtel to Bureau, 3/4/64.

- 2 -

## INFORMANTS

Investigation at Dallas and Chicago reflected that the rifle used in the assassination of the President was shipped on 3/29/63, by parcel post to A. HIDEELL, Post Office Box 2915, Dallas Texas. This gun was mailed by air mail letter bearing postmark Dallas, Texas, 3/29 or 3/30, with the return address of A. HIDEELL, Post Office Box 2915, Dallas, Texas.



APPROVED  <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW					
COPIES MADE: (2) - Bureau (62-109060) 2 - Dallas (89-45) 2 - New York (89-75)		<b>62-109060-2929</b>  2					
DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td>AGENCY</td> <td>DATE</td> <td>BY</td> </tr> <tr> <td>REQUEST REC'D</td> <td>4 JAN 2 1973</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>			AGENCY	DATE	BY	REQUEST REC'D	4 JAN 2 1973
AGENCY	DATE	BY					
REQUEST REC'D	4 JAN 2 1973						
NOTATIONS <i>[Handwritten notes and stamps]</i>							

NY 89-75

INFORMANTS (CONTINUED)

Dallas, Texas.

This information was furnished to Dallas by NY teletype, 11/23/63, 2:07 p.m.

ADMINISTRATIVE

An extra copy of this report is being retained for the Bureau in the event of dissemination.

This report was requested by the Dallas Office in referenced airtel therefore there is a gap between the period and the date of the report.

- B\* -  
COVER PAGE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of:  
Date:

EUGENE W. O'NEILL  
3/26/64

Office: New York, New York

Field Office File #: NY 89-75

Bureau File #: 62-109660

Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,  
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

Character: MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Synopsis:

Assassination rifle purchased from Klein's Sporting Goods, Incorporated, Chicago, Illinois. Klein's supplier was Crescent Firearms, Incorporated, NY, NY.

- P -

Details:

Investigation at Dallas reflected that the rifle that was used in the assassination of President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY on November 22, 1963, was an Italian rifle, 6.5 caliber, serial number 08700, and that similar rifles were sold in that city by the H. L. Green Company. However, records at this company failed to reflect the sale of this particular rifle. It was ascertained that the supplier for this company was the Crescent Firearms Company of New York, New York.

Date 11/21/63

Mr. LOUIS FIELDSOTT, 71 Stoneleigh Road, Scarsdale, New York, advised that he was Treasurer of the HED Folsom Arms Company, 154 Ludlow Street, Yonkers, New York, and President of Crescent Firearms, Incorporated, 2 West 37th Street, New York 18, New York. He stated that the Crescent Company was organized to handle importation of foreign surplus rifles, especially those of an Italian origin, and is a distinct and separate company from the Folsom Company.

Mr. FIELDSOTT stated that the purchases of these Italian rifles were made by him personally in Italy from the Italian Ministry of Defense. He also advised that the procedure for the shipment of these rifles was as follows:

The rifles were packed by a Crescent Company agent in Italy in the presence of Italian authorities, and at that time the serial number for each rifle was checked. The rifles were packed in cartons of ten each, and the Crescent Company shipping slip bearing the serial number for each rifle was attached to the outside of each carton. Other copies of the shipping slip bearing the rifle serial numbers were forwarded to the Crescent Company in New York City. Adam Consolidated Industries, 400 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York, was the importer of the rifles and stored them in a bonded warehouse upon their arrival in this country. They were subsequently cleared by Freedman and Slater Company, New York, New York, who are custom brokers.

Since the rifles were used and in need of repair, they were subsequently trucked by Mr. FRED RISP under Crescent Company instructions to Perkasie, Pennsylvania, where Mr. RISP serviced the rifles and shipped them to purchasers as directed by the Crescent Company.

Mr. FIELDSOTT made available the original sales order from Crescent Firearms, Incorporated, 2 West 37th Street, New York 18, New York, their number 3173, to Klein's Sporting Goods, Incorporated, 4540 West Madison

On 11/22, 23/63 at Yonkers, New York File # NY 39-75  
by SAs MARTIN R. GREALY &  
FRANCIS P. GREALY/mac :lac Date dictated 11/22/63

- 2 -

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

NY 89-75

Street, Chicago 24, Illinois, customer's number 1246, reflecting the sale of ten cases of T-33, 5.5 caliber, Italian rifles at \$3.50 each, total cost \$350.00.

He also made available ten shipping slips reflecting the carton number and the rifle numbers in each carton. Mr. FELDSOTT advised that rifle number C2766 was among this shipment.

4-7-64

AIRTEL

TO: SAC, New York (89-75)

FROM: 117 Director, FBI (62-109060) - 2929

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,  
11-22-63, DALLAS, TEXAS  
MISCELLANEOUS-  
INFORMATION CONCERNING

ReNYrep of SA Eugene W. O'Neill 3-26-64.

New York is instructed to review referenced report and submit a revised FD-302 to the Bureau and Dallas relating to the interview with Mr. Louis Feldsott. This report cannot be disseminated to the President's Commission in its present form.

In paragraph one of the Feldsott interview it is not clear whether Feldsott was formerly a Treasurer or is currently a Treasurer of the H&D Polson Arms Company. In addition, the comment concerning the Crescent Company should be indicated as a distinct and separate company rather than separated.

Correct paragraph two by either rephrasing or including the word made in the sentence, "Mr. Feldsott stated that the purchases of these Italian rifles were made by him personally in Italy from the Italian Ministry of Defense."

In paragraph four "Perkosie, Pennsylvania," according to the Postal Guide is spelled "Perkasie." It was also noted throughout the entire FD-302 the words "rifle", "rifles", "gun" and "guns" were used. Since this matter refers to the rifle utilized in the assassination, and for purposes of clarity, it would be preferable if the words "rifle" or "rifles" were used in proper plural or singular form throughout the FD-302.

APR - 7 1964

COMM-FBI

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

1 - Dallas (89-43)

KMR/lcm/mad  
(5)

(SEE PAGE TWO FOR NOTE)

59 APR 22 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐



Airtel to SAC, New York  
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

It is pointed out you are responsible for material written by your office which will be disseminated to the President's Commission. Therefore, you should insure that any communications relating to the assassination of President Kennedy should be absolutely correct which would preclude the Bureau from conducting further editing and revisions. New York is instructed to submit the corrected and revised FD-302 to reach the Bureau on or before 4-14-64.

NOTE:

New York submitted a report which contained an FD-302 pertaining to the rifle utilized in the assassination. The FD-302 contains several errors and inconsistencies in phraseology. New York has been instructed to make appropriate corrections and submit to the Bureau so that the revision can be included in the report which is to be disseminated to the President's Commission.

FBI

Date: 4/14/64

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL  
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060) ATTN.: INSPECTOR JAMES R. MAULE

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,  
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS  
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

On April 13, 1964, ORVILLE O. NIX personally appeared at the Dallas FBI Office, at which time he inquired of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING as to when he could expect the return of his camera which is presently in the hands of the President's Commission.

Mr. NIX stated he had a need for this camera at Easter, but realizes that if the camera is actually needed he will wait in patience for its return. He stated, however, that it appears to him somewhat unreasonable for the President's Commission to retain his camera for such a long period of time and that he certainly desires to have it returned by the first of June 1964 because of his vacation.

Mr. NIX was furnished the address of the President's Commission at his request and he stated he might see fit to write direct to the President's Commission concerning the return of his camera.

RPG/ds  
(5)

REC-31

62-109060-2930

EX-103

17 APR 16 1964

APR 20 1964  
Approved: \_\_\_\_\_  
Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_

FBI

REC-31

Date: 4/8/64

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_

(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL

AIR MAIL

Via \_\_\_\_\_

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109960)

FROM: SAC, SAN ANTONIO (89-67)

RE:

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,  
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS.  
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION  
CONCERNING

Re San Antonio airtel to Bureau, 3/25/64, and  
accompanying LHM same date, and Dallas airtel to San Antonio  
4/2/64 (interoffice).

Referenced San Antonio airtel and LHM contain  
information concerning a letter received by Governor's  
Office, State of Texas, from one "ANGIE". The original  
of this letter written in French was forwarded to Bureau  
with referenced San Antonio airtel and LHM.

Referenced Dallas airtel suggests original of letter  
from "ANGIE" be submitted to FBI Laboratory for search  
through anonymous letter file and Laboratory requested to  
notify Dallas of results of examination.

Bureau is requested to submit letter to FBI  
Laboratory in accordance with request of Dallas.

3-Bureau  
2-Dallas (89-43)  
2-SA  
JHK/eks  
(7)

EX-103

REC 31

62-109060-2931

APR 20 1964

ENCLOSURE

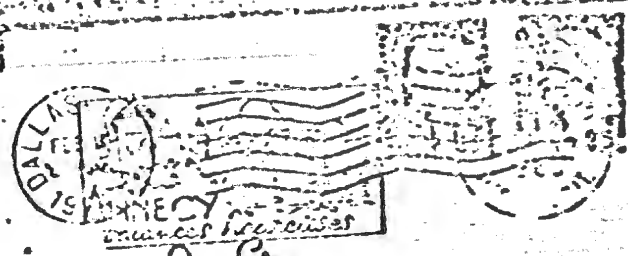
Approved: \_\_\_\_\_

Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_

M

Per \_\_\_\_\_



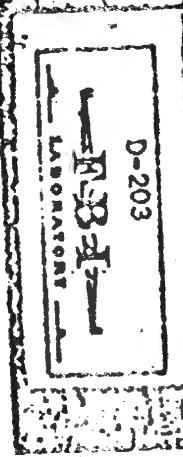
Monsieur le Gouverneur

John Connally

- a Dallas

JUSTICE T-1

Mexique



D-203  
LABORATORY

2. 12. 63.

Monsieur le Gouverneur,

Hester est-il vraiment mort et enseveli ?

Qui je sais en vous il l'a dit. mais non prouvé -  
mais moi "Vérité" je vous dis ce monstre n'a pas mort,  
et même s'il était enseveli, son esprit reste bien vivant;  
comme en Amérique du Sud en particulier et en Angle-  
terre -

meus moi, esprit de Dieu, croyez que son esprit  
même je l'anéantirai à cause de toutes les  
abominations dont il se soit rendu coupable -

Le sang honnête et courageux de John Hemmely  
crie vengeance "le monde entier en est témoin"  
c'est pourquoi vous voici averti, soyez vigilant  
et sans pitié car des événements peuvent se produire  
dans un temps très proche

La Vérité de Dieu.



CONFIDENTIAL OFFICE  
EXECUTIVE SECRET

FEB 12 AM 8:34

AUSTIN, TEXAS

D-203





1 - Mr. Conrad  
1 - Mr. Griffith  
1 - Mr. Cadigan

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

To: FBI, Dallas (89-43)

Date: April 16, 1964

Re: Assassination of President  
John Fitzgerald Kennedy,  
11/22/63, Dallas, Texas  
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION  
CONCERNING

*J. Edgar Hoover*  
John Edgar Hoover, Director

REC-91 62-109630  
Lab. No. D-447372 AX

293

Examination requested by: San Antonio

Reference: Airtel dated 4/8/64

EX-100

Examination requested: Document

Remarks:

The handwriting on Q570 was not identified in the National Security File. A photograph of this handwriting will be added to this file.

Q570 has been designated as D-203. Four photographs of D-203 are being transmitted to your office herewith to be handled in accordance with existing instructions concerning "D" number photographs.

Q570 was previously submitted to the Bureau by San Antonio airtel of 3/25/64.

MAILED 25  
APR 16 1964  
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (6) (4 photographs, 2 copies of Lab report)

2cc San Antonio (89-67) - Enclosures (2) (2 copies of Lab report)

1cc Mr. Rogge, 5730 (sent direct)

NOTE: As a matter of policy, references to the National Security File are not placed in Laboratory reports.

JCC:em (9) See Note next page.

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

of the



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

To: FBI, Dallas (89-43)

Date: April 16, 1964

FBI File No. 62-109330

Lab. No. D-447372 AX

Re: Assassination of President  
John Fitzgerald Kennedy,  
11/22/63, Dallas, Texas  
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

\*\*\*\*\* Specimen available in Bureau

Q570 Envelope postmarked "DALLAS, TEX. FEB 11 1964"  
bearing handwritten address "Monsieur le Gouverneur  
JOHN CONNALLY..." and accompanying one-page han-  
written letter in the French language dated 2/12/63,  
beginning "Hitler est - il vraiment..." and signed  
"Angele"

Result of examination:

The handwriting on Q570 was not identified in  
the Anonymous Letter File. A photograph of this handwriting  
will be added to this file.

Q570 is retained.

NOTE: Generally this letter is incoherent in nature, alleges that  
Hitler is not dead and that his spirit is responsible for  
the troubles with respect to President Kennedy. The letter  
is signed "The Truth of God" "Angele"

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

April 17, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel  
The President's Commission  
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast  
Washington, D. C.

1 - Mr. Belmont  
1 - Mr. Rosen  
1 - Mr. Malley  
1 - Mr. Shroder  
1 - Mr. Raupach

Dear Mr. Rankin:

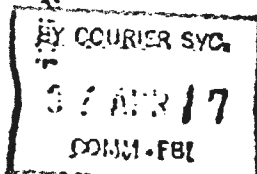
Reference is made to my letter dated  
April 3, 1964, pertaining to Mr. Glenn T.  
Carthron, Jr.

Enclosed are two copies each of two  
memoranda which reveal the results of an interview  
with Mr. Carthron and additional data concerning  
his arrest in Salisbury, Maryland.

In view of the information received,  
this Bureau is not conducting any additional  
investigation regarding Mr. Carthron.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover



Enclosures (4) EX-103

62-109060

- 1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
- 1 - 105-82555 (Lee Harvey Oswald)
- 1 - 44-24016 (Jack Leon Ruby)
- 1 - Mr. C.D. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. E.F. Kieffer
- 1 - Mr. R.E. Lenthan
- 1 - Mr. J.W. Hines
- 1 - Mr. J.J. McGrath

(15)

KMR/map

(SEE PAGE TWO FOR NOTE)

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Rm. \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

2 APR 21 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

REC-31

62-109060-2932

APR 20 1964

NOTE:

See memo A. Rosen to Mr. Belmont dated 4-2-64, captioned, "Assassination of President John F. Kennedy, November 23, 1963, Dallas, Texas," KMA/vhu, which pertains to Carthron who alleged a "voice from God" said Hoffa "triggered" the assassination of President Kennedy.

Carthron was interviewed by Agents of WFO, at which time he claimed during a dream "Our Lord Jesus Christ" spoke to him saying Jimmy Hoffa killed President Kennedy. Carthron was arrested on 3-26-64 at Salisbury, Maryland, on an assault warrant obtained by his father, and he was subsequently taken to the Eastern Shore State Hospital, Cambridge, Maryland, but was released even though he was judged mentally incompetent, as he was not a resident of the State of Maryland. He should have been committed in Georgia.

In view of the fact that Carthron believes the responsibility for the assassination of President Kennedy was directly attributed to Hoffa, and further he alleged he had a dream in which he was chosen to eliminate Hoffa, WFO and Detroit are being instructed to furnish background information regarding Carthron to MPD and Detroit PD. Hoffa is not being advised personally of this matter due to previous investigations of him.

In view of subject's propensity for violence, copies of letterhead memorandum and insert being furnished to Secret Service.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

## Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: 4/15/64

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY  
REQUEST OF THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION

Tolson ✓  
Belmont ✓  
Mohr ✓  
Casper ✓  
Callahan ✓  
Conrad ✓  
DeLoach ✓  
Evans ✓  
Malone ✓  
Rosen ✓  
Sullivan ✓  
Tavel ✓  
Trotter ✓  
Tele. Room ✓  
Holmes ✓  
Gandy ✓

In accordance with the request of the President's Commission, Bureau personnel, including Mr. Shaneyfelt of the Laboratory, Mr. Gauthier of the Exhibits Section, and Mr. Malley, were present at which time certain slides printed from the Abraham Zapruder movie film depicting the assassination of President Kennedy, which were obtained by the Bureau from "Life" magazine, were shown. Also present at the Commission office were the following:

Commander James J. Humes, Director of Laboratories, Navy Medical School, U. S. Naval Hospital, Bethesda, Maryland;

Commander J. Thornton Boswell, Chief Pathologist, U. S. Navy Medical School, Bethesda; *ind*

Colonel Pierre A. Finck, Chief of Wound Ballistics, Pathology Branch of the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, D. C.;

Dr. A. G. Olivier, Chief of Wound Ballistics Branch, Edgewood Arsenal; *ind*

Dr. F. W. Light, Jr., Deputy Chief, Biophysics Division and Chief of Wound Assessment Branch, Edgewood Arsenal. *ind*

The purpose of the showing of this film, as it developed during the meeting, was to give the doctors present an opportunity to see the actual movie of the shooting of the President as well as the slides which had been made which were much clearer than the actual movies. The Commission desired the doctors present in order to obtain from them their views concerning the actual manner in which the President was shot.

- 1 - Mr. Conrad  
1 - Mr. Sullivan  
1 - Mr. Gauthier

JRM:mpd (9)

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-109090

62-109060-2933

APR 17 1964

APR 12 2 11 PM '64

Memo to Mr. Belmont from Rosen  
Re: Assassination of President

*Belmont and  
Malley should  
know how to  
spell Gov.  
Connally's name*

During this session Commander James J. Humes advanced the theory that the first shot entered the President's body in the rear in the neck region a few inches below the head and followed a pattern through the neck and exited in the front without encountering any bone or other objects which slowed the bullet to any degree. Commander Humes was of the opinion the bullet continued and struck Governor Connally in the back on the right-hand side below the shoulder and exited on the right-hand side of Governor Connally in the chest area. Commander Humes stated that here again, based on medical reports received from doctors in Texas who examined Governor Connally, the bullet met with no serious obstruction and passed through the body, merely grazing one of the rib bones. It was Commander Humes' opinion that the bullet from the first shot apparently lodged in some manner in the clothing of Governor Connally and this bullet is the one which was found on the stretcher on which Governor Connally was brought to Parkland Hospital in Dallas, Texas. Commander Humes states this bullet was not damaged in any way and it is for this reason he feels that the first shot definitely passed through both the body of the President and Governor Connally.

In explaining his feelings concerning this theory, Commander Humes stated that another shot is believed to have hit the right wrist of Governor Connally with such an impact that it caused the bullet to break into many fragments and he noted that many fragments were found in the right wrist area of Governor Connally as well as in the thigh of the left leg.

Relative to the third shot which was fired, which based on the photographic material available is believed to be the one which hit the President's head, Commander Humes advised that there is no question that this bullet separated into many fragments upon impact and many fragments were found in the skull area of the President. He noted that one fragment had apparently struck the front windshield from the inside inasmuch as the examination of the windshield did detect some lead deposit where an object had struck the inside of the windshield. Commander Humes states that the fragment which struck the windshield could have been from this shot which struck the President's head or could have been a fragment from the shot which hit Governor Connally's wrist.

The other doctors present did not completely confirm the theory of Commander Humes but felt, based on their review of the pictures, noting the movements of Governor Connally in the President's automobile and the general location of the occupants in the car, that there was a possibility this theory was correct.

Staff members of the Commission gave no indication what additional action they planned relative to this theory. It is noted that any comments made in the past by the Bureau relative to the shots that struck the President and Governor Connally were based completely on medical reports furnished the Bureau by Doctors at Parkland Hospital and the results of the autopsy of the U. S. Naval Hospital, Bethesda, Maryland.

62-104060-2933  
ENCLOSURE

The Attorney General

April 17, 1964

Director, FBI

1 - Mr. Belmont  
1 - Mr. Rosen  
1 - Mr. Malley  
1 - Mr. Shroder  
1 - Mr. McGrath  
1 - Mr. Hines  
1 - Mr. Raupach

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN F. KENNEDY  
NOVEMBER 22, 1963  
DALLAS, TEXAS

Reference is made to my letter dated April 3, 1964, pertaining to Mr. Glenn T. Carthron, Jr.

Enclosed is one copy each of two memoranda which reveal the results of an interview with Mr. Carthron and additional data concerning his arrest in Salisbury, Maryland.

In view of the information received, this Bureau is not conducting any additional investigation concerning Mr. Carthron.

The enclosed memoranda are furnished for the completion of your files and the same information is being furnished to the President's Commission.

Enclosures (2)

1 - The Deputy Attorney General Enclosures (2)

1 - Mr. Herbert J. Miller, Jr.  
Assistant Attorney General Enclosures (2)

62-109060

1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission) C-53  
1 - 105-82555 (Lee Harvey Oswald)  
1 - 44-24016 (Jack Leon Ruby)  
1 - Mr. C.D. DeLoach  
1 - Mr. E.R. Kieffer  
1 - Mr. R.E. Lenihan

KMR/map  
(15)

(SEE PAGE TWO FOR NOTE)

79 APR 23 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

62-109060-293



NOTE:

See memo A. Rosen to Mr. Belmont dated 4-2-64, captioned, "Assassination of President John F. Kennedy, November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas," KHR/vhm, which pertains to Carthron who alleged a "voice from God" said Hoffa "triggered" the assassination of President Kennedy.

Carthron was interviewed by Agents of WFO, at which time he claimed during a dream "Our Lord Jesus Christ" spoke to him saying Jimmy Hoffa killed President Kennedy. Carthron was arrested on 3-26-64 at Salisbury, Maryland, on an assault warrant obtained by his father, and he was subsequently taken to the Eastern Shore State Hospital, Cambridge, Maryland, but was released even though he was judged mentally incompetent, as he was not a resident of the State of Maryland. He should have been committed in Georgia.

In view of the fact that Carthron believes the responsibility for the assassination of President Kennedy was directly attributed to Hoffa, and further he alleged he had a dream in which he was chosen to eliminate Hoffa, WFO and Detroit are being instructed to furnish background information regarding Carthron to MPD and Detroit PD. Hoffa is not being advised personally of this matter due to previous investigations of him.

In view of subject's propensity for violence, copies of letterhead memorandum and insert being furnished to Secret Service.

1 - Mr. Conrad  
1 - Mr. Griffith



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

To: FBI, Dallas (89-43)

Date: April 8, 1964

SECRET

Re: Assassination of  
President John F. Kennedy, 11/22/53,  
Texas

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
OTHERWISE

John Edgar Hoover, Director

MISCELLANEOUS, INFORMATION CONCERNING

FBI File No. 62-109600  
Lab. No. D-446511 AX

Examination requested by: NFO

Reference: Letter dated 3/30/64

Examination requested: Document

Remarks:

Classified by 2040  
Exempt from GDS, Category 2  
Date of Declassification Indefinite 9/3/87

APR 20 1964  
Qc563 has been designated as D-198. Four photographs of D-198 are transmitted to your office herewith to be retained in accordance with existing instructions concerning "C" number photographs.

MAILED 5  
APR 3 - 1964  
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (7) (4 photographs of D-198, copy of WFO letter of 3/30/64, 2 copies of Lab report)

- 2 - WFO (105-56539) - Enclosures (2) (2 copies of Lab report)
- 1 - Houston (105-1289) - Enclosure (Copy of Lab report)
- 1 - Mr. Raupach, 5730 (sent direct)
- 1 - Mr. Stark, 648 IB (sent direct)

62-109060 - 2935

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

NOTE:

UCC:em (1P)

APR 23 1964

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

[REDACTED] 9

It should be noted that Qc563 resulted from highly confidential coverage and Dallas should take this into account in any report.

SECRET

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] 25

SECRET

[REDACTED]

REPORT  
of the



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

To: FBI, Dallas (89-43)

Date: April 8, 1964  
FBI File No. 62-109663  
Lab. No. D-446511 AX

Re: Assassination of  
President John Fitzgerald Kennedy,  
11/22/63, Dallas, Texas  
MISCELLANEOUS, INFORMATION CONCERNING

Specimens received 3/31/64 from Washington Field Office

Qc563 Photocopy of envelope postmarked "HOUSTON, TEX. 24 NOV  
1963 00 PM," bearing hand printed address "RUSSIAN  
EMBASSY WASHINGTON D. C.," and accompanying hand printed  
letter beginning "THE MAN OSWALD..." and ending "...I  
HAVE THE ORIGINAL"

Result of examination:

The hand printing on Qc563 was not identified in  
the Anonymous Letter File. A photograph of this hand  
printing will be added to this file.

The evidence submitted is retained.

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FBI

Date: 3/25/64

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_

(Type in plain text or code)

AIRTEL

Via \_\_\_\_\_

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN  
FITZGERALD KENNEDY, 11/22/63,  
DALLAS, TEXAS  
MISCELLANEOUS, INFORMATION CONCERNING

RE: UNSUB who contacted Soviet  
Embassy on 11/27/63 from  
Houston, Texas.

ReBuairtel, 3/11/64 and Houston airtel to Dallas,  
3/16/64.

Dallas possesses only insert submitted by Houston.  
WFO requested to submit 25 copies of appropriate insert  
reflecting basis for investigation and results of any  
investigation conducted.

Bureau is requested to furnish Dallas results of  
Laboratory examination.

REC-22

3-Bureau  
1-Houston (105-1289)(info)  
2-WFO (105-56569)  
2-Dallas

RJD/cms  
(8)

17 MAR 26 1964

EX-103

C C Wick

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_

Sent \_\_\_\_\_

M

Per: \_\_\_\_\_

Special Agent in Charge

79 APR 23 1964

# Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-126056) 4-5

DATE: 3/30/64

FROM : SAC, WFO (105-56567 Sub 2) (RUC)

ATTENTION: FBI LABORATORY

SUBJECT: UNKNOWN SUBJECT; Who Contacted Soviet  
Embassy on 11/27/63, from Houston, Texas  
IS - R  
(OO:HO)

Q-563  
D-178

ReEulet to HO 2/28/64.

Enclosed for the FBI Laboratory is one photographic  
copy of the pertinent communication in this matter.

The FBI Laboratory is requested to compare handwriting  
with other items presently contained in National Security File  
in an effort to identify writer. If no identification can be  
effected, the Laboratory should retain this photograph in the  
National Security File for possible future comparison.

For information of Laboratory, the DLlet to Bureau  
3/25/64, captioned "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald  
Kennedy, 11/22/63, Dallas, Texas; Miscellaneous, Information  
Concerning" (Bufile 62-109060, WFO 89-75, DL 89-43) makes  
reference to instant case. It requested WFO to submit 25  
copies of appropriate insert reflecting basis for investigation  
and results of investigation conducted. Bu is requested to  
furnish DL results of Laboratory examination.

COPY AND SPECIMENS  
RETAINED IN LAB.

REC-22

62-109060-2937

3 - Bureau (Enc. 1)  
1 - WFO

JTF:wjt  
(4)

ENCLOSURE

79 APR 23 1964

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Malley
- 1 - Mr. Conrad

April 15, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel  
The President's Commission  
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In accordance with the oral request of  
Mr. Arlen Specter, Staff Counsel, on April 9, 1964,  
evidence items numbered C311, C312, C313 and C314 were  
delivered to Mr. Specter on April 14, 1964.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

62-109060

BY COURIER SVC.  
5  
COMM-FBI

NOTE: This oral request was made to SA Robert E. Neill.  
Above items consist of clothing belonging to Governor  
John Connally and include a suit coat (C311), suit trousers  
(C312), white dress shirt (C313) and necktie (C314).

REN: KO (10)

REC-22

62-109060-2938

EX-103

- Tolson
- Belmont
- Mohr
- Casper
- Callahan
- Conrad
- DeLoach
- Evans
- Gale
- Rosen
- Sullivan
- Tavel
- Trotter
- Tele. Room
- Holmes
- Gandy

9 APR 23 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 15 1964

TELETYPE

0000 TELETYPE

FBI NEW YORK

7-14 PM

URGENT 4-15-64 DAE

TO DIRECTOR -7-

100-3

CONFIDENTIAL

FROM NEW YORK 100-4931

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA, IS- C. ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

ND AND PLS HOLD.....

Classified by 2040  
Exempt from GDS, Category 2  
Date of Declassification Indefinite  
62-109060-UNREC.

CONFIDENTIAL

79 APR 22 1964

# Memorandum

TO : W. C. Sullivan

DATE 4/15/64

FROM : W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD  
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

1 - Board  
1 - Home  
1 - Bolloach  
1 - Rosen  
1 - Sullivan  
1 - Malley  
1 - Coakley  
1 - Branigan  
1 - Lonihan  
1 - Sizoo

Articles by Thomas Gittings Buchanan, Jr., on his version of the assassination of President Kennedy have recently appeared in the French newspaper "L'Express." Copies of past articles received from Legal Attache, Paris, have been furnished along with translations to the President's Commission. Buchanan worked for the "Washington Evening Star" as a reporter from 1943 to 1948 when he admitted Communist Party (CP) membership to an official of that paper and was dismissed. He admitted CP membership to Bureau Agents in 1952 and 1953 but claimed in 1956 that he had left the CP. His name is carried on the Reserve Index.

Previous articles by Buchanan have been based on speculation and unfounded material, much of it previously published, to the effect that Lee Harvey Oswald was an Agent of the FBI and/or Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) and that the investigation of the assassination was covering up discrepancies which cast doubt on Oswald's guilt.

Buchanan's article "Struggle to the Death Between Wall Street and Texas," appearing in the 3/23/64 issue of "L'Express," has been received, translated and reviewed. This last article in the series by Buchanan continues the thesis that Oswald and Ruby were part of a plot to kill President Kennedy and implies that wealthy and influential men in Texas were behind the plot. Buchanan states that Oswald would not have been employed by the Texas School Book Depository without the permission of the city government and "without a decided willingness of the rulers of Dallas to use Oswald later on." Actually the Texas School Book Depository is a private concern not a city agency.

The wealthy men mentioned in this article include H. L. Hunt, his son Lamar Hunt, and the brothers John D. and Clinton W. Hurchison. He claims that these wealthy men of Texas are not "level headed rational businessmen" but are adventurers and gamblers in their operations of the petroleum industries and their spirit of gambling has carried over to other areas.

62-109060 - UNREC.

Buchanan states that there are three enemies of the Hunts, Hurchisons and other Texas billionaires: (1) Wall Street financiers; (2) Washington politicians; and (3) communists. Buchanan states that

Encls. are sent 2-16-64  
103-1355

JHE:dlw  
000 APR 24 1964

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan  
Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD  
105-82553

the wealthy Texans seek to dominate the United States by taking control of Wall Street. An example of this is the effort of the Marchion brothers, he claims, leading to their control of the Investor's Diversified Services (IDS), although a court judgment declared transfer of the IDS to their control illegal and they took a financial loss in relinquishing that control.

As to the political activity of the wealthy Texans, Buchanan says the Hunts and Marchisons provided the late Senator McCarthy with money and prevented the re-election of two critics of Senator McCarthy's in the United States Senate, William Benton of Connecticut and Millard Tydings of Maryland.

As to communism, Buchanan claims that the "Dallas Billionaires" consider a communist to be any critic of their regime and their fiscal privileges.

Buchanan asks why the FBI took so long to reveal its knowledge of Oswald's attempt on 4/10/63 on General Edwin A. Walker's life. He, of course, implies that the Bureau knew Oswald was involved in that attempt; however, our first knowledge of his attempt on General Walker's life came from Marina Oswald on 12/3/63. The Dallas Police Department while investigating the attempt on Walker's life did not develop Oswald as a suspect.

Buchanan states that General Walker could have used Oswald to make an unsuccessful attempt on his life in order to gain publicity and to increase his (General Walker's) popularity. Buchanan also claims that an association between Walker and Oswald is proved by the fact that Oswald's address book contained Walker's name and telephone number and the name, private telephone number and license number of an FBI Agent, according to the "Dallas Morning Times." Special Agent James P. Hosty is the FBI Agent but it was the telephone number of the Dallas Office and not Hosty's private number which was found in Oswald's address book. The entry re Walker in the address book is "Walker LA 1-4113." LA 1-4113 is the telephone number of General Walker in Dallas. We have developed no information substantiating Buchanan's claim of association between Walker and Oswald.

Buchanan also parrots the communist propaganda line that the relaxation of "cold-war tensions" would hurt the extensive investments in oil and other industries of the wealthy Texan businessmen and, therefore, they oppose such relaxation.

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan  
Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD  
105-82555

All in all, the series of articles by Buchanan are based on speculation and preconceived notion that authorities are covering up matters in the investigation of the assassination. He persists throughout the series in ignoring or distorting numerous facts and items of evidence which point to the guilt of Oswald. By attached letter the President's Commission is being furnished a copy of the 3/26/64 "L'Express" article by Buchanan with two copies of a translation thereof.

This article by Buchanan closes with the announcement that a book entitled "The Assassins of Kennedy" will be published in French soon. Legal Attache, Paris, previously advised of this development and has been instructed by the Bureau to obtain copies of this book for comparison with Buchanan's articles. This matter will be followed and reported.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached letter be sent to the President's Commission.

*W.C. Sullivan*  
*W.C.*  
*W.C.*  
*W.C.*

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad *Jwe*

DATE: April 15, 1964

FROM : W. D. Griffith *h*

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD  
IS - R. - CUBA

Mr. Melvin Eisenberg of the President's Commission telephonically advised SA Cadigan today that he tentatively expects handwriting testimony from SA Cadigan on April 20, 1964. He said he believes the testimony will concern the handwriting identifications of various exhibits connected with the purchase of the murder rifle from Kleins store in Chicago and the .38 caliber revolver purchased in Los Angeles, California. He further advised he would probably want a conference with SA Cadigan sometime next week but would confirm this later.

ACTION: None. For your information.

105-82555

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 2 - Mr. Rosen (Mr. Rogge Room 5730)
- 2 - Mr. Sullivan (Mr. Lenihan Room 645 R3)

*Jcc:fa*  
(9)

APR 20 1964

62-109060 - UNREC.  
NOT RECORDED  
199 APR 21 1964

5/10

TRUE COPY

Los Angeles, California  
4-9-1964

J. Edgar Hoover

Dear Sir,

Some facts that may have determined the investigation or been the cause of the assassination of John F. Kennedy, late president of the United States of America. MARVIN KAPLAN, who has a business that installs aluminum siding on houses employed about the eighth month of the year 1963, a lady supposedly retired as a movie picture extra, to solicit appointments on one of his phones.

Said lady, alias Charlotte Rogan, preferred to be called Randy, claimed to be 68 years old and receiving social security pension.

Two weeks before the assassination of John F. Kennedy Charlotte started telling people on the phones that she talked to, that she was from Texas and had a brother still living in Texas. Then she would rant and rave over the phone that John F. Kennedy was a communist and that he was giving wheat to the Russians and selling out, our United States to Russia. Then a young girl, Catherine came back to work at the company. (she got married while away), and on the lunch hour, Charlotte told Catherine that John F. Kennedy was no good and Catherine said she hoped somebody would shoot and kill John F. Kennedy.

They were happy and laughing after the assassination and then Charlotte accused and said Catherine's friends tampered with her auto so she would get hurt. Shortly after Catherine quit.

January, 1964, Marvin Kaplan closed down the business then opened up in Santa Ana, Orange County, March, 1964. Charlotte then alias Miss Patrice went to work at Chevron Builders, owned by a former partner of Marvin Kaplan. Stanley Meyers charge of phone room.

Marvan Kaplan is a young man whose dad owns Day City Builders.

Marvin Kaplan  
9109 W. Pico Blvd, 90035  
W. 37998 Los Angeles

Business phone  
Santa Ana 5415325

REC-10

62-109060-2939

P.S. Also suggest investigat the man that managed office building at 700 S. La Bria Ave that has since been torn down but is still managing office building at 5371 Wilshire blvd whom Marvin Kaplan rented from.

Envelope address:

G. Tracy,  
P. O. Box, 57337  
Los Angeles, 90057  
California



J. Edgar Hoover

Dear Sir.

Some facts that may have <sup>been</sup> ~~been~~ <sup>discussed</sup> ~~discussed~~  
the investigation or been the cause  
of the assassination of ~~the late~~

John F. Kennedy, late President of  
The United States of America.

MARVIN KAPLAN, who has been

that entitled Gleason siding on house  
employed about the eighth month  
of the year 1963, a lady supposedly  
retired as a movie picture artist,  
to solicit appointments on one of  
his phones.

Said lady, alias Charlotte Regan  
preferred to be called Randy, claimed  
to be 68 years old & receiving social  
security pension.

Two weeks before the ~~assassination~~  
assassination of John F. Kennedy  
Charlotte started telling people on  
the phone that she talked to, that  
she was from Texas & had a  
brother still living in Texas. The

she would stop  
phone that John H. Kennedy  
a Communist & that he was  
giving wheat to the Russians &  
selling out, our United States to Russia.  
Then a young girl, Catherine, came  
back to work at the company.  
(she got married while away) & in  
the lunch hour, Charlotte told  
Catherine that John H. Kennedy  
was no good & Catherine said  
she hoped somebody would shoot  
& kill John H. Kennedy.  
They were happy & laughing after  
the assassination & then Charlotte  
accused & said Catherine's friend  
tampered with her auto so she  
would get hurt. Shortly after  
Catherine quit.

January, 1964, Marvin Kaplan  
closed down the business then

opened up in Santa Ana, California  
March, 1964, Charlotte <sup>then living in Santa Ana</sup> moved to

by a former partner of Marwan  
Attorney Miller in charge of phone room  
& agency

Marwan Kaplan is a young man  
whose dad runs Bay City Builders

Marwan Kaplan.

9109 W. Pico Blvd. 90035  
W. 37998. For Guggenheim

Business phone.

Santa Ana. 5415325.

F.S. Also suggest investigate the  
man that managed office building  
at 700 S. La Brea. The that has  
since been torn down but is  
still managing office building at  
5371 Wilshire Blvd. where  
where Marwan Kaplan rented from.

STANLEY M. BERO

Kaplan

405-32290

400-888 962-8 (Dinner 5/19/52)

MF42-51377

47-14261

Kaplan

MF 96-1245

MF 26-47764

MF 96-7X115

405-874537

Pagan

405-28177

454-8041

4/16/64

AIRTEL

To: SAC, Los Angeles  
From: Director, FBI (62-109060) **EX-103 REC 10** **2939**

**ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY  
NOVEMBER 22, 1963  
DALLAS, TEXAS  
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING**

Enclosed are 2 copies of a letter received from "G. Tracy, P. O. Box 57337, Los Angeles, California 90057." This letter was directed to "J. Edgar Hoover, Director of Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, District of Columbia," and was a registered letter with a return receipt requested, register number 273526. The letter was postmarked April 9, 1964, Los Angeles, California.

The correspondent and individuals mentioned in the letter are not identifiable in Bureau files based on information received.

Los Angeles is instructed to locate and interview "G. Tracy" regarding comments made in this letter. Conduct additional investigation to locate and interview "Catherine" (last name unknown) and "Charlotte Regan" regarding alleged comment made concerning the assassination of President Kennedy. Prepare 25 copies of an appropriate insert containing the text of the letter and the results of your investigation and furnish to the Dallas Division to be incorporated in a subsequent report. Also furnish the Bureau appropriate copies.

Los Angeles is instructed to handle this matter promptly and insure accuracy as this information will subsequently be furnished to the President's Commission.

Enclosures (2)

1 - Dallas (89-43) Enclosure

KMR/pah  
(5)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

MAILED 27  
APR 13 1964  
COMM-FBI

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Rm. \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

79 APR 23 1964  
MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

NOTE: The correspondent claims Charlotte Regan and "Catherine" (LNU), employed by Marvin Kaplan who operated a business installing aluminum siding on houses, had made comments that John Fitzgerald Kennedy was no good and hoped that someone would shoot and kill him. Charlotte Regan allegedly said that she was from Texas and that John Fitzgerald Kennedy was a communist and was giving wheat to the Russians and selling out the United States. Charlotte Regan was described as 68 years old, supposedly a retired "movie picture extra."

## Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 4-16-64

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: AMERICAN SOCIETY OF NEWSPAPER EDITORS (ASNE)  
ANNUAL CONVENTION, WASHINGTON, D.C.  
PANEL SESSION, "DALLAS REVISITED"

During the opening session of the ASNE Convention today, 4-16-64, the 11 a. m. program, "Dallas Revisited," was devoted to the assassination of President Kennedy. Those participating on the panel were Mr. Felix B. McKnight, Dallas Times Herald; Homa Hill, Public Relations Director of the State Bar of Texas; and Captain Glen King, Dallas Police Department. Each gave a brief statement on the subject matter, and then the discussion was opened to questions from the floor. During a period monitored by SA Fulton of this Section, no reference was made to the FBI. The general theme of the session appeared to be that the entire news media overstepped its boundaries to some extent in eagerness to cover happenings in Dallas. It was in the nature of self-criticism to some extent; however, many of the editors did not take this position but felt that authorities handling the Oswald case were responsible for the breakdown.

Captain King, who is a graduate of the FBI National Academy, made a very favorable impression; however, he limited himself to what he could discuss, and some of his explanations as to security control were rather vague and weak.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information.

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Rosen

CBF: vcs  
(5)

66 APR 27 1964

3 APR 20 1964

CRIME RESEARCH  
Rosen



## Memorandum

REC-10

TO : Mr. Evans

DATE: 4/13/64

FROM : A. B. Eddy

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY  
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS  
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Director \_\_\_\_\_  
Vice \_\_\_\_\_  
Asst. Dir. \_\_\_\_\_  
Adm. Serv. \_\_\_\_\_  
Crim. Inv. \_\_\_\_\_  
Ident. \_\_\_\_\_  
Insp. \_\_\_\_\_  
Intell. \_\_\_\_\_  
Lab. \_\_\_\_\_  
Legal Coun. \_\_\_\_\_  
Plan. & Insp. \_\_\_\_\_  
Rec. Mgmt. \_\_\_\_\_  
Tech. Serv. \_\_\_\_\_  
Training \_\_\_\_\_  
Off. Liaison \_\_\_\_\_  
Public Aff. \_\_\_\_\_  
Telephone Rm. \_\_\_\_\_  
Director's Sec'y \_\_\_\_\_

At 6 p.m., 4/12/64, Mr. Edward Rozmus, 632 Milton Road, Rye, New York, called the Bureau and spoke with Extra Duty Supervisor A. B. Fipp.

Mr. Rozmus advised that one month ago a family from Texas (name unknown) moved in above him at 632 Milton Road. He stated the "lady" of the house openly brags about having seen the entire assassination of President Kennedy and knew all about it. Mr. Rozmus stated this Texas family is not sociable, not liked and appears to be very suspicious (couldn't state why). The "man" of the house is a painter.

Bureau files contain no pertinent information concerning Rozmus.

ACTION TAKEN:

Extra Duty Supervisor F. W. Kuhlman of the New York Office was contacted. He was instructed to run this matter out and to submit a teletype summary to the Bureau and Dallas. He was also instructed to follow up this summary teletype with 25 copies of an insert for Dallas Office. In addition, he was told that if any important leads developed from this investigation to handle same by the most expeditious means. If any immediate dissemination was considered necessary, the New York Office was to immediately prepare a letterhead memorandum containing no property statements and forward same to the Bureau.

- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan
- 1 - Mr. R. Rogge

62-109060

ABF:cae

(9)

REC-10

62-109060-2940

APR 20 1964

79 APR 23 1964

EX-103

SECRET

Date: 4-13-64

To: Director, FBI

(Bufile : 62-109060 )

Attention : \_\_\_\_\_

From: Legal Attache, Ottawa

( 163-364 )

Title

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN  
FITZGERALD KENNEDY, 11-22-63,  
DALLAS, TEXAS

Character

MISC. - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Reference

Mycab 4-3-64.

Remarks:

Joseph Bernstein, mentioned in paragraph two of the enclosure, is the subject of BUfile 100-68623.

When inquiries have been completed, letterhead incorporating the above and additional inquiries will be prepared for dissemination to the Presidential Commission.

Dissemination

☐

May be made as received

☒

May be made as indicated by stamp on enclosure

Following offices would be interested in receiving copies of enclosures:

Dallas (89-43); Legat, Mexico

Status with this office:

☐

RUC

☒

Pending

(1 cc - Legat, Mexico)

3 - Bureau (1 cc - Dallas) (Enc. 3)

MLI:jhc

(3)

Copy to Legat, Mexico, Dallas

By routing slip for

Classified by

Exempt from

Date of

Do not write in space below

62-109060-2941

3040

7-3-71

21

21

# Memorandum

1 - Belmont  
1 - Mohr

TO : W. C. Sullivan *WCS*  
FROM : W. A. Branigan  
SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD  
INTERNAL SECURITY - R - CUBA

DATE: April 14, 1964

1 - DeLoach  
1 - Rosen  
1 - Malley  
1 - Sullivan  
1 - Lenihan  
1 - Sizoo  
1 - Branigan

Legat, Bonn, has furnished an article from the Hamburg, Germany, newspaper, "Die Welt," of March 17, 1964, by Herbert Von Borch, which claims to refute the charges made by Thomas Gittings Buchanan, Jr., in his recent series on the assassination of President Kennedy in the French newspaper "L'Express."

Buchanan, former "Washington Evening Star" reporter from 1946 to 1948, admitted Communist Party USA membership in 1948, 1952, and 1953, but in 1956 claimed to have left the Communist Party. Previous articles by Buchanan, which have been analyzed for the Director and furnished to the President's Commission, speculate that Oswald was an FBI and/or Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) agent and distort or bypass established facts to allege that Oswald was not the only individual involved in the assassination of President Kennedy. The President's Commission is being furnished by attached letter a copy of the article and two copies of a translation thereof.

The "Die Welt" article points out that Buchanan's thesis that Oswald was not the only murderer of President Kennedy stands and falls with Buchanan's unsubstantiated claim that President Kennedy was shot not only from behind but from the railroad bridge in front of the President's motorcade. The "Die Welt" article shows that the autopsy report refutes Buchanan's thesis that the President was struck from a bullet fired from in front of him.

The "Die Welt" article also refutes Buchanan's claim that the "best rifleman in the world could hardly perform the act which was ascribed to Oswald" on the basis of tests made by the National Rifle Association in which a moving target was hit three times within the time span of the assassination shots.

While the "Die Welt" article effectively counters some of the claims of Buchanan and other irresponsible persons, it is inaccurate in stating that the President was first hit in the throat and secondly in the back of the head. The autopsy report shows that

Enclosure *sent 4-15-64*

JMS:jal

11 APR 17 1964

2 APR 21 1964

UNREC.

Memorandum W.A. Branigan to W.C. Sullivan  
Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

the wound in President Kennedy's throat resulted from the exit of a portion of the projectile which struck him in the back of the head.

Legat, Bonn, also furnished a letter to "Die Welt" by Buchanan which replies to the above article and was carried in the March 19, 1964, issue of "Die Welt." Buchanan in his letter states that he visited with Howard W. Willens of the Warren Commission (his contact with Willens has been previously substantiated and reported) and furnished the Commission the data on which he claims he based his articles. Buchanan states that he will report later on certain portions of his discussions with Willens. We are following Buchanan's articles. A copy of Buchanan's letter in "Die Welt" March 19, 1964, and two copies of the translation thereof are being furnished the President's Commission by attached letter.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached letter be sent to the President's Commission.

*J* *Law* *V.* *DH/s*

The items that have a line through them were erroneously scratched out. Please furnish copies of the entire list. Thanks.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION  
ON THE  
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY  
200 Maryland Ave. N.E.  
Washington, D.C. 20002  
Telephone 543-1400

J. LEE RANKIN,  
General Counsel

The Secretary

MAR 27 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover  
Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

In further reference to our letter of February 24, 1964, we would like three (3) photographs of each of the following exhibits:

<u>Commission No.</u>	<u>Item</u>
368-	Diagram by Buell Wesley Frazier
369 -	Photograph of Kennedy car showing Billy Lovelady
371-	Dallas Street Map issued by Republic National Bank of Dallas
372 -	Sample of punch marks made by McWatters' punch
Ex. 373 ✓	Diagram of the bus
Ex. 375 ✓	Photograph of bus - side view
Ex. 376 ✓	Map of Dallas showing bus route
377 ...	Commission photostat of affidavit of Cecil J. McWatters

UNREC.

1/4 ENCLOSURE

APR 20 1964

Commission No.Item

378 -

Original bus schedule - Marsalis -  
Ramona - Elmwood - Munger*Ex. Sect* 379 ✓

Photograph of bus -- back to front.

*Ex. Sect* 380 ✓

Photograph of bus -- front to back

381A -

Photograph of transfer

382 -

-Original manifest of taxi driver -  
-W. W. Whaley-

383A -

Photograph of Oswald's bracelet

Sincerely,

*J. Lee Rankin*J. Lee Rankin  
General CounselEnclosures  
As stated*Ex. Sect. items**furnished Ensign 4-8-64**Geo. Sautter**Exhibits  
Reid in date  
4/2/64  
8/5  
4/17/64  
C/*

Mr. Sullivan  
Mr. Rogge, 5730  
Mr. Lenihan, 645 RB

Mr. Calligan

April 17, 1964

By Courier Service

62 109060 - UNREC.

Honorable J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel  
The President's Commission  
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated March 27, 1964, requesting three photographs of Commission Exhibits 368, 369, 371, 372, 373, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381A, 382 and 383A.

Three photographs of each of the foregoing exhibits have been prepared and are transmitted herewith. The Commission Exhibits submitted with your letter of March 27, 1964, are returned to you herewith.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

105-82555

Enclosures (56)

2 - Dallas (100-10461) - Enclosures (29)

Addendum for Dallas

For the information of the Dallas Office, a copy of the Commission's letter of 3/27/64 and two photographs of each of the Commission Exhibits are being forwarded to the Dallas Office herewith. It is noted that Commission Exhibit 368 is approximately 20 by 24 inches and for convenience in handling, an 8 by 10 reduction was made and two photographs of the reduced exhibit are being transmitted instead of the larger photographs.

EX COURIER SVC.

JCC:am (12)

MAIL ROOM ☐

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

CTA (SEE NOTE PAGE 2)  
COMM-FBI

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
Malone \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

53 APR 21 1964



NOTE: The first paragraph of relet referring to Commission letter of 2/24/64 sets forth the manner in which photographs should be prepared for the Commission. The Commission Exhibits in the letter were delivered personally to SA James C. Cadigan of the Laboratory on 4/2/64 by Mr. Eisenberg of the Commission. For the Bureau file, one reduced photograph of Commission Exhibit 369, as well as regular photographs of the other Commission Exhibits, is attached.

JCC:em

## Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 4/13/64

FROM : SAC, Philadelphia (80-100)

SUBJECT: DOCTOR EDWARD J. BURKE  
DIRECTOR  
PHILADELPHIA POLICE LABORATORY  
INFORMATION CONCERNING

The Philadelphia newspapers of Sunday, 4/5/64, featured an article regarding the bullets alleged to have killed former President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY. This information is doubtless known to the Bureau, but it is being set forth as a matter of information.

According to the article the two bullets that killed former President KENNEDY were tested in the Philadelphia Crime Laboratory on orders from the Warren Commission investigating the President's death. Doctor EDWARD J. BURKE, Director of the Police Laboratory, Philadelphia Police Department, confirmed the fact that the tests were made 3/24-25/64 by JOSEPH D. NICOL, Superintendent of the Illinois Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation.

BURKE explained that he and NICOL are friends who belong to the same scientific society and that the Philadelphia tests were apparently ordered because Chief Justice EARL WARREN wanted an independent check made on similar tests by the FBI in Washington.

Involved were one bullet and two fragments of the second bullet and they were tested under a comparison microscope and a microphotographic apparatus to see whether tiny scratches on the bullet marked similar bullets fired from the cheap Italian rifle owned by LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

- 2 - Bureau  
1 - Philadelphia (80-100)

WVM:EMK  
(3)

NOT RECORDED

180 APR 21 1964

APR 22 1964

CRIME RESEARCH

PH 80-100

Advice is requested from the Bureau as a matter of information as to whether or not the above is true or a publicity stunt on the part of Doctor BURKE.

SAC, Philadelphia (62-100)

4/17/64

Director, FBI

UNREC.

DR. EDWARD J. NICHOL  
DIRECTOR  
PHILADELPHIA POLICE LABORATORY  
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re: let 4/13/64.

The Bureau understands that on the order of the President's Commission, Joseph D. Nichols, Assistant of the Illinois Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation, conducted the firearms identification examinations on the assassination bullet and bullet fragments of the assassination while which had previously been conducted by the FBI Laboratory.

However, the Bureau has no knowledge of at where Nichols conducted his examinations and is in no position to make inquiry of the President's Commission concerning this matter.

1-Mr. Belmont (sent direct)  
1-Mr. Rosen "  
1-Mr. Sullivan "  
1-Mr. Malley "

NOTE: Philadelphia's inquiry coordinated with Division VI.

CBC:fch  
(10)

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ORIGINAL FILED IN

FBI

Date: 4/15/64

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL  
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, CINCINNATI (62-2753)(P)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY  
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS  
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING  
(OO: Dallas)

RE: JOACHIM JOESTEN, Aka.,  
Frank von Nesselrode,  
H. F. Millikin  
87-70 173rd Street  
Jamaica 32, New York City

Enclosed for the Bureau are the original and four  
copies of a letterhead memorandum covering information received by  
Public Library, Columbus, Ohio, and furnished  
to SA ROBERT F. MAHLER on 4/13/64. Two copies of letterhead  
memorandum are enclosed for the Dallas and New York  
Offices.

This advance information concerns

"The Joesten Report"

"The Truth About the Assassination  
of President John F. Kennedy"

- 3 - Bureau (Encl. - 5)  
2 - Dallas (89-43) (Encl. - 2)  
2 - New York (Encl. - 2)  
2 - Cincinnati (1 - 62-2753) (1 - 105-2505)

TBE/baa

(9)

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_

Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_

M

Per \_\_\_\_\_

62-109060-2942

CI 62-2758

which "will be made available to a select group of the American readers in the form of a limited mimeographed edition"; as well as current new books of JOESTEN and older books by him, who has used the pen names of KESSELRODE and MILLIKIN.

This letterhead memorandum does not bear the property stamp as it is presumed the Bureau will disseminate it to the President's Commission.

The indices of the Cincinnati Office are negative on JOESTEN.

Twenty-five copies of an insert will be furnished to Dallas.

LEADS

NEW YORK OFFICE

AT NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK

Will immediately check credit and criminal on JOESTEN and furnish data on his activity, background, and description by letterhead memorandum followed by insert to Dallas.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Cincinnati, Ohio

April 15, 1964

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No. 62-2758

RE: JOACHIM JOESTEN, Aka.,  
Franz von Nesselrode,  
H. F. Millikin  
37-70 173rd Street  
Jamaica 32, New York City

On April 13, 1964, [REDACTED]  
Columbus Public Library, Columbus, Ohio, advised the Columbus,  
Ohio, FBI Office that he had received through the U.S. Mail  
literature advertising the forthcoming publication of a book  
concerning "The Truth About the Assassination of President  
John F. Kennedy" which he thought should be brought to the  
attention of the FBI. [REDACTED] made this material  
available on the same date. He stated the Columbus Public  
Library does not intend to order any of the literature  
advertised. The envelope he received is postmarked, "Great  
Barrington, Mass., April 8, 1964", and is addressed to:

"Chief Librarian  
Columbus Public Library  
Columbus 15, Ohio".

The envelope contained four micrographed sheets,  
copies which have been reproduced as follows:

COPIES DESTROYED  
44 JAN 2 1973



The Truth About the Assassination  
of President John F. Kennedy

As publication of this report in book form appears unlikely in the United States in the foreseeable future (at any rate during the Johnson regime) it will be made available to a select group of American readers in the form of a limited mimeographed edition. It is to be published in successive instalments in the spring and summer of 1964 with possible additions later.

This 100,000 to 150,000-word report will be divided into the main parts as follows:

- Part I - The Frameup of Lee H. Oswald (in three volumes)
- Part II - Oswald, Secret Agent (two volumes)
- Part III - Why Kennedy Had to Die (two or three volumes)

In view of the tremendous amount of work involved in the research, writing and mimeographing of this report and the comparatively small number of copies that can be produced and sold in a non-commercial operation - I prefer, for obvious reasons, not to rely on any outside help - I am compelled to charge a fairly high price. Each volume will be priced at \$10 a copy. Accordingly, Part I will cost \$30 a copy, Part II \$20 a copy and so forth.

However, in order to make acquisition of this document available to as many public and college libraries as may care to give it, I will make an opportunity to scan the uncensored facts about the assassination, a special library rate amounting to a 50% discount be available to them. This discount will not be available to government agency.

All orders should be addressed directly to the author/publisher, at his legal residence, as follows: James H. Johnson,  
-70 173rd Street, Jamaica 32, New York City (Phone: CL 4-2222)

Publication of "The Frameup of Lee H. Oswald" is expected to take place in late April or early May, 1964. The three volumes of this part of the work will aggregate about 50,000 words. Tentative chapter headings: (1) That Self-Boasting Detour; (2) Ambush Building Chosen with Care; (3) Image of Texas Justice: Prosecutor H.L. Wade; (4) Trial by Television; (5) Presumption of Guilt; (6) The Sacred Cows; (7) Mr. Wade's Fourteen Points; (8) A Master of Curtain Tricks; (9) Could Oswald Shoot Around the Corner? (10) Unworried Killer; (11) Laughing Hyena on a Bus; (12) Police Alert Before the Crime; (13) "Secret Service Checks in Vain" (14 and 15) Who Killed the Good Cop? (16) The Quarry at Bay; (17) That Monstrous Rifle Fire.

Contents of Parts II and III will be announced later. French-speaking students of the matter can save themselves a lot of money by ordering the trade book "Oswald" in French. It will be published in May by Editions "Le Monde", Paris. **44 JAN 20 1973** this book can also be ordered from the author at the same price, plus postage.

62-109360-2942

The Truth About the Assassination  
of President John F. Kennedy

Lee Harvey Oswald was not the assassin of President Kennedy. He did not kill Patrolman Tippit either. Oswald was wrongfully accused and "convicted" on both counts in the worst judicial frameup in history. All the charges against him were trumped up. Material evidence was destroyed, faked or insofar as it would have favored the accused, suppressed. Witnesses were intimidated or hushed up. In some cases, statements which they had never made were put into their mouths by the police. And then the defenseless accused was railroaded to death.

These are the basic findings of a painstaking private investigation which I undertook early in December 1963, on the spot in Dallas, on behalf of a leading German magazine. Since then, I have written a book of about 100,000 words on the case which sets forth in detail why Oswald could not possibly have murdered President Kennedy or the police man. The book will first be published in Paris (probably in May or June of this year), later also in Germany and Britain, among other countries.

My investigation also brought out, beyond a shadow of doubt, that Oswald never was a genuine Communist. His "marxism" was nothing more than a cover for his propaganda for Castro a sham; his "defection" to Russia a cover for an intelligence assignment, which he bungled. Oswald went to the Soviet Union as an agent for the C.I.A., was found out and neutralized at Minsk where he worked practically as a slave laborer. Upon his return to this country, he became a stool-pigeon and agent provocateur for the F.B.I. on whose instructions he set up his phony "Fair Play for Cuba Committee" in New Orleans. At the same time, he was being trained for another intelligence mission, this time to Cuba, which he botched again.

This double failure as a secret agent made Oswald " expendable" in the eyes of his employers. And when some of the intelligence figures who had manipulated Oswald joined the conspiracy to assassinate President Kennedy, they arranged for him to be sacrificed as the most convenient scapegoat.

Oswald, demonstrably innocent of both the killings that have been attributed to him, was not a victim of judicial error. The way his case was handled by the Dallas police and district attorney excludes any possibility of an innocent mistake having been made by overzealous or corrupt prosecutors. The Dallas police chiefs and District Attorney Roy M. ... knowingly and deliberately framed this innocent man because they were in league with the real assassins of President Kennedy. He was consciously sacrificed Oswald in order to shield the real perpetrators of the crime of the century."

These are not "wild charges." The shocking fact that the assassins were themselves implicated in the plot to assassinate President Kennedy of the United States is brought out in a book and in the report in minutes, carefully documented detail.

Expect no solid grains of truth from the Warren Commission. Its perfunctory report clearly shows that the mandate to investigate from President Johnson is not to uncover, but to hush up the true facts about the assassination.

62-109060-2942

From all present indications the Warren Report will be nothing but a glorified coverup heaped on top of the F.B.I.'s shoddy coverup for the crimes committed by the Dallas police.

Why, it may be asked, should President Johnson wish to keep the lid on the true circumstances of his predecessor's death? Legitimate, as this question may sound, it is in fact a bit naive. Who put Lyndon Johnson in the White House? Not the ballots of the American people. The bullets of a powerful gang of fellow-Texans did.

I do not suggest that Johnson personally investigated the plot or that he actively took part in it. At this stage of my inquiry, I do not think that he was in any way directly involved. But he is the beneficiary of a crime conceived and executed by the power elite of his home state, Texas.

Thanks to the Bobby Baker scandal, Johnson was on his way out of the White House, when the Texas gang forcefully put him back with a few well-placed shots. Other factors that contributed to the decision to kill Kennedy were the resentment of the big oil interests of Texas at the late President's tax reform proposals; the wrath of the Cuban adventurers inside and outside the C.I.A. at Kennedy's moderation in the matter; the hate of fanatical segregationists of the Backwith and General Walker sort; the John Birch Society, rehearsing a factual version of "Seven Days in May."

The assassination of President Kennedy was more than "the crime of the century." The way it has been presented to the American people - the most gullible on earth - constitutes the most monstrous fraud ever perpetrated by officialdom and connived at by a supine, cowardly press. It was the most blatant attempt to fool all the people all the time this country has ever witnessed. So far it has achieved complete success. Historically, the perfect crime was committed on November 22, 1963.

The present report, which for the first time spells out the whole, awesome truth about the assassination, will not make glowing headlines. It is not likely ever to see the light - in this country - as a printed book. But it will make its way, I am sure, onto some library shelves where scholars of the future, endeavoring to shed some light on 20th century obfuscation, then will find the source material which the powers that-be and the controlled news media of 1963-64 strove desperately to withhold from the public.

I am not writing this for the general public which has been securely lulled into uncritical acceptance of the preposterous Oswald Hoax. My report is destined for the few discerning and independent minds who have sensed all along that something was terribly wrong in the official version but who had no way of getting at the facts. More power to their earnest, truth-seekers!

---

Announcing: You can kill me, too, but you can no longer stop the very fact that will be brought out in the present report; every detail will figure in it, every hidden aspect uncovered therein, is all contained in my 320-page manuscript due to be published in Paris soon. Numerous copies of it have been placed in safe hands throughout Europe. Anything that may happen to me will only enhance the worldwide repercussions of my expose.

P.S. Libel suits will be particularly welcome.

Current New Books by JOACHIM JOESTEN

A. - In English

THE NEW ALGERIA - approx. 300 pages, nine maps - Price: \$6.95

To be published in May, 1964, by Follett Publishing Co., Chicago

ONASSIS: A Biography - 192 pp., cloth. Price: \$3.95

just published (March 1964), by Abelard-Schuman, New York

THEY CALL IT INTELLIGENCE (Spies and Spy Techniques Since World War II) - 314 pp., cloth - Abelard-Schuman, 1963. Price: \$5.00

GERMANY'S OTHER HALF (A Journalist's Appraisal of East Germany) -

207 pp., cloth - Abelard-Schuman, 1963 - Price: \$5.00

(Published under the pen name of Franz von Sodenrode)

THE PRUDENT MAN (Tax Dodging as an Art) - 157 pp., cloth -

Abelard-Schuman, 1963 - Price: \$2.95 (Pen-Name: H.F. Willikins)

THE RED HAND - 200 pp., cloth - Abelard-Schuman and Robert Hale

(London), 1962. Price: \$3.95

B. - In German

IM DIENSTE DES MISSTRAUENS (Das Geschäft mit Spionage und Abwehr)

204 pp., paperback - Rütten und Loening Verlag, Munich, 1964

Price: \$2.75

Glmächte im Wettstreit - 150 pp., cloth - Verlag August Lützecker,

Baden-Baden, 1963 - Price: \$3.25

GOLD, DOLLAR, RUDEL - 155 pp., paperback - Signum-Verlag, Götters-

loh, 1963 - Price: \$1.25

C. - In French:

OSWALD, L'IMPOSSIBLE ASSASSIN - about 300 pp., paperback -

Price: \$4.00 - Scheduled for publication in May 1964 by Editions

de Trévise, Paris.

Other books by Joachim Joesten of which copies are still available:

In English: WASSER: THE RISE TO POWER (Corgi Press, London, 1960) 224 pp., cloth \$3.50.

In German: Präsident Kennedy (Deutsche Verlagsanstalt, Stuttgart, 1960) - 246 pp., cloth - Price: \$5.75. - Ol ragen die Welt (Karl Rauch Verlag, Düsseldorf, 1958) - 544 pp., cloth - Price: \$12.00.

These books may also be ordered direct from the author: Joachim Joesten, 87-70 173rd Street, Jamaica 32, New York City. Phone: 678-2401.

BRUNN

62-107060-2942

COPIES DESTROYED  
4 JAN 2 1973

4-17-64

AIRTEL

TO: SAC, New York (89-75)  
EX-107 REC 27  
FROM: Director, FBI (62-109060) — 2942

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY  
11/22/63  
DALLAS, TEXAS  
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

ReCinairtel 4-15-64, relating to Joachim Joesten and  
a four-page brochure apparently authored and disseminated by  
Joesten.

For your information the Bureau is in receipt of a  
similar communication which was sent to the Director from an  
anonymous source in an envelope postmarked at Great Barrington,  
Massachusetts, 4-8-64. Twenty-five copies of this brochure  
were prepared at the Bureau and furnished to Dallas for  
appropriate reporting with previous information relating to  
Joesten.

Legat Bonn located and interviewed Joesten on 3-21-64,  
in Hamburg, Germany. Joesten proved to be very biased and  
erratic and admitted "the documentation" used in his discussion  
of the assassination was based on newspaper articles and a four-  
day visit to Dallas during December, 1963. Joesten is a writer,  
and an admitted left wing liberal who is endeavoring to publish  
a book the, "Impossible Assassin."

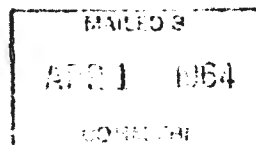
Inasmuch as Dallas has sufficient background  
information on Joesten, New York can disregard the lead set out  
in re airtel.

1 - Cincinnati (62-2753)  
1 - Dallas (89-43)

Alson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Tasler \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

RDR/map  
(6)

APR 20 1964



173 APR 21 1964 TELETYPE UNIT ☐

NOTE:

Background on Joesten appears in Rosen to Belmont memo 2-28-64 captioned, "Assassination of President John F. Kennedy, 11/22/63, Dallas, Texas," RDR/vhm.

On receipt of the most recent four-page document relating to Joesten, copies were prepared and furnished to Dallas for inclusion in a report and copies were sent to New York and our Legal Attaches in Bern, Bonn, London, and Paris, who have conducted prior investigation relating to Joesten.

The four-page brochure endeavored to reiterate Joesten's feelings that prominent Texas oil men and local Dallas authorities are responsible for the assassination of President Kennedy. He apparently is disseminating this brochure to libraries and educational institutions throughout the United States as a business venture to sell copies of his writings. An influential German publication "Der Stern" after seeing a draft of his book refused to publish it and are endeavoring to abrogate prior commitments with him.

Director, FBI (47-51366)

April 6, 1964

Legat, Rome (47-19) (RUC)

ALDO VIDALI  
IMPERSONATION

ReBulet, 3-31-64.

*7/1*  
*1/1*  
*2/1*  
*1/1*

*John E*  
As instructed in relet, enclosed herewith are 25 copies in insert form of the results of the interview with VIDALI concerning the assassination of President KENNEDY. The first confidential source abroad mentioned in this memorandum is [redacted] Rome, Italy. The second confidential source is [redacted] Rome, Italy, who furnished the information on March 9, 1964.

Also enclosed for the Bureau are six copies of a letterhead memorandum concerning VIDALI which can be disseminated to the Internal Revenue Service. The confidential source abroad mentioned in this memorandum is [redacted] Rome, Italy.

*B*  
ENCLOSURE

REC-11

162-109060-2943  
NOT RECORDED  
193 APR 21 1964

4 - Bureau (1 - Liaison Section)  
(Enc. 31) (1 - Dallas 89-43)  
1 - Rome 47-19

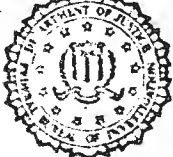
JCM:oc  
(5)

*80*  
MAY 4 1964

~~4-23-1964~~

ORIGINAL FILED IN 47-51366-5





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

Washington, D. C.

April 6, 1964

~~ALDO VIDALI~~

Mexico

A confidential source abroad furnished the following information concerning captioned individual on March 10, 1964:

[REDACTED] Rome, Italy, had stated that VIDALI had boasted that he has never paid income tax to the United States and that he had trafficked heavily in gold between the United States and Mexico, claiming to have gold ingots buried in Durango, Mexico.

VIDALI was an illegitimate son born to ALDO SALERNO and EMILIA VIDALI at Brussels, Belgium, on February 12, 1930.

VIDALI was naturalized as a United States citizen in the U. S. District Court in Denver, Colorado, in October, 1956.

He is presently unmarried, but was formerly married to JANET CALCAGNO, who was originally from Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and who is now remarried and residing at 144 Carr Drive, Glendale, California.

The source furnished the following summary of VIDALI's residences and travel:

1930-1934	Brussels, Belgium
1934-1947	Italy
1948-1949	Residing with his mother, EMILIA VIDALI, at Sao Paulo, Brazil. His mother is described as an opera singer who continues to reside at Sao Paulo.

Calif

Pa

Calif

Italy

BR

Texas

1949-to date

Has resided most of the time in the United States, with brief trips to Mexico in connection with surveys for the possible purchase of mines.

In about 1950-1951, VIDALI attended the Colorado School of Mines at Golden, Colorado.

In the mid-1950s, VIDALI resided at 175 Dumont Drive, Laguna Beach, Orange, California. While residing at that address VIDALI registered under the Selective Service Act of 1948 with Local Board Number 134, 203 Church Street, Santa Ana, California.

VIDALI's most recent U.S. address is shown as 9426 Santa Monica Blvd., Beverly Hills, California.

VIDALI is presently residing at Via Antonio Bertoloni 23, Rome, Italy, at which address is located the firm "Autori Associati" (Associated Authors), which deals in movie films and of which VIDALI is an advisor and stockholder.

VIDALI has been associated with a Texas corporation known as Tex-Italia, in Austin, Texas. The purposes of this corporation are to produce and disseminate motion pictures in the United States and Italy. To date the corporation has had very little success and has had considerable difficulty in locating financial backing. The following individuals are also associated with the Tex-Italia firm:

CHARLES LASATER - President of the corporation, Austin, Texas;

JACK FUNDENBURGH - builder in Austin; TEXAS

CLINT STEPHENS - a promoter who allegedly has contacts with potential money lenders in all parts of the United States;

KEN MORGAN - Big Springs, Texas.

all with  
TEX-Italia  
Austin, TEXAS

ALDO VIDALI

A confidential source abroad has advised as follows:

On February 10, 1964, [REDACTED], Rome, Italy, stated that he had heard that ALDO VIDALI, Via Antonio Bertoloni 23, Rome, Italy, might have some information concerning matters touching upon the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY. The source noted that [REDACTED] had previously, on February 4, 1964, stated that VIDALI was threatening to physically harm and possibly kill [REDACTED] daughter because she refused marriage with VIDALI.

VIDALI was interviewed by the source on March 10, 1964, concerning any information he might have touching upon the assassination of President KENNEDY.

VIDALI stated that he had absolutely no information concerning persons possibly connected with the assassination or concerning individuals who, to his knowledge, might even remotely be associated with the incident. VIDALI stated that, like most Americans, he was deeply shocked by the death of President KENNEDY, but also, like many Americans, he was not convinced in his own mind that the President's death was due merely to the undirected and uncoordinated act of LEE HARVEY OSWALD. VIDALI stated that in his conversations with Italian and American citizens in Rome he had on several occasions expressed the thought that there might well be ramifications touching upon the assassination which had not been made public. He had never, however, according to VIDALI, indicated in his conversations who he thought might be involved in the assassination other than OSWALD, nor had he ever attempted to identify any groups or political entities which might have been involved in any possible plot connected with the assassination. VIDALI stated that he knows of no one, either in America or anywhere else in the world, who might have pertinent information concerning the actual facts surrounding the assassination.

ENCLOSURE

62-109060-2943

3

Rome 47-19

On March 10, 1964, the same source furnished the following additional background information concerning VIDALI:

In about 1950 or 1951, VIDALI was attending the Colorado School of Mines at Golden, Colorado. While there VIDALI met one MARTIN ALBERT, whom VIDALI had described as an out-and-out communist. During the course of their acquaintance, ALBERT attempted to recruit VIDALI for communist activity. VIDALI described ALBERT as a food salesman who used his wide contacts in his sales business to propagandize for the Communist Party among negro groups.

Sometime in the mid-1950s, VIDALI was residing in Laguna Beach, California. At that time VIDALI was making extensive trips to Mexico from the United States in connection with mining ventures.

VIDALI is registered under the Selective Service Act of 1948 with Local Board Number 134, 209 Church Street, Santa Ana, California, with Selective Service Number 4-134-30-598. He was reportedly registered on September 26, 1956, at which time he was residing at 175 Dumont Drive, Laguna Beach, Orange, California, and was classified 5-A on November 9, 1956.

~~Janet~~ VIDALI was naturalized as a United States citizen in United States District Court in Denver, Colorado, in October, 1958. Pa

~~ms Aldo~~ VIDALI was formerly married to JANET CALCAGNO, who was originally from Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and who is now remarried and residing at 144 Carr Drive, Glendale, California.

The source furnished the following summary of residences and travel concerning VIDALI:

1930-1934	Brussels, Belgium
1934-1947	Italy
1948-1949	Residing with his mother, EMILIA VIDALI, at Sao Paulo, Brazil. His mother was described as an opera singer who continues to reside at Sao Paulo.

4

Rome 47-19

1949-to date

VIDALI has resided most of the time in the United States with brief trips to Mexico in connection with surveys for the possible purchase of mines.

In the recent past VIDALI has been associated with a Texas corporation known as Tex-Italia in Austin, Texas. The aims of this corporation are to produce and disseminate motion pictures in the United States and Italy. To date the corporation has had very little success and has had considerable difficulty in locating financial backing.

VIDALI was an illegitimate child, having been born out of wedlock to ALDO SALERNO, an Italian citizen, and to EMILIA VIDALI. Belg Brazil

On March 9, 1964, a second confidential source abroad advised as follows:

ALDO VIDALI was born to an unknown father and EMILIA VIDALI at Brussels, Belgium, on February 12, 1930. He is single and his residence in the United States was shown as 9426 Santa Monica Blvd., Beverly Hills, California. VIDALI was carried on the rolls of the Ufficio dello Stato Civile (Bureau of Statistics) of Rome from 1931 to 1951, at which time he was removed from the rolls because his location was unknown.

VIDALI, coming from the United States, arrived in Italy on August 17, 1962, by air, bearing U. S. Passport No. 2044064, issued at Washington, D. C., on April 27, 1960. He subsequently left Italy for the United States, returning to Italy on February 21, 1963. On March 7, 1964, coming from Switzerland, VIDALI again re-entered Italy. He presently resides at Via Antonio Bertoloni #23, Rome, at which address is located the firm Autori Associati (Associated Authors), which deals in movie films and of which VIDALI is an advisor and stockholder. Among the other stockholders of this firm is one ALDO SALERNO, who was born at Rome, Italy, on February 3, 1901, and who was described as an ex-advisor of the Partito Nazionale Monarchico (National Monarchist Party), who had been retired from the political scene for some time. Italy

## Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: April 4, 1964

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD  
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA

Memorandum from Mr. Jevons to Mr. Conrad dated 3-19-64, set forth information concerning the President's Commission asking the Bureau to maintain certain Commission exhibits which had never before been in the custody of the Bureau. It was recommended that this matter be discussed with Mr. Rankin to see if it could not be arranged so that the Commission would maintain their exhibits which had not been previously in the custody of the Bureau.

This matter was discussed with Mr. J. Lee Rankin on 4-3-64, and Mr. Rankin stated that there would be very little material that the Commission would ask us to maintain for them. He stated he was fully aware of the tremendous burden that had already been placed on the Bureau with the numerous exhibits the Commission was interested in and that he would personally see to it that no items were made available to the Bureau except where there was a very special reason.

162-109060 -

**RECOMMENDATION:**

In the event any members of the Commission staff make any further requests for the Bureau to maintain custody of Commission exhibits which we have not previously had in our possession, it is recommended the individual request be taken up with Mr. Rankin in order to determine whether or not the request needs to be complied with.

1 - Mr. Conrad  
1 - Mr. Sullivan

JRM:hw

31 MAY 5 1964

162-109060 UNREC.  
NOT RECORDED  
199 APR 30 1964

11 APR 29 1964

**SOVIET SECTION**

I don't see why  
the names being  
submitted should not  
be as available as  
the Commission's  
and have any effect  
done in 2 or 3  
here called on others.

1 - Belmont  
1 - Mohr  
1 - DeLoach  
1 - Rosen

4/20/64

Airtel

1 - Sullivan  
1 - Malley  
1 - Eland  
1 - Branigan  
1 - Lenihan  
1 - J. M. Sizoo

To: SAC, New York (100-117844)

From: Director, FBI (100-409763)

MARK LANE  
SECURITY MATTER - C

*John F*

The Bureau has received information from the State Department that press reports from abroad indicate that Mark Lane, - former counsel for Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, called for the establishment of an international commission to investigate the assassination of President Kennedy during his speech on 4/5/64 before the International Association of Democratic Lawyers (IADL). State Department also reports that a press report in Uganda indicates that the IADL made the decision to follow Lane's suggestion.

You should not initiate an investigation of the IADL at this time; however, through your established coverage of Lane, the Communist Party and communist front groups, you should be alert to efforts of the IADL to carry out the organization of an international commission to study the assassination of President Kennedy. Information received in this matter should be submitted to the Bureau in form suitable for dissemination to the President's Commission.

1 - 105-82555 (Lee Harvey Oswald)

JMS:pah  
(14)

NOTE:

See memorandum W. A. Branigan to W. C. Sullivan, 4/17/64  
same caption, prepared by JMS:pah.

62-109060 UNREC

NOT RECORDED  
199 APR 23 1964

12 APR 23 1964

MAILED 3  
APR 17 1964  
COMM-FBI

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Rm. \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

79 APR 23 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

100-409763-42

ORIGINAL FILED IN



CODE

4/22/64

RADIOGRAM

URGENT - OKAY TO HOLD FOR NEXT CONTACT

TO SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)  
FROM DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA. IS DASH R DASH CURA.

REBULET TO PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION MARCH TWENTY SEVEN LAST  
AND BUREAU AIRTEL APRIL NINE LAST CAPTIONED QUOTE ASSASSINATION  
OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOVEMBER TWENTY TWO,  
SIXTY THREE, DALLAS, TEXAS. MISC. DASH INFO CONCERNING UNSCOTT,  
RELATING TO A REQUEST OF THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION TO OBTAIN  
THE ORIGINALS OR PHOTOGRAPHIC COPIES OF ALL DOCUMENTS RELATING  
TO THE SIX POINT FIVE MM MANNLICHER DASH CARCANO ITALIAN MILITARY  
RIFLE.

ADVISE STATUS OF EFFORTS TO INCORPORATE PERTINENT DATA IN  
LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM AND DATE WHEN SAME CAN BE EXPECTED TO BE SUBMITTED.

RDR:vhm  
(6)

62-109060 - UNREC.

- ① - 62-109060 (Assassination Pres. Kennedy)  
1 - Mr. J. C. Cadigan  
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan

NOTE: This matter will continue to be followed closely at the  
Bureau and when the necessary data is received, the  
President's Commission will be advised.

DUPLICATE YELLOW COPIES  
WERE TRANSMITTED

79 APR 22 1964

1 - Mr. Belmont  
1 - Mr. Rosen  
1 - Mr. Sullivan  
1 - Mr. Malley  
1 - Mr. Conrad

April 20, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel  
The President's Commission  
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In accordance with the telephonic request of Mr. Melvin Eisenberg on April 16, 1964, evidence items numbered C254, C261, D94, D95 and D96 were delivered to Mr. Eisenberg on April 17, 1964.

Also delivered at this time were two sets of photographs consisting of 103 photographs per set. These photographs are of evidence items obtained from Robert L. Oswald on March 15, 1964.

REC-11

Sincerely yours

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.

COMM-FBI

62-109060

NOTE: Telephonic request was made to SA Roy H. Jevons. Above-listed numbered items are described as follows:

C254 Oswald's "Val-Pak" type suitcase  
C261 Oswald's sea bag  
D94 Copy of Railway Express Agency receipt re gun shipment to A. J. Hidell  
D95 Railway Express Agency form bearing receipt #70638  
D96 Envelope postmarked 11/10/62, to New York Labor News Co. bearing Oswald's return address

NOTE: Photographs are of books and other personal items reportedly belonging to Lee or Marina Oswald, and obtained from Robert Oswald by Dallas Office 3/15/64

REN: KO (10)

79 APR 22 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_

1-Mr. Belmont - Enclosure  
1-Mr. Rosen - Enclosure  
1-Mr. Sullivan - Enclosure  
1-Mr. Malley - Enclosure

April 15, 1964

By Courier Service

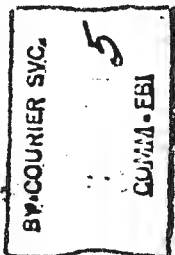
Honorable J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel  
The President's Commission  
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In accordance with the telephonic request of Mr. Melvin Eisenberg on April 14, 1964, the items of evidence listed on the attached sheet were delivered to Mr. Eisenberg on that same date.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover



Enclosure

62-109060

REC-11

62-109060-2945

NOTE: This telephonic request was made to SA Roy H. Jevons. Description of items delivered attached also. (to file copy only)

REN:fch  
(10)

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

APR 22 1964

MAIL ROOM

TELETYPE UNIT

April 15, 1964

D17

D18

D19

D27

D44

D71

260

444

62-109360-2945

ENCLOSURE

April 15, 1964

DESCRIPTION OF ITEMS

D17 Two Post Office box applications of Oswald

D18 One Post Office Change of Address card, one Selective Service registration card, two employment applications and one letter by Oswald

D19 One Postal Money Order payable to Kleins

D27 One mail order coupon in name of A. J. Hidell, used to order .38 caliber gun from Los Angeles

D44 Twenty-four photograph negatives in Oswald's possession

D71 One Selective Service classification notice bearing name Alek James Hidell

#260 3" x 5" cards bearing names of G. Hall, A. J. Hidell, B. Davis and V. T. Lee

#444 World Health Organization vaccination card bearing name Lee Oswald with name of vaccinator as A. J. Hidell, P. O. Box 30016, New Orleans - date stamped 8/6/63

12  
APR 15 1964

62-109060-2945  
ENCLOSURE

April 20, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel  
The President's Commission  
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast  
Washington, D. C.

1 - Mr. Belmont  
1 - Mr. Rosen  
1 - Mr. Malley  
1 - Mr. Shroeder  
1 - Mr. Rogge

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated February 13, 1964, and my letters dated February 23, 1964, March 4, 1964, March 19, 1964, and April 2, 1964, relating to Mrs. Shirley Martin, also known as Mrs. Mark E. Martin of Hominy, Oklahoma.

In view of your prior interest in Mrs. Martin, I am enclosing two copies of a self-explanatory communication from our Dallas Office dated April 15, 1964.

REC-11  
Sincerely yours,

62-109060-2946

APR 21 1964

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (2)

1 - SAC, Oklahoma City (39-41)  
1 - SAC, Dallas (39-43)

1-62-109060  
1-62-109090 (President's Commission)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY  
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS  
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Oklahoma City and Dallas see note page two.  
Re Dallas airtel to the Bureau and Oklahoma City dated 4/15/64.

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

79 APR 22 1964

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

NOTE TO SACS OKLAHOMA CITY AND DALLAS:

Enclosed copy of Bureau letter to the Commission furnished for your information. Dallas and Oklahoma City will remain alert to the possibility of other pretext approaches by Mrs. Martin. Insure the Bureau is advised of pertinent data relating to this individual.

Note:

Shirely Martin has been characterized as a "bright nut," and is well known to the Bureau due to the fact she has written numerous offensive and insulting communications to the Bureau. Since the assassination, she has engaged in her own investigation of the events.

Full details concerning her background have been furnished in several prior memoranda, the latest two being:

A. Rosen to Mr. Belmont dated 3/19/64, captioned, "Assassination of President John F. Kennedy, 11/22/63, Dallas Texas," ELR:ap.

M. A. Jones to Mr. DeLoach memorandum 4/2/64, captioned, "Mrs. Mark E. Martin, Hominy, Oklahoma," ELR:eab.

The attached communications from Dallas indicate Martin contacted our Dallas Office telephonically on 4/11/64, from Oklahoma and tried by pretext to "pump" information out of SA Edward E. Odum relating to the assassination rifle. Odum handled himself very well and was not taken in by the pretext. It appears Martin recorded or took notes of the conversation with Odum which <sup>was</sup> incorporated in a communication which she is again sending to various prominent individuals including members of Congress and the President's Commission. A copy of this communication was received by Dallas on 4/13/64. As an indication of a possible mental condition, it is pointed out Martin has also allegedly disseminated copies to "Europe, Anzac countries, Asia." This letter does not require an acknowledgment and it is pointed out the Bureau has not acknowledged several prior communications received here as it was not felt we should dignify her insulting observations and comments.



1-Mr. Belmont  
1-Mr. Rosen  
1-Mr. Sullivan  
1-Mr. Malley

April 16, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel  
The President's Commission  
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast  
Washington, D. C.

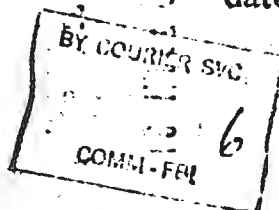
Dear Mr. Rankin:

In accordance with the telephonic request of  
Mr. Melvin Eisenberg on April 15, 1964, evidence items  
numbered D3, D5, D6, D9, D11, D13, D23, D40, D67, D8  
and D17 were delivered to Mr. Eisenberg on that same  
date.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

19 APR 21 1964



62-109060

NOTE: This request was made to SA Roy H. Jevons. Evidence  
items are described as follows:

- D3 - Passport application for Oswald
- D5 - USMC folder on Oswald
- D6 - Affidavit of support and 3 letters by Oswald
- D9 - Warrior rubber stamp kit
- D11-26 checks, questionnaires, etc., in Oswald's writing

REN:fch(9)

(description continued on next page)

79 APR 22 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

D16 - Oswald's library card

D28 - Employment application

D46 - ACLU application and letter

D67 - Photographs of State Department records of Oswald

116 - Diary

117 - Sheets of paper in green ink containing comments regarding  
CPUSA

FBI

Date: 4/11/64

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL

AIR MAIL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060) ATTN.: INSPECTOR J. R. MALLEY  
 FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)  
 RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
 JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY  
 NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS  
 MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

The "Dallas Times Herald" of Friday, April 10, 1964, carried an article captioned "Special Warren Team Quits City". This article stated that the special team of Commission investigators had left Dallas, clearing the way for the taking of a deposition from JACK RUBY and a Dallas visit by the full Commission. The article stated the Commission was planning an interview with RUBY in Dallas and an inspection trip by Chief Justice EARL WARREN and other members of the Commission. It was stated that Chief Justice WARREN and the other seven members of the Commission would likely come to Dallas next week.

This article stated that another sign that the Commission was nearing the end of its probe was that Governor and Mrs. CONNALLY had received invitations to appear in Washington April 21 next. The article stated that Mr. J. BEE RANKIN would personally question RUBY in Dallas.

This article stated there is a possibility that Police Chief JESSE CURRY and Homicide Captain WILL FRITZ may be asked to go to Washington to testify before the full Commission.

This article concluded by stating that in another development, three Commission members had arrived in Dallas.

RPG/ds

REC 30

62-109060-2948

79 APR 22 1964 XEROX

17 APR 15 1964

Approved: APR 21 1964  
 C. C. Wick Special Agent in Charge

Section \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

DL 100-10461

city on Thursday to commence a probe of the activities of  
OSWALD in that city.

The above is being furnished the Bureau for its  
information.

1-Mr. Belmont  
1-Mr. Rosen  
1-Mr. Sullivan  
1-Mr. Malley

April 16, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel  
The President's Commission  
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In accordance with the telephonic request of  
Mr. Wesley J. Liebeler on April 12, 1964, evidence  
items numbered B11 and 445 were delivered to  
Mr. Liebeler on April 15, 1964.

Sincerely yours,  
J. Edgar Hoover

12 APR 20 1964

BY COURIER SVC.

COMM-FBI

62-109060

NOTE: Item B11 - Photographic negative bearing "Join the Socialist  
Workers Party - Fight for a better world! Write box 2915,  
Dallas, Texas."

Item 445 - A letter to Oswald from Joseph Task of the  
Socialist Workers Party.

This request based on memorandum Mr. Branigan to Mr. Sullivan  
dated 4/14/64 re: "LEE HARVEY OSWALD; INTERNAL  
SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA."

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Rm. \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

MAIL ROOM ☐

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

APR 21 1964

APR 22 1964

62-109060-2949

REC 30

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

FBI

Date: 4/13/64

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL \_\_\_\_\_

(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060) Attn: FBI Laboratory  
 FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (62-6115) D-446407 AX  
 SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
 JOHN F. KENNEDY, 11/22/63,  
 DALLAS, TEXAS

Re Dallas airtel to the Director dated 3/30/64  
 and FBI Laboratory letter to Dallas dated 4/3/64.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are the original  
 and one Xeroxed copy of an anonymous communication addressed  
 to the Bureau of Accounts, U.S. Treasury Department, Kansas  
 City, Missouri. This anonymous communication consists of 3  
 slips of paper containing handprinting and an envelope  
 postmarked 3/6/64 at Chicago, Illinois.

The above-described material was furnished to the  
 Kansas City Division who furnished it to the Chicago Division  
 by routing slip dated 3/11/64. The Kansas City Division, in  
 referring this material to the Chicago Division, advised it  
 had been received from the U.S. Treasury Department, Kansas  
 City, Missouri, contains names in the Chicago Division and  
 is being furnished to Chicago since the contents are not  
 familiar to Kansas City.

It is to be noted that this material appears to  
 possibly be written by the same person as the anonymous

- 4 - Bureau (Encl. 10) (AM) (RM)  
 1 - Kansas City (Info)  
 2 - Dallas (Info) (AM)  
 1 - Chicago

CLB/rms  
 (8)

REC-3

62-109060-2950

8 APR 1964

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_

Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_

Per \_\_\_\_\_

SECRET

COPY AND SPECIMENS  
 RETAINED IN LAB.

C.C. Wick

ENCLOSURE  
 ATTACHED

CG 62-6115

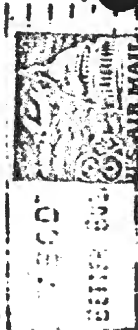
letter referred to in referenced Dallas letter and examined by the Laboratory, results of which are set forth in referenced Laboratory letter.

The Laboratory is requested to examine the enclosed material and compare it with the anonymous writing previously submitted in referenced Dallas airtel. Results of this examination should be furnished the Dallas Division, and the enclosed material forwarded to Dallas so Dallas can include this material in accordance with instructions for their handling exhibits in this case.

Dallas should report results of Laboratory examination.



**AIR**  
PAR  
AVION  
**MAIL**



*BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS -  
UNITED STATES TREASURY DEPT.  
301 U.S. COURT HOUSE*

*KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI, -64106-*

TAKE INTO CUSTODY - IN  
ONE TWO THREE ORDER -  
ALL PERSONNEL #5643 N.  
BROADWAY - ILL. BELL TEL.  
CO. STARTING WITH MISS  
CAULLEY.

AT #2146 NORTH CLARK  
STREET REAR.

ENTER, AND ADVISE ANY  
ACCUMULATIONS OF MAIL -  
U.S., ... AS ALREADY SOME

EXAMINE, HOLD,  
DETAIN SEPARATELY -  
ANY, ALL PERSONS ENTER-  
ING INTO PREMISES #5737  
N. BROADWAY. CHICAGO  
REMOVED TO THE ZONE 40.

AT 2311 W. LAWRENCE AV.  
DO NOT AUGMENT POSITION  
OF EDWARD JANKOWSKI -  
CONCERNING INVESTIGATION  
AND SEARCH FOR HILKRETT  
ONE DENNIS 'SPIVAK',  
... SUBVERSIVE, SUSPECT

REQUIRE RESERVED COOPER.  
ACTION ON THIS RISK -  
THRU - OFFICES -

2220 W. LAWRENCE AV.

LINCOLN WOOD, ILLINOIS  
POLICE

VALUABLE CLUE - IS,  
HAS BEEN KNOWN TO ARRIVE  
TO ONE THROUGH THE MAIL

- U.S.

ANDREW SALES  
BELLWOOD, ILL.

ALSO -

ELSTER, DIV. MURRAY CORP.  
2501 N. LE MOYNE  
AUG 7-0767

FOR POSSIBLE ASSISTANCE  
AT THIS RIBBON  
MCMEN, A LAD ANYTHING  
FURTH



YARDS BRITISH OPERATIVE.

... THEREABOUTS FOUND.  
MAY THE FURNACE BE IN  
FUNCTIONING ORDER ON  
PREMISES. - ?

FOLLOW UP ON PERSONS ENTERING  
THIS BLDG.

\*-

HOLD ALL UNTIL FURTHER  
NOTICE - IN CONNECTION WITH  
(IN CONNECTION WITH; MURDER  
J.F. KENNEDY. BE PREPARED  
FOR ANYTHING AT ALL, VIOLENCE  
FROM #5657 N. BROADWAY.

AS 606-40, ILLINOIS.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF INDIANA.  
----- ?



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

To: FBI, Dallas (89-43)

Date: April 21, 1964

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,  
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS

John Edgar Hoover, Director

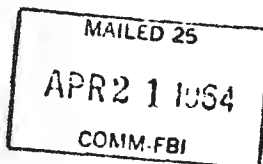
FBI File No.  
Lab. No.

62-109060 -2956  
D-447891 AX

Examination requested by: Chicago  
Reference: Airtel 4/13/64  
Examination requested: Document  
Remarks:

Q561 was previously submitted with Chicago airtel of 3/30/64, and was designated as D-106.

Specimen Q576 has been designated as D-205, and four photographs of D-205 are forwarded to the Dallas Office herewith and should be handled in accordance with previous instructions regarding photographs of "D" number exhibits.



Enclosures (6) (Four photographs of Q576, 2 copies - lab rpt)  
2 - Chicago (62-6115) Enclosures (2) (2 copies - lab rpt)

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Rm. \_\_\_\_\_  
Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

1 - Kansas City Enclosure (One copy - Lab rpt)  
1 - Mr. Rogge, Rm. 5730 (sent direct)

JCC:GFM (10)

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

72 APR 27 1964  
MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐





FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

To: FBI, Dallas

Date:

April 21, 1964

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,  
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS

FBI File No.

62-109060

Lab. No.

D-447891 AX

Specimens received 4/15/64

Q576 Envelope postmarked "CHICAGO, ILL. MAR 6 1964" bearing hand printed address "- BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS - UNITED STATES TREASURY DEPT. 301 U.S. COURT HOUSE KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI, -64106-" and accompanying eight hand printed slips of paper, one beginning "TAKE INTO CUSTODY..." and number eight ending on reverse side "YARDS BRITISH OPERATIVE."

Result of examination:

It was concluded that the hand printing on Q576 was written by the writer of Q561 previously submitted.

The paper comprising Q576 does not contain any watermarks, indented writings, or other significant features to indicate the source of the paper.

Q576 is retained.

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

JCC:GFM (10)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

# DECODED COPY

Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

☐ AIRGRAM ☒ CABLEGRAM ☒ RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

URGENT 4-15-64  
TO DIRECTOR  
FROM LEGAT, MEXICO CITY NO. 547

BUFILE 62-109060.

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22  
LAST, DALLAS, TEXAS, MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING.

RE DALLAS AIRTEL APRIL 3, MYLET DECEMBER 27 AND SAN DIEGO  
LHM NOVEMBER 27 LAST.

SINCE INFORMATION RECORDED IN SAN DIEGO LHM FROM OFFICIAL  
CONTACT COMPLETELY ERRONEOUS AND REMYLET OUTLINED THAT FACT,  
MATTER NOT REGARDED AS VALID ALLEGATION AND INSERT FOR DALLAS  
WAS NOT PREPARED. LEAD RECORDED REMYLET FOR FURTHER  
INVESTIGATION REFERRED TO CASE AND NOT SPECIFIC MATTER TREATED  
THEREIN.

UACB INSERT WILL NOT BE SUBMITTED THIS MATTER.

RECEIVED: 6:49 PM RTS

CLARK D. ANDERSON

*See 1000  
4/15/64  
4/20/64  
2 Kennedy to Dallas*

REC-3 62-109060-2951

cc - Mr. Sullivan  
3RD CC: MR. BRENNAN

Encl.

4 APR 22 1964

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

Legat, Mexico City

April 30, 1964

Director, FBI (62-109060) — 2951  
EX. - 117

1 - Mr. Belmont  
1 - Mr. Rosen  
1 - Mr. Malley  
1 - Mr. Shroder  
1 - Mr. Baupach

REC-1  
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY  
11/22/63  
DALLAS TEXAS  
MISCELLANEOUS-INFORMATION CONCERNING

ReDLairtel to Bureau 4-3-64 and Legat Mexico  
cablegram to Bureau 4-15-64.

You are instructed to prepare 25 copies of an appropriate insert concerning David Joseph St. Jacques and forward it to the Bureau for transmittal to Dallas. Include the basis for and results of your investigation which relates to President Kennedy. In addition, prepare 10 copies of a letterhead memorandum incorporating this information which will be disseminated to Secret Service.

Although information concerning St. Jacques may be considered "erroneous," it is pointed out the Bureau has handled many similar situations pertaining to allegations that individuals other than Lee Harvey Oswald were suspects or responsible for the assassination. The President's Commission is interested in all information which may relate to the assassination of President Kennedy, and every effort is made to bring these matters to a logical conclusion. Your attention is directed to the fact the results of these matters are either furnished directly to the President's Commission or furnished by subsequent report. Therefore, you are instructed to handle this matter without delay.

Dallas is instructed to incorporate in a subsequent report the information furnished by the [redacted] Mexicali, Baja, California, Mexico, which was furnished by the Diego airtel 11-27-63, followed by results to be furnished to Legat, Mexico City.

2 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc.)

MAILED 11  
APR 30 1964  
COMM-FBI

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

62-109060-

1 - W.C. Sullivan

1 - Foreign Liaison Section (Attention: J.J. Ecarde, [redacted] by phone)

KMR/map  
(12)

(SEE PAGE TWO FOR NOTE)

79 APR 24 1964 TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Letter to Legat, Mexico City  
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

NOTE:

San Diego advised on 11-27-64 the [redacted] Mexicali, Baja, California, had heard that during President Kennedy's visit to Mexico City in 1962, the [redacted] of Mexico City arrested an American, who was allegedly planning to assassinate him. This was not confirmed. Legat, Mexico City advised that during President Kennedy's visit to Mexico City 6/29-7/1/62, only one American was arrested, David Joseph St. Jacques, who was a psychopathic case. He approached the President's car as he thought all cancer cases in the United States were caused by Noxious fumes released by chemical factories, and he wanted to discuss this matter with the President. The original information received from Baja, California, was furnished to Secret Service. Legat, Mexico City has been instructed to submit inserts and LHM for report and dissemination to Secret Service, even though alleged assassination information was erroneous.

(62-109066-691)

(62-109066-245)

FBI

Date: 4-15-64

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_

(Type in plain text or code)

A I R T E L

REGISTERED MAIL

Via \_\_\_\_\_

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)(105-82555)(44-24016)

FROM: SAC, PHILADELPHIA (157-916)(RUC)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN  
FITZGERALD KENNEDY, 11-22-63,  
DALLAS TEXAS  
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING  
Bufile 62-109060; DALLAS 89-43  
OO: Dallas

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka  
IS - R - CUBA  
Bufile 105-82555; DALLAS 100-10461  
OO: Dallas

JACK L. RUBY, aka;  
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka (Deceased) - VICTIM  
CIVIL RIGHTS  
Bufile 44-24016; DALLAS 44-1639  
OO: Dallas

- 5 - Bureau  
3 - 62-109060  
1 - 105-82555  
1 - 44-24016  
6 - Dallas (Encl. - 975) AM  
2 - 89-43  
2 - 100-10461  
2 - 44-1639  
3 - Philadelphia  
1 - 157-916  
1 - 44-767  
1 - 105-9958

JRW:lac  
(14)

REC-3

62-109060-2952

APR 16 1964

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_

Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M

Per \_\_\_\_\_

Special Agent in Charge

79 APR 23 1964

Re Dallas airtel to Director dated 3/17/64.

Enclosed for Dallas are 25 copies each of FD 302's and administrative inserts requested in reairtel.

To aid Dallas in assembling report, FD 302's and administrative inserts regarding one allegation, one individual, or one situation are separated and labelled with a 3 x 5 card on the front of the first insert. There may be one or more FD 302's or inserts regarding each situation. They also will be numbered individually and in the group to correspond to the below designation.

Enclosures are as follows:

A. ALLEGATIONS RE: MIKE VINICH, Jackson, Wyoming.

1. FD 302 - Mrs. BERNICE H. PRACTION  
Philadelphia, Pa.

B. INVESTIGATION RE: WILLIAM T. CALEY  
Wayne, Pa.

1. FD 302 - WILLIAM THOMAS CALEY  
Wayne, Pa.
2. Insert - Information contained in Philadelphia indices.

C. INVESTIGATION RE: CLARK MAKIBAN, New Bloomfield, Pa.

1. FD 302 - ROLAND DUNKLEBERGER  
New Bloomfield, Pa.
2. FD 302 - Corporal STANLEY KRAMMES  
Duncannon, Pa.
3. FD 302 - LEROY A. MERKLE  
Harrisburg, Pa.
4. FD 302 - WILLIAM CLARK MAKIBAN  
New Bloomfield, Pa.

D. INVESTIGATION RE: RALPH LEE HASSINGER, Mount Joy, Pa.

1. FD 302 - ELMER L. ZERPHY  
Mount Joy, Pa.

2. FD 302 - ROSCOE HASSINGER  
Mount Joy, Pa.
3. FD 302 - Telephone call to locate  
RALPH LEE HASSINGER
4. FD 302 - RALPH LEE HASSINGER  
Mount Joy, Pa.
5. FD 302 - Obituary notice of RALPH LEE HASSINGER
6. Administrative insert - Clarification of  
interview date of ROSCOE HASSINGER

E. ALLEGATIONS RE: TED THESING, Philadelphia, Pa.

1. FD 302 - JOSEPH CARMODY  
Philadelphia, Pa.
  2. FD 302 - KLARA K. BURKLE on 11/26/63  
Roslyn, Pa.  
(Ex-wife of TED THESING)
  3. FD 302 - WILLIAM FRANCIS THESING on 11/26/63  
Roslyn, Pa.  
(Son of TED THESING)
  4. FD 302 - SAMUEL M. WILSON  
Glenside, Pa.
  5. FD 302 - Dr. WILLIAM LYMAN  
Abington, Pa.
  6. FD 302 - WALTER ROBERTSON  
Audubon, New Jersey
  7. FD 302 - RICHARD CHRISTIAN LYMAN  
Abington, Pa.
  8. FD 302 - KLARA K. BURKLE on 12/2/63  
Roslyn, Pa.
  9. FD 302 - WILLIAM FRANCIS THESING on 12/2/63  
Roslyn, Pa.
  10. FD 302 - SAMUEL MAYHEW WILSON  
Glenside, Pa.
  11. FD 302 - THEODORE THESING
- F. INVESTIGATION RE: WILLIAM C. SHEPHERD, Wrightstown, Pa.

1. FD 302 - WILLIAM C. SHEPHERD  
Wrightstown, Pa.

G. RE: THERESA COLLINS, 1440 Kerper Street, Philadelphia

1. Insert - Re THERESA COLLINS, Philadelphia, Pa.
2. FD 302 - THERESA COLLINS  
Philadelphia, Pa.



H. INTERVIEW OF MARJORIE HEIMBECKER, PHILADELPHIA,  
RE MIGUEL STAREZ

1. FD 302 - MARJORIE HEIMBECKER  
Philadelphia, Pa.

I. UNKNOWN SUBJECT, HARRISBURG, PA.

1. FD 302 - EDMUND G. SHIFFER on 11/25/63  
Philadelphia, Pa.
2. FD 302 - EDMUND G. SHIFFER on 11/26/63  
Linglestown, Pa.
3. FD 302 - Mrs. MARY WAGNER on 11/25/63  
Harrisburg, Pa.
4. FD 302 - FRANK KAUFFMAN  
Enola, Pa.
5. FD 302 - Mrs. MARY WAGNER on 11/26/63  
Steelton, Pa.

J. ALLEGATIONS RE: "520" PAR CUSTOMER, Chester, Pa.

1. FD 302 - CHARLES TOBIN on 11/27/63  
Philadelphia, Pa.
2. FD 302 - CHARLES TOBIN on 11/27/63  
Chester, Pa.
3. FD 302 - VINCENT COLOMBO, "520" Bar  
Chester, Pa.

K. ALLEGATION RE: BEN TRAEHEL, New Orleans, La.

1. Insert - Re allegation
2. Administrative insert - Re [REDACTED]

(Conceal identity)

L. ALLEGATION RE: JOHN ERNEST KING, Marcus Hook, Pa.

1. Investigation insert
2. FD 302 - JOHN ERNEST KING

FBI

REC-3

Date: 4/14/64

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL \_\_\_\_\_  
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, WFO (89-75) (P)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN F. KENNEDY, 11/22/63,  
DALLAS, TEXAS  
(OO:DL)

Re: JOSEPH C. SUDBECK  
3709 Carter Avenue  
St. Louis 7, Missouri

Enclosed for Bureau, Dallas, and St. Louis are  
copies of insert reflecting information received WFO.

WFO not setting out any leads based on enclosed  
since it is felt St. Louis has possibly received this infor-  
mation previously.

Dallas should consider requesting St. Louis to  
interview SUDBECK, if this not previously done.

## ENCLOSURE

- 3 - Bureau (Enc 2)
- 2 - Dallas (Enc 25) (AM)
- 2 - St. Louis (Enc 2) (AM)
- 1 - WFO

HRH:cjl  
(3)

AIRTEL

REC-3

10 APR 21 1964

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_ Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_

79 APR 23 1964

in Charge

JOSEPH C. SUDBECK  
3709 Carter Avenue  
St. Louis 7, Missouri

SIDNEY FREED, Director of Marketing, Publishers Company, Inc., 1106 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C., advised IC RAYMOND BROZ, JR., on April 8, 1964, he had received a letter from SUDBECK that had been written on the reverse side of a price list of Publishers Company, Inc. This letter was made available by FREED.

A review of this letter discloses it is nearly illegible in part; however, the following is a translation of same:

"Publishers Co., Inc.  
1106 Connecticut Ave. N.W.  
Washington, D.C.

You state you have complete details on the assassination of President KENNEDY. I suggest you add the following. On November 8, 1963, I offered to invest \$175,000,000 in Russia. This offer backed my oil securities valued at \$200,000,000. This offer to invest in Russia hoping Russia would withdraw all troops from East Germany and let the German people work out their own destiny. If you will sell these 201 shares Allen Oil, Eaton, Texas, I will pay you 10%. If sold at best value, I will pay you 50% and give you an order for \$500,000 worth of books. President JOHN F. KENNEDY was murdered to keep him from approving my offer to invest \$175,000,000 in Russia. Act at once on this offer.

Merrill, Lynch, Pierce, Fenner and Smith. I wish to sue this fraud brokerage company for \$200,000,000 (two hundred million dollars). I would like to engage your law firm to handle this suit against Merrill, Lynch, Pierce, Fenner and Smith, Executive Office, St. Louis, Missouri.

It is noted the above translation makes no effort to spell the words in the same manner they are spelled in this letter. This letter is signed JOSEPH C. SUDBECK, 3709 Carter Avenue, St. Louis 7, Missouri.

62-109060- 2953  
ENCLOSURE

FBI

Date: 4/20/64

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_

(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, WFO (89-75)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT

JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS,

TEXAS, 11/22/63

MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

ReBuairtel to WFO and Detroit, 4/17/64, instructing that complete background details concerning CARTERON, including his arrest for possession of a weapon, be verbally furnished to the Metropolitan Police Department.

The information was verbally furnished, 4/17/64, to Detective FRED L. BARKER, Special Investigations, Metropolitan Police Department, Washington, D.C., by SA LAWRENCE S. MOHR.

3 - Bureau

1 - WFO

GLM:dsk

(4)

AIRTEL

C. C. Wick

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_

Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_

M

Per \_\_\_\_\_

79 APR 23 1964

62-109060-2954

REC-3

FBI

Date: 4/7/64

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_

(Type in plain text or code)

Via

AIRTEL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)  
 FROM: SAC, BALTIMORE (89-30)  
 RE : ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN  
 FITZGERALD KENNEDY, 11-22-63, DALLAS, TEXAS.  
 MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

On 4/6/64 HARRY KENNETH JOHNSON, 301 E. Maryland Road, Willow Grove, Pennsylvania, telephone OL 9-0293, area code 215, telephonically advised that on 4/3/64 he had parked his car in front of a Congressman's car at Friendship Airport, Baltimore, Maryland, and while walking by the car he noticed a book on the front seat stamped "Top Secret", and upon further notice he saw that it was a reprint on Presidential Fact Finding Committee on the Assassination of President Kennedy. JOHNSON noted that the car appeared to have a door lock not secured and he considered this a major breach of security and, therefore, was notifying the Baltimore Office.

JOHNSON stated the car was a black Mercury with Washington D.C. license 7J173 and had a plaque, blue with white lettering, which said "Member of 83rd Congress H 51".

LEAD: WASHINGTON FIELD

At Washington, D.C.

Will attempt to determine discreetly to whom license number 7J173 and plaque lettered "Member of 83rd Congress H 51" were issued, and advise Bureau, Baltimore and Dallas.

No further action being taken by Baltimore, WACB.

3 - Bureau  
 1 - Dallas (Info.)  
 2 - WFO (89-75)  
 1 - Baltimore  
 CJSR:lw  
 (7)

62-109060-2955

10 APR 8 1964

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_

Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_

M.

Per \_\_\_\_\_

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

cc Rosen

FBI

Date: 4/8/64

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_

(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

ATTENTION: MR. ROSEN

FROM: SAC, WFO (89-75)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN  
FITZGERALD KENNEDY, 11-22-63, DALLAS, TEXAS  
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re Baltimore airtel 4/7/64.

The records of the Department of Motor Vehicles, Washington, D. C., reflect that 1964 D. C. license 7J173 is a cover number, the identity of which is not released to the public. According to Mr. CHARLES HEFLIN, Department of Motor Vehicles, this tag is listed to the Lend-Lease Office of the Lincoln-Mercury Division for a 1964 four-door Mercury for the use only of the U. S. House of Representatives Majority Whip, 261 Constitution Avenue. The Washington Telephone Directory reflects that the District Sales Offices of the Lincoln-Mercury Division of the Ford Motor Company are located at 261 Constitution Avenue, N. W. The House Majority Whip is HALE BOGGS from Louisiana. Mr. HEFLIN advised that the U. S. Secret Service had also made inquiry concerning the listing of this number on 4/8/64.

(Completed)

No further action being taken by WFO.

- ③ - Bureau  
1 - Baltimore (Info)  
1 - Dallas (Info)  
1 - WFO  
TJJ:MCP

AIRTEL

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_

Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_

M

Per \_\_\_\_\_

79 APR 23 1964

62-109060-2956

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

4/9, 1964

V Director  
 xxx Mr. Tolson Mr. Malley  
 Mr. Belmont Mr. D. Moore  
 Mr. Mohr Mr. Sizoo  
 Mr. Callahan Mr. Stanley  
 Mr. Casper Mr. White  
 Mr. Conrad  
 Mr. DeLoach Mr. Donahoe  
 Mr. Evans  
 Mr. Gale Mrs. Henley  
 Mr. Rosen Miss Martis  
 Mr. Sullivan  
 Mr. Tavel Reading Room  
 Mr. Trotter Mail Room  
 Mr. Clayton Teletype Room  
 Miss Gandy  
 Miss Holmes See Me  
 M Call Me  
 Note & Return

It is suggested that Mr. DeLoach  
 call this to the attention of  
 Congressman Boggs, so that he will  
 be prepared for possible criticism.

A. H. Belmont  
 Room 5733, Bldg. 555

APR 22 1964

REC-2  
 EX-101

62-109060-2957



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

## Memorandum

TO : MR. BELMONT

DATE: 4/8/64

FROM : A. ROSEN

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN KENNEDY  
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
 Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
 Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
 Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
 Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
 DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
 Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
 Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
 Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
 Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
 Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
 Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
 Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

Reference is made to the airtel from the Baltimore office in the above-captioned matter indicating a book on the front seat of a car believed belonging to a Member of Congress was seen at Friendship Airport. The book was stamped "Top Secret" and it was a reprint on the Presidential Fact Finding Committee on the Assassination of President Kennedy. The door of the car did not seem locked and the individual reporting this to the Baltimore office thought this was a major breach of security.

This matter has been checked by the Washington Field office and we have ascertained that the black Mercury with Washington, D. C. license 7J173 is a lend lease car by the Lincoln Mercury Division of the Ford Motor Company. The car is supposed to be assigned to the U. S. House of Representatives to the Majority Whip, 261 Constitution Ave. N.W. The Majority Whip of the House of Representatives is Representative Hale Boggs (D-La.) who is a member of the Presidential Commission looking into the Assassination of President Kennedy.

The Washington Field office in checking this today ascertained that the Secret Service was also interested in this same matter.

1 - Mr. DeLoach

AR:WW  
(5)

REC-21

62-109060-2957

EX-101

12 APR 21 1964

ENCLOSURE

DEPT OF JUSTICE

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

RECEIVED

XEROX

APR 22 1964

APR 28 1964

Cia was confidentially  
 was confidentially  
 4/13/64. The  
 car was his however  
 material was irrelevant.  
 The car was locked -  
 4/13

94-37801  
 62-109060-29

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

FIVE

# Memorandum

Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: 4/14/64

FROM : A. Rosen *ARM*

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY  
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS

Memorandum from Rosen to Belmont dated 4/8/64 set forth information indicating that a book stamped "Top Secret", which was a reprint of the Presidential Fact Finding Committee on the Assassination of President Kennedy, was observed in the front seat of an automobile whose license was issued to Representative Hale Boggs (D. La.), who is a member of the President's Commission.

Congressman Hale Boggs was confidentially advised of this on April 12, 1964, by Mr. DeLoach. He stated the car was his; however, the material was irrelevant and also stated the car was locked.

Secret Service Agent Tom Kelley telephoned concerning this same incident and inquired what action the Bureau was taking concerning this incident inasmuch as the Secret Service had been supplied the same data and they did not wish to duplicate action the Bureau might take.

## RECOMMENDATION:

If approved, Tom Kelley of the Secret Service will be advised that this incident was discussed with a member of the President's Commission, without identifying Hale Boggs as the person it was discussed with, and we are taking no further action.

1 - Mr. DeLoach

JRM:mpd (6)

REC-22

62-109060-2958

APR

APR 14 1964

ANONYMOUS COMMUNICATIONS  
KEEP ENVELOPES SEPARATED

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

April 9, 1964

The attached material was sent to the Director from an anonymous source from Great Barrington, Massachusetts.

MR. TOLSON \_\_\_\_\_  
MR. BOARDMAN \_\_\_\_\_  
MR. MOHR \_\_\_\_\_  
MR. CASPER \_\_\_\_\_  
MR. CALLAHAN \_\_\_\_\_  
MR. CONRAD \_\_\_\_\_  
MR. DELOACH \_\_\_\_\_  
MR. EVANS \_\_\_\_\_  
MR. GALE \_\_\_\_\_  
MR. ROSEN \_\_\_\_\_  
MR. SULLIVAN \_\_\_\_\_  
MR. TAVEL \_\_\_\_\_  
MR. TROTTER \_\_\_\_\_  
MR. JONES \_\_\_\_\_  
TELE. ROOM \_\_\_\_\_  
MISS HOLMES \_\_\_\_\_  
MRS. METCALF \_\_\_\_\_  
MISS GANDY \_\_\_\_\_

nm 4-18-64 RDR/flk  
25 Copies to DL action  
1 copy to Dept Bureau  
1 " " " Bureau  
1 " " " London  
1 " " " Paris  
1 " " " NY (all ch)  
(NOTE: On DL O.T. - must be  
revised to include re-  
vision regarding section 6  
JEESTEN)

Joachim Joesten.

Евгений

REC- 23

62-109060-2959

NOT RECORDED

10 APR 21 1964

3 ENCLOSURE

56 APR 24 1964

The Truth About the Assassination  
of President John F. Kennedy

Lee Harvey Oswald was not the assassin of President Kennedy. He did not kill Patrolman Tippitt either. Oswald was wrongfully accused and "convicted" on both counts in the worst judicial frameup in history. All the charges against him were trumped up. Material evidence was doctored, faked, or insofar as it would have favored the accused, suppressed. Witnesses were intimidated or hushed up. In some cases, statements which they had never made were put into their mouths by the police. And then the defenceless accused was railroaded to death.

These are the basic findings of a painstaking private investigation which I undertook early in December 1963, on the spot in Dallas, on behalf of a leading German magazine. Since then, I have written a book of about 100,000 words on the case which sets forth in detail why Oswald could not possibly have murdered President Kennedy or the policeman. The book will first be published in Paris (probably in May or June of this year), later also in Germany and Britain, among other countries.

My investigation also brought out, beyond a shadow of doubt, that Oswald never was a genuine Communist. His "marxism" was nothing but a pose, his propaganda for Castro a sham, his "defection" to Russia a flimsy cover for an intelligence assignment, which he bungled. Oswald went to the Soviet Union as an agent for the C.I.A., was found out and neutralized at Minsk where he worked practically as a slave laborer. Upon his return to this country, he became a stool-pigeon and agent provocateur for the F.B.I. on whose instructions he set up his phony "Fair Play for Cuba Committee" in New Orleans. At the same time, he was being trained for another intelligence mission, this time to Cuba, which he botched again.

This double failure as a secret agent made Oswald " expendable" in the eyes of his employers. And when some of the intelligence figures who had manipulated Oswald joined the conspiracy to assassinate President Kennedy, they arranged for him to be sacrificed as the most convenient scapegoat.

Oswald, demonstrably innocent of both the killings that have been attributed to him, was not a victim of judicial error. The way his case was handled by the Dallas police and district attorney excludes any possibility of an innocent mistake having been made by overzealous or inept prosecutors. The Dallas police chiefs and District Attorney Henry M. Wade knowingly and deliberately framed this innocent man because they themselves were in league with the real assassins of President Kennedy. They callously sacrificed Oswald in order to shield the real perpetrators of "the crime of the century."

These are not "wild charges." The shocking fact that Oswald's accusers were themselves implicated in the plot to assassinate the President of the United States is brought out in my book and in the present report in minute, carefully documented detail.

Expect no solid grains of truth from the Warren Commission. Its performance to date clearly shows that the mandate it has received from President Johnson is not to uncover, but to hush up the true facts of the assassination.

62-109060-2959  
ENCLOSURE

From all present indications, the Warren Report will be nothing but a glorified coverup heaped on top of the F.B.I.'s shoddy coverup for the crimes committed by the Dallas police.

Why, it may be asked, should President Johnson wish to keep the lid on the true circumstances of his predecessor's death? Legitimate as this question may sound, it is in fact a bit naive. Who put Lyndon Johnson in the White House? Not the ballots of the American people. The bullets of a powerful gang of fellow-Texans did.

I do not suggest that Johnson personally instigated the plot or that he actively took part in it. At this stage of my inquiry, I do not think that he was in any way directly involved. But he is the beneficiary of a crime conceived and executed by the power elite of his home state, Texas.

Thanks to the Bobby Baker scandal, Johnson was on his way out of the White House, when the Texas gang forcefully put him back with a few well-placed shots. Other factors that contributed to the decision to kill Kennedy were the resentment of the big oil interests of Texas at the late President's tax reform proposals; the wrath of the Cuban adventurers inside and outside the C.I.A. at Kennedy's moderation in the matter; the hate of fanatical segregationists of the Beckwith and General Walker stripe. The John Birch Society, rehearsing a factual version of "Seven Days in May."

The assassination of President Kennedy was more than "the crime of the century." The way it has been presented to the American people - the most gullible on earth - constitutes the most monstrous fraud ever perpetrated by officialdom and connived at by a supine, cowardly press. It was the most blatant attempt to fool all the people all the time this country has ever witnessed. So far it has achieved complete success. Historically, the perfect crime was committed on November 22, 1963.

The present report, which for the first time spells out the whole, awesome truth about the assassination, will not make glaring headlines. It is not likely ever to see the light - in this country - as a printed book. But it will make its way, I am sure, onto some library shelves where scholars of the future, endeavoring to shed some light on 20th century obscurantism, then will find the source material which the powers-that-be and the controlled news media of 1963-64 strove desperately to withhold from the public.

I am not writing this for the general public which has been securely lulled into uncritical acceptance of the preposterous Oswald hoax. My report is destined for the few discerning and independent minds who have sensed all along that something was terribly wrong in the official version but who had no way of getting at the facts. More power to those earnest truth-seekers!

---

Notice to the Assassins: You can kill me, too, but you can no longer stop the truth. Every fact that will be brought out in the present report, every name that will figure in it, every hidden aspect uncovered therein, is already contained in my 320-page book manuscript due to be published in Paris soon. Numerous copies of it have been placed in safe hands throughout Europe. Anything that may happen to me will only enhance the veracity and percussions of my expose.

P.S. Libel suits will be particularly welcome.

The Joesten Report

The Truth About the Assassination  
of President John F. Kennedy

As publication of this report in book form appears unlikely in the United States in the foreseeable future (at any rate during the Johnson regime), it will be made available to a select group of American readers in the form of a limited mimeographed edition. It is to be published in successive instalments in the spring and summer of 1964, with some possible additions later.

This 100,000 to 150,000-word report will be divided into three main parts as follows:

Part I - The Frameup of Lee H. Oswald (in three volumes)

Part II - Oswald, Secret Agent (two volumes)

Part III - Why Kennedy Had to Die (two or three volumes)

In view of the tremendous amount of work involved in the preparation, writing and mimeographing of this report and the comparatively small number of copies that can be produced and sold in this non-commercial operation - I prefer, for obvious reasons, not to rely on any outside help - I am compelled to charge a fairly high price. Each volume will be priced at \$10 a copy. Accordingly, Part I will cost \$30 a copy, Part II \$20 a copy and so forth.

However, in order to make acquisition of this documentary possible to as many public and college libraries as may care to give their clientele an opportunity to scan the uncensored facts about the assassination, a special library rate amounting to a 40% discount will be available to them. This discount will not be available to any government agency.

All orders should be addressed directly to the author and publisher, at his legal residence, as follows: Joachim Joesten, 87-70 173rd Street, Jamaica 32, New York City (Phone: 01 6-3428).

Publication of "The Frameup of Lee H. Oswald" is expected to take place in late April or early May, 1964. The three volumes of this part of the work will aggregate about 50,000 words. Tentative chapter headings: (1) That Self-Betraying Detour; (2) "Ambush Building Chosen with Care"; (3) Image of Texas Justice: Prosecutor H.M. Wade; (4) Trial by Television; (5) Presumption of Guilt; (6) The Sacred Cows; (7) Mr. Wade's Fourteen Points; (8) A Matter of Curtain Rods; (9) Could Oswald Shoot Around the Corner? (10) Unworried Killers; (11) Laughing Hyena on a Bus; (12) Police Alert Before the Crime; (13) "Secret Service Checks in Vain"; (14 and 15) Who Killed the "Good Cop?" (16) The Quarry at Bay; (17) That Monstrous Fifth Fraud.

Contents of Parts II and III will be announced later. French-reading students of the matter can save themselves a lot of money by ordering instead the trade book "Oswald, L'Impossible Assassin" which will be published in May by Editions de Trévier, Paris. Copies of this book may also be ordered from the author at the price of \$4.00, plus postage.

ENCLOSURE

62-109060-2957

Current New Books by JOACHIM JOESTEN

A. - In English

THE NEW ALGERIA - approx. 300 pages, nine maps - Price: \$6.95  
To be published in May, 1964, by Follett Publishing Co., Chicago

ONASSIS: A Biography - 192 pp., cloth. Price: \$3.95  
Just published (March 1964), by Abelard-Schuman, New York

THEY CALL IT INTELLIGENCE (Spies and Spy Techniques Since World War II) - 314 pp., cloth - Abelard-Schuman, 1963. Price: \$5.00

GERMANY'S OTHER HALF (A Journalist's Appraisal of East Germany) - 207 pp., cloth - Abelard-Schuman, 1963 - Price: \$5.00  
(Published under the pen name of Franz von Nesselrode)

THE PRUDENT MAN (Tax Dodging as an Art) - 157 pp., cloth - Abelard-Schuman, 1963 - Price: \$2.95 (Pen-Name: H.F. Millikin)

THE RED HAND - 200 pp., cloth - Abelard-Schuman and Robert Hale (London), 1962. Price: \$3.95

B. - In German

IM DIENSTE DES MISSTRAUENS (Das Geschäft mit Spionage und Abwehr) - 204 pp., paperback - Rütten und Loening Verlag, Munich, 1964. Price: \$2.75

Ölmächte im Wettstreit - 150 pp., cloth - Verlag August Bagener, Baden-Baden, 1963 - Price: \$3.25

GOLD, DOLLAR, RUBEL - 155 pp., paperback - Signum-Verlag, Gütersloh, 1963 - Price: \$1.25

C. - In French:

OSWALD, L'IMPOSSIBLE ASSASSIN - about 300 pp., paperback - Price: \$4.00 - Scheduled for publication in May 1964 by Editions de Trévise, Paris.

---

Older books by Joachim Joesten of which copies are still available:

In English: NASSER: THE RISE TO POWER (Odhams Press, London, 1957) 224 pp., cloth, \$3.50. -

In German: Präsident Kennedy (Deutsche Verlags-Anstalt, Stuttgart, 1961) - 246 pp., cloth - Price: \$3.75. - 51 regiert die Welt (Karl Blessing Verlag, Düsseldorf, 1958) - 544 pp., cloth - Price: \$12.00.

These books may also be ordered direct from the author: Joachim Joesten, 87-70 173rd Street, Jamaica 32, New York City. Phone: JA 2-1551.

ENCLOSURE

62-109060-2939





Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D.C.

F B I

Date: 4/17/64

Via AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)  
FROM: SAC, CHARLOTTE (89-46)(P)  
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY  
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63  
KILLING A FEDERAL OFFICER

RE: JAMES M. O'BRIEN, aka. J. MIKE  
O'BRIEN, JAMES MICHAEL O'BRIEN

Re Charlotte teletype to Bureau, Chicago, and Dallas,  
11/29/63 concerning information furnished on 11/28/63 by Mrs.  
BLANCHE GILTNER of Chester, S.C., re one JAMES M. O'BRIEN.

By airtel of 11/29/63 Charlotte furnished to Dallas  
25 copies of FD 302 reflecting the interview with Mrs. GILTNER.  
Charlotte presumes this has been included in a subsequent Dallas  
report but does not know the date of that report and, accordingly,  
Charlotte is not heading its current material to show what it  
supplements.

Reference is also made to Chicago teletype of 11/29/63  
to the Bureau and Dallas advising that efforts to identify  
O'BRIEN at Elgin, Ill., had been unsuccessful.

There are enclosed for the Bureau 2 copies of FD 302  
of Mrs. GILTNER and 2 copies of insert reflecting investigation  
at Chester, S.C., and for Dallas 25 copies each of insert and  
FD 302. Cleveland is being furnished 3 copies of the FD 302;  
3 copies of the insert; and 3 copies of the FD 302 of Mrs.  
GILTNER on 11/28/63.

When recontacted on 4/15/64, Mrs. GILTNER stated that  
shortly after the second visit of Mr. O'BRIEN she had been

- 3 - Bureau (Encs. 4)
  - 2 - Dallas (89-43) (Encs. 50)
  - 3 - Cleveland (Encs. 9)
  - 2 - Charlotte
- JMU: Jb  
(10)

ENCLOSURE

79 APR 23 1964

REC 30

62-109060-2960

contacted by a Secret Service agent who was aware of O'BRIEN's visit and statements on November 22, 1963. She furnished this Agent the information concerning O'BRIEN's second visit, which was quite recent at that time. She had also loaned him the original registration card for 11/22/63 which he had returned by mail presumably after copying.

On 4/16/64 SA JAMES M. UNDERHILL contacted Mr. VERNON SPICER, Agent in Charge of the Charlotte Office of Secret Service. Mr. SPICER stated he is the one who had recontacted Mrs. GILTNER and this was done on January 22, 1964. He stated that his Washington headquarters had forwarded him 2 copies of Charlotte FD 302 covering the original interview of Mrs. GILTNER on 11/28/64 with a form routing slip indicating it was for appropriate investigation. On his contact with Mrs. GILTNER he had obtained the same information as that furnished by her to Agent UNDERHILL on 4/15/64 with the exception she had also mentioned a Mr. HELMS had been there when O'BRIEN came in the second time but that HELMS would have no further information. SPICER said that in an effort to identify O'BRIEN he had a check made with the Highway Patrol at Columbia, S.C., but found no record of traffic ticket to O'BRIEN. A check had also been made by Secret Service at Nashville, Tennessee, which had not located any Tennessee driver's license for O'BRIEN and had developed information that there is no alphabetical listing of automobiles registered in Tennessee. He had also requested a check by Secret Service at Elgin, Ill., which had been based on the information in O'BRIEN's original registration and had not succeeded in developing any information of the actual identity or address of O'BRIEN. No investigation has been conducted by Secret Service at Lima, Ohio.

The foregoing information concerning inquiries by Secret Service is not included in the attached FD 302 or inserts.

In view of inquiries made by Secret Service at Columbia, S.C., and Nashville, Tenn., Charlotte is not setting forth leads to check there UACB.

The following investigation should be conducted by Cleveland UACB.

LEADS

CLEVELAND

AT LIMA, OHIO

Will determine if JAMES M. O'BRIEN, J. MIKE O'BRIEN, or JAMES MICHAEL O'BRIEN can be identified as having an account with any bank in that town. It is pointed out he reportedly had a pink check form. On identification of O'BRIEN, obtain background information and unless indicated otherwise, interview him concerning the statement he allegedly made at Chester, S.C., on 11/22/63.

AT ELGIN, OHIO

Will endeavor to identify and locate O'BRIEN at 156 Dive St. or through logical sources and, if identified, handle as set out under lead for Lima.

*Review to be made by [illegible]*

4/17/64

Mrs. BLANCHE GILTNER, manager of Carolina Hotel, 143 Main Street, furnished the following additional information concerning one JAMES M. O'BRIEN, also known as J. MIKE O'BRIEN or JAMES MICHAEL O'BRIEN.

She related that about one month after O'BRIEN had been in the hotel on November 22, 1963, he came to the hotel alone again. On this occasion he indicated he wanted to stay in the hotel for one night but before registering said he wanted to cash a check. He went on to say that he had been stopped by a Highway Patrolman for "crossing a yellow line" and had paid a fine or bail of \$50, which took all his cash. Mrs. GILTNER commented that it did not occur to her until later that the amount of \$50 for the stated offense appears excessive. He had not made any statement as to where this had occurred and she does not know whether he meant it happened in South Carolina.

In any event she indicated considerable reluctance to cash a check but was finally persuaded and he started to write out the check which she noted was on a pink check form drawn on some bank in Lima, Ohio. He put down on the check as identification his automobile license which she could recall only as being a Tennessee license and for a Pontiac car. She did not actually see the car at all. She recalled that he had signed the check J. MIKE O'BRIEN.

At about this point Mrs. GILTNER commented that he had been in the hotel before and he replied that he had not. She insisted he had and produced his registration card for November 22, 1963 and showed it to him. At this he became angry and tore up the check and stuck it in his pocket and walked out. He had not actually registered at the hotel and she did not have any document as a result of his brief stay on this date which she recalled as having been probably late in December, 1963.

Mrs. GILTNER stated she is positive he is the same individual who had been in the hotel on November 22, 1963, and who had made a comment about the assassination of President KENNEDY; however, the matter of his previous comment was not discussed with him on the occasion of his second visit.

On 4/15/64 at Chester, S.C.

File Charlotte 37-16

by SA JAMES M. UNDERHILL: JB

62-109860 - 2950  
Date dictated 4/15/64

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE

CE 89-46

2

Mrs. GILTNER said she had never seen this individual before November 22, 1963, and had no additional information as to his business or any knowledge of any persons he may have contacted in Chester. She stated that during his stay on November 22, 1963, for one night, he had not made or received any calls through the hotel.

CE 89-46

JMW: jb

1

RE: JAMES M. O'BRIEN, also known as  
J. MIKE O'BRIEN, JAMES MICHAEL O'BRIEN

The following investigation was conducted by SA  
JAMES M. UNDERHILL at Chester, South Carolina on April 15, 1964:

Lieutenant R. M. EUBANKS, South Carolina Highway Patrol, Chester, stated that his office does not maintain copies of arrest tickets by the Highway Patrol Officers within his District, which comprises seven counties surrounding Chester, and he was unable to furnish any information concerning a possible arrest of JAMES M. O'BRIEN or similar name.

Chief E. L. BOSTIC, Chester County Rural Police, stated he had no record that any of his officers had arrested or charged anyone named JAMES M. O'BRIEN or person with similar name. He commented that if an arrest had been made by a Highway Patrolman anywhere in the vicinity of Chester, the charged person would have been brought before Magistrate C. T. DeLANCY in Chester.

With the assistance of Chief BOSTIC, the records of Magistrate DeLANCY were checked for the period December 11, 1963, through April 1, 1964, and no record found for one JAMES M. O'BRIEN or similar name.

62-109060-2960

ENCLOSURE



JFK  
Assassination  
62-109060  
Section 63

copy  
2

MARY FERRELL  
FOUNDATION  
c/o JEFFREY T. HARRIS



## Memorandum

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Bishop \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Felt \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
 Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
 Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: April 13, 1964

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
 JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY  
 11/22/63  
 DALLAS, TEXAS  
 MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

PURPOSE:

P 5-24-107

To advise you that Emily Duval, a 56-year-old mental case from New York City, has related to our Washington Field Office in a rambling, incoherent manner a wild story about a "ten foot, well-built" Agent of our New York Office and others being involved in a plot to assassinate President Kennedy.

DETAILS:

WFO, by airtel 4/9/64, advised Miss Emily Duval, 56, of 247 West 76th Street, New York City, was interviewed on 4/7/64, by Agents of the Washington Field Office. Miss Duval, who claims to be a practical nurse, related in an incoherent and rambling manner numerous fantastic stories relating to espionage, communists, and one including an "underground plot" by individuals in New York City who participated in the assassination of President Kennedy.

Miss Duval states she was unable to report this information to our New York Office as one of the Agents there was involved. She described this Agent as "ten feet tall and well-built." Duval alleged she has never contacted our New York Office as she did not trust any of the employees there.

BACKGROUND:

REC-23

100-352386-2961

As early as 2/28/58, Duval was interviewed at the Bureau, at which time she related an unfounded complaint regarding an espionage case, which complaint was also made in a rambling and incoherent manner, [100-352386-2121].

Since that time Duval has been interviewed at the Bureau on 12/14/59; 5/16/61; and 10/5/61. On each occasion:

- PR 22 L-1
- 1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
  - 1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
  - 1 - Mr. J. R. Healy
  - 1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan

79 APR 23 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Memo from Mr. Rosen to Mr. Belmont

she related unsubstantiated, fantastic stories, which stories raised serious questions concerning her mental ability. [62-107339]

Based on information from Washington Field Office, Duval as early as 6/25/56, and periodically thereafter, has contacted both our New York (contrary to her allegation) and Washington Field Offices relating unfounded stories in an incoherent manner implicating all types of persons in various plots. Her stories relate primarily to items of current prominence which receive extensive press coverage.

ACTION:

New York is in the process of developing background data on Duval with regard to her mental condition, and this information along with her allegation relating to the assassination of President Kennedy will be reported by Dallas for dissemination to the President's Commission.

*Handwritten:* LHM, IR, J, D, H

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION  
ON THE  
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.  
Washington, D.C. 20002  
Telephone 343-1400

EARL WARRIN  
RICHARD B. RUSSELL  
MYN SHERRMAN COOPER  
HALE BRUCE  
GERALD R. HARRIS  
JOHN J. MCCLINTY  
ALLEN W. DALLAS

Mr. Tolson  
Mr. Belmont  
Mr. Mohr  
Mr. Casper  
Mr. Callahan  
Mr. Conrad  
Mr. DeLoach  
Mr. Evans  
Mr. Gale  
Mr. Rosen  
Mr. Sullivan  
Mr. Tavel  
Mr. Trotter  
Mr. Tele. Room  
Miss Holmes  
Miss Gandy

APR 7

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover  
Director, Federal Bureau  
of Investigation  
Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

On pages 634 to 721 of SA Gemberling's Report of December 10, 1963 there appear several reports concerning an advertisement which appeared in the Dallas Morning News of November 22, 1963. This advertisement was signed by Bernard Weissman whose interview is reported on page 715 of the aforementioned report.

The Commission would like your Bureau to investigate the source of the funds used to pay for this advertisement. We note that Larrie Schmidt, a friend of Weissman's, stated in an interview (p. 719) that a Joseph P. Grinnan solicited the funds from prominent Dallas businessmen. We request that either Grinnan or Weissman be interviewed to learn the names of the contributors to the advertisement.

Sincerely,

*J. Lee Rankin*

J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel

162-109060-  
NOT RECORDED  
199 APR 14 1964

*Trans to Bureau & Sullivan  
4-10-64  
auth. to Sullivan 4-13-64  
RE Rankin*

23 APR 1964

1 - DeLoach  
 1 - Rosen  
 1 - Sullivan  
 1 - Branigan  
 4-13-64  
 1 - Malley  
 1 - Lenihan

airtel

62-109060-

To: SAC, Dallas (100-10431)  
 From: Director, FBI (105-82353)

RE: HARVEY OSWALD  
 IS - R - CUBA

Reference is made to the report of SA Robert J. Gamberling dated 12-10-63 in captioned matter. Pages 201-201 of SA Gamberling's report contain data concerning an article which appeared in the "Dallas Morning News" on 11-22-63.

The President's Commission by letter dated 4-7-64 requested this Bureau to investigate the source of the funds used to pay for this advertisement. The Commission noted that Harrie Schmidt, a friend of Howard Wollman, stated that Joseph P. Grinnan solicited the funds from prominent Dallas businessmen.

You should immediately contact Mr. Grinnan and interview him in accordance with the Commission's request. You may inform Mr. Grinnan that the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy has specifically requested that he be interviewed to determine the source of the funds used to pay for the advertisement which appeared in the "Dallas Morning News" on 11-22-63.

This matter should be afforded immediate attention by your office and results of your interview with Mr. Grinnan should be forwarded to the Bureau in a letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination to the President's Commission.

NOTE: See memo Branigan to Sullivan 4-10-64 re same subject, REL:mhw.

REL:mhw (10)

MAILED 13  
 APR 13 1964  
 COMM-FBI

1 - \_\_\_\_\_  
 2 - \_\_\_\_\_  
 3 - \_\_\_\_\_  
 4 - \_\_\_\_\_  
 5 - \_\_\_\_\_  
 6 - \_\_\_\_\_  
 7 - \_\_\_\_\_  
 8 - \_\_\_\_\_  
 9 - \_\_\_\_\_  
 10 - \_\_\_\_\_

58 MAY 7 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

3116

FBI

Date: 4/9/64

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_

(Type in plain text or code)

Via \_\_\_\_\_

AIRTEL

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-106090)

FROM: SAC, WFO (89-75) (P)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN F. KENNEDY, 11/22/63,  
DALLAS, TEXAS  
(OO:DL)

copies made  
6/22/77 by Williams  
for review of FBIHQ by

FOIPA re: *Peter*

New York, New York

RewFOairtels to Director, 10/5/61 and 10/9/61,  
captioned, "[REDACTED] - INFORMATION CONCERNING"; Bulet  
to New York, 5/24/61, captioned "[REDACTED] - INTERVIEW  
AT SOG - ALLEGATION OF SABOTAGE OF SHIP"; NYairtel to WFO,  
10/6/61 (INTEROFFICE), captioned, "[REDACTED] - INFORMATION  
CONCERNING".

Enclosed for the Bureau are two copies each, for  
Dallas 25 copies each and for New York two copies each of  
FD 302 reflecting interview with [REDACTED] and investigative  
insert reflecting review of WFO files regarding one [REDACTED]

New York will at [REDACTED] at Peter  
Cooper Nursing Home, 43 St. Mark Place, and through appropriate

- 3-Bureau (Enc. 4)
- 2-Dallas (Enc. 50) (89-43)
- 2-New York (Enc. 4)
- 1-WFO

CWB:mbb  
(8)

APR 22 1964

REC-23

APR 22 1964

G. C. W. AIRTEL

APR 27 1964  
Special Agent in Charge

SEARCHED

M Per

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

sources, conduct necessary investigation to determine background and mental condition of [REDACTED]. This investigation should be directed to resolve [REDACTED] allegation of an underground plot by individuals in New York to participate in the assassination of President KENNEDY.

It was noted throughout the interview with [REDACTED] she was often incoherent and rambled in her conversation. It appeared from her statements that she is suffering from a mental condition. [REDACTED] was unable to furnish factual information regarding her allegations involving an agent of the New York Office. She stated her sources of information were often thoughts that entered her mind and not secured from any person or physical evidence. Her only description of the New York agent was that he was ten feet tall and was well built. [REDACTED] was admonished for making unsupported allegations concerning the FBI and its personnel.



Date 4/8/64

1

[redacted] was interviewed in Room W733, Statler Hotel, 16th and K Street, N. W. [redacted] advised that she presently resides at [redacted] New York, New York, where she lives alone. She stated that she was born on May 24, 1907, in the Central Part of France. She came to the United States in 1930 and became a naturalized citizen of the United States in 1938 through the United States District Court, Southern District of New York, New York. [redacted] stated that her parents are dead; that she had a brother whose name she would not divulge, who worked with the Nazis in France during World War II. She does not know his present whereabouts and because of his participation with the Nazis, does not desire to hear from him now. [redacted] stated that she had one sister who has been to the United States on several occasions but whom she has not seen since 1947. [redacted] would not furnish the name of this sister, stating that the sister had studied Marxism in France and, therefore, she had disowned her sister. She recalled that on one occasion, when her sister attempted to visit [redacted] in New York, it was necessary to call the police to keep her sister away from [redacted] home

[redacted] stated that she had come to Washington, D. C. to furnish information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), regarding an underground plot by individuals in New York, who participated in the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY. [redacted] stated that she was unable to report this information to the New York Office of the FBI as one of the Agents in this office was involved in this plot. She stated that she has never contacted the New York Office of the FBI, as she was unable to trust the employees of this office.

[redacted] stated that since the Fall of 1963, she has been conducting investigation in this matter and

On 4/7/64 at Washington, D. C. File # WFO 89-75

ENCLOSURE

by SAs CARL W. BUCHHOLZ & MALVIN LEE WESSEL Date dictated 4/8/64  
CWB:mbb

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

that it was necessary to leave New York as the individuals involved were making attempts on her life due to her knowledge of this affair. [redacted] stated that she had been employed as a Practical Nurse for approximately two years by the Peter Cooper Nursing Home, 43 St. Mark's Place, New York City, but found it necessary to quit this job approximately a week ago, as individuals employed in the nursing home were involved in the plot to assassinate President KENNEDY.

[redacted] stated that information came to her attention during the Fall of 1963 while she was going to the shopping district on 34th Street, in New York City. She stated that something funny happened to her which she was unable to explain. She stated that she had gathered information from sources which she could not identify that a plot was being formed in the Longchamp (phonetic) Restaurant on 34th Street. About three weeks prior to the assassination of President KENNEDY she had entered the restaurant and selected one of three vacant tables in the cocktail lounge, as she felt that this particular table would "give her something". She stated that she was drinking her second cocktail when three men entered the lounge from the building side, not entering from the street. This group of men sat at an adjoining table to her. She indicated that one of the men was a policeman who had been suspended from the New York Police Force. When questioned as to the identity of the suspended policeman, she did not know his name, but knew that this was true as she had been told by an unknown police officer on the street in New York, to be on the lookout for a suspended police officer. While sitting near these men she overheard statements that they had hired OSWALD to assassinate President KENNEDY and had also hired JACK RUBY to kill OSWALD. [redacted] was unable to identify these three men and does not recall that she has seen them again after the meeting in the restaurant.

[redacted] stated that one ALTA GARCIA FLORES had rented an apartment [redacted]

New York City, residing there since 1962. She stated that Miss FLORES was involved in the plot to assassinate President KENNEDY as an undercover agent. She stated that Miss FLORES has forged a number of checks drawn on the Central Savings Bank of New York City, 73rd Street and Broadway Branch. She stated that Miss FLORES uses [redacted] name on these checks and that the checks are used to pay the members of the underground group involved in the assassination of President KENNEDY. She stated that Miss FLORES was also involved in the forging of checks to pay the underground people in the espionage case involving MORTON SOBELL. [redacted] stated that about two weeks ago a check in the amount of \$5,000, bearing [redacted] name had been drawn in the SOBELL case.

[redacted] stated that an Agent of the FBI Office in New York was stealing material from the files and was sending this material to Puerto Rico. She stated that Mr. GERALD PETERSON, Assistant Superintendent, Peter Cooper Nursing Home, had received a letter from this FBI Agent which had been sent to Mr. PETERSON in Puerto Rico. She stated that the material taken from the files by the FBI Agent was delivered to Puerto Rico by an underground agent RALPH REINER, who is employed in the Psychopathic Ward at Bellevue Hospital in New York. She stated that REINER is known to her since he is also a part-time employee at the Peter Cooper Nursing Home. When asked to describe the FBI Agent she exhibited a pen sketch which she stated she had made of this individual. The sketch was simply the head of a person with marks for the eyes, nose and mouth and no detail as to features. She stated this FBI Agent was ten feet tall and was well built. She was unable to further describe the agent.

[redacted] stated that on October 14, 1963, she suffered an accident while working at the Peter Cooper Nursing Home. She stated that the accident was caused by agents of the underground who had placed some water on the floor so that she would fall and hit her head on a radiator.

She stated that she fell on this water but was able to twist her body in such a way that her head did not strike the radiator, but in the fall suffered a broken left arm. She stated that this was not a true accident and it was the work of the underground in an effort to dispose of her as she knew too much concerning their activities.

In connection with her broken arm, she was first treated by Dr. SIMON SCHWARZ, who takes care of the employees at the nursing home. She was later referred to a Dr. HORWCH, Telephone GR 3-0334, who referred her to a third doctor whose name she did not know, but who placed her broken arm in a cast. She stated that Dr. SCHWARZ had taken care of her as he was mixed up in the OSWALD Case. She knew that Dr. SCHWARZ was involved in this case as she had heard him speak of Agent JACK being a stupid man who "got himself framed".

[redacted] stated that on December 8, 1963, a Mr. STANDBERG came to see her at the nursing home. She stated that STANDBERG was an undercover agent who worked for "201". [redacted] explained that "201" was the FBI Office in New York. Mr. STANDBERG asked [redacted] about ex-Agent JACK and indicated that [redacted] had been on the payroll of the underground since 1900.

[redacted] also stated that a Mr. KURDY, 18 St. Mark's Place, was an undercover agent. She stated that KURDY came to see her on Thursday and wanted information regarding the underground. When [redacted] was asked as to which Thursday, she did not reply but started talking about another matter. She stated that at the time KURDY came to see her she did not know that he was an undercover agent but found this out later. When asked as to how she found out about KURDY, she stated that sometimes people riding on the bus with her let these names out. She stated that on one occasion while riding on the bus, she overheard two undercover agents stating that they would ask GREEN and KELLY to participate in the plot. She stated that the other individual replied "Kelly green would be good, then we would not have to add a dash of red".

WFO 89-75

5

[REDACTED] also stated that in 1962 the underground group were planning to take care of former President KENNEDY, while he stayed at the Carlisle Hotel in New York. She stated these people did not like President KENNEDY as he was always riding with JACKIE KENNEDY and did not do anything for the country. [REDACTED] stated that she thought that Mr. KENNEDY was a nice President.

[REDACTED] stated that she has conducted this investigation on her own; that she has never been employed in any capacity by the FBI and has never received any payment from the FBI for her services. She stated that in 1961, she had furnished information to the FBI and was supposed to receive two checks, totaling \$1,500 from the FBI, but these checks were stolen and she never received them. [REDACTED] stated that she has never been examined by a psychiatrist and has never been in a mental hospital as a patient.

WFO 89-75

CWB:mbb

1

On June 25, and June 27, 1956, one [REDACTED] New York, New York, appeared at the New York Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) stating that she was employed as a nurse at Doctor's Hospital, New York City.

[REDACTED] indicated that she had solved the VICTOR RIESEL Acid - Throwing Case. According to [REDACTED] the New York Anti-Crime Committee had been putting pressure on RIESEL for quite some time and when he balked, they persuaded RIESEL's girl friend, who resided in [REDACTED] apartment building, to purchase some acid which was eventually thrown in RIESEL's face by a tall blond man and another unidentified man, hired by the Anti-Crime Commission. These two unidentified men later attempted to steal [REDACTED] brief case and the Anti-Crime Commission has tried to intercept information from [REDACTED] through tapping her telephone. [REDACTED] stated that her source of information was a stout individual named LUSTININI (phonetic).

On December 18, 1956, a letter was received by the New York Office, FBI from one [REDACTED]. This letter states that on December 6, she followed Mrs. MIRANTI BRANDO and Attorney KLEINMAN into the elevator. Mr. KLEINMAN told Mrs. BRANDO that he was very sorry but had been unable to get in contact with that special person in question even though he had the \$750 ready. He stated that it was too late as the jury had gone and would deliberate before returning to the court. The letter states that after Mr. KLEINMAN had mentioned that [REDACTED] was present, Mrs. BRANDO said, "Let me at her". Mr. KLEINMAN had told her to control and restrain herself.

The letter further states that when the defendant came in, as they were stepping out of the elevator, LEO TELVI said in a low voice "I'll get you for that like I did my brother". [REDACTED] stated that she was standing in the vestibule next to the door leading into the court.

ENCLOSURE

WFO 89-75

CWB:mbb

2

By letter dated February 6, 1961, the Office of the United States Attorney, Southern District of New York, forwarded to the New York Office, FBI, an anonymous letter received by the Office of the United States Attorney.

This letter dated February 1, 1961, states that on February 2, 1960, a [REDACTED], went to the FCC, 641 Washington Avenue, to report on some short wave broadcastings. The man who interviewed her told one of the investigators to put over the wave that he was ordering her deportation. The letter stated that words came over 860 kc, "Stop that woman from leaving the city".

The letter further states that on December 15, 1959, a check for \$500 was sent from Washington, D. C., to [REDACTED] and was stolen by an ELY, GUTTSCHALK on order of Dr. HAROLD LAWRENCE, who at the time did some office work for the FBI.

On May 16, 1961, [REDACTED] New York 23, New York, contacted the FBI in Washington, D. C. On this occasion, [REDACTED] stated that she was born in France and furnished a long rambling dissertation about her previous contact with the FBI both in Washington, D. C., and in New York City. She advised that she had reported information to the FBI, and was informed that she would receive a check for \$500 but had never received the check.

On May 16, 1961, [REDACTED] stated that she had heard that a Dr. WALTER LAWRENCE HAROLD had received the check for \$500 intended for her. She stated that Dr. HAROLD works for the Medical Center for Cancer at New York City where [REDACTED] works. She indicated that Dr. HAROLD was guilty of sabotaging a ship which she referred to as the "Constitution" or at least he had it done. She said



the ship burning she referred to occurred on December 19, 1960, in the harbor in New York City. [REDACTED] further stated she feels that Dr. HAROLD will never let this ship be completed as she heard him make the statement that "It would never sail". He allegedly said this in the Research Lab of the Sloan Kettering Institute. She also accused Dr. HAROLD of plotting the kidnaping of President KENNEDY's daughter but could give no details as to why she felt he plotted the kidnaping.

[REDACTED] also indicated on this occasion that the memorial hospital where she was employed should be investigated by the FBI as she did not know what they did with excess money.

On October 5 and 9, 1961, one [REDACTED] New York, New York, contacted the FBI. On these occasions, [REDACTED] stated that she had made available to the FBI, information about a sabotage that had taken place on a ship in New York, and that the FBI had promised to pay her \$500 by check. She had never received the check and believed that it was stolen from the United States mail. [REDACTED] also indicated that on February 29, 1961, she had furnished information to the FBI and had been promised a \$1,000 check for this information. She indicated that she had been on the FBI Payroll from December, 1959, to May, 1961.

FBI

Date: 4/21/64

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL \_\_\_\_\_  
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DETROIT (62-3550)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT

JOHN F. KENNEDY

DALLAS, TEXAS

11/22/63

MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

ReBUairtel to WFO and Detroit, 4/17/64. *md*

Info concerning GLENN T. CARTRON, JR., was verbally furnished to Det. Sgt. CHARLES MAYRAND, Criminal Information Bureau, Detroit PD, on 4/21/64, in accordance with instructions in reairtel.

- 3 Bureau  
1 - Washington Field (89-75) (Info)  
1 - Detroit

LMC:AMH  
(5)

*1 cc retained as per 6-105*  
1-2963  
3 APR 22 1964

Approved: *7.9*

Sent: \_\_\_\_\_

M

Per \_\_\_\_\_

7.9 APR 23 1964

Special Agent in Charge

Tolson	_____
DeLoach	_____
Mohr	_____
Casper	_____
Callahan	_____
Conrad	_____
Felt	_____
Gale	_____
Rosen	_____
Sullivan	_____
Tavel	_____
Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

## DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM   ☐ CABLEGRAM   ☒ RADIO   ☐ TELETYPE

URGENT 4-21-64  
TO DIRECTOR  
FROM DALLAS 211501

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA, IS - R - CUBA.

REURRADIOGRAM APRIL 20, 1964.

LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM CONTAINING INFORMATION RELATING TO  
ORIGINALS OR PHOTOGRAPHIC COPIES ALL DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO  
6.5 MM MANNLICHER - CARCANO ITALIAN MILITARY RIFLE WILL BE  
SUBMITTED BY DALLAS ON OR BEFORE APRIL 24, 1964.

RECEIVED: 3:00 PM MAH

66 APR 27 1964

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Rosen (Mr. Malley)
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan (Mr. Lenihan)
- 1 - Mr. Conrad

April 21, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel  
The President's Commission  
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

*Kennedy*  
*of President John F.*

At the request of the Commission Mr. Herbert G. Orth of Life magazine provided the original of the Zapruder motion picture film of the assassination for review by the Commission representatives. As a result of this review Mr. Orth volunteered to make thirty-five millimeter color slides of the pertinent portions of this film and make copies for the Commission, Secret Service and this Bureau. Three sets of these slides, 169 slides in each set, have been received from Life magazine and one set for the Commission is attached. One set is being furnished to Secret Service in compliance with your request. The remaining set is being retained in the FBI Laboratory.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosure

BY COURIER SVC.

APR 21 1964  
COMM-FBI

105-82555

APR 22 1964

NOT RECORDED  
199 APR 22 1964

APR 23 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

4/22/64

AIRTEL

To: SAC, Dallas (100-10461)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA  
IS - R - CUBA  
ATTENTION CRIMINAL SECTION

*Assassination  
of President J. Kennedy*

ReBuairtel 3/25/64 and Dallas airtels 4/2/64 and 4/13/64.

Dallas is instructed to advise by return airtel what additional progress has been made in an effort to identify the individual observed by Mrs. Jean Lollis Hill running from the Texas School Book Depository Building following the shooting on 11/22/63. The film submitted by your office which was taken by Mr. Tom Alyea, NFAA-TV, has been reviewed and as observed by your office, was of no significant assistance in this matter.

It is noted the results of Mrs. Hill's re-interview has been furnished to the President's Commission. The Commission was advised additional investigation would be conducted endeavoring to identify this person.

Advise the Bureau if all logical investigation has been conducted and if further investigation is anticipated what this investigation will consist of. Bear in mind this matter must be resolved at the earliest possible time so that the Commission may be advised.

KMR:vhm  
(6)

① - 62-109060 (Assas **DUPLICATE YELLOW** Kennedy)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

*62-109060*  
NOT RECORDED  
159 APR 1964

79 APR 23 1964

NOTE:

On 2/18/64 a meeting was held at the Town Hall, New York City, sponsored by the "National Guardian." Mark Lane criticized the investigation conducted by the FBI and the Secret Service. He played a tape recording of a telephone conversation with Mrs. Hill who claims she heard five or six shots. Dallas re-interviewed Mrs. Hill at which time she commented she observed a white man wearing a brown raincoat and hat described as average height and heavy build but did not get a good look at him running from the TSBDB. Dallas has reviewed results of interviews with individuals in the vicinity of the TSBDB and various officers of the Dallas PD and Sheriff's Office without effecting an identification. The film taken by Alyea revealed interior shots of the TSBDB following the shooting but did not reveal the identity of this individual. The Laboratory advised the Commission by letter 4/21/64 the film is available if desired.

DO-8

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

April 13, 1964

The attached anonymous note was  
sent to the Director from Midland,  
Texas.

*Following for  
George C. Wallace,  
Governor of Alabama  
nm*

MR. TOLSON ✓  
MR. BELMONT ✓  
MR. MOHR ✓  
MR. CASPER ✓  
MR. CALLAHAN ✓  
MR. CONRAD ✓  
MR. DELOACH ✓  
MR. EVANS ✓  
MR. GALE ✓  
MR. ROSEN ✓  
MR. SULLIVAN ✓  
MR. TAVEL ✓  
MR. TROTTER ✓  
MR. JONES ✓  
TELE. ROOM ✓  
MISS HOLMES ✓  
MR. METCALF ✓  
MISS GANDY ✓

APR 14 1964  
RECEIVED  
FBI - MEMPHIS

62-109061-216

ENCLOSURE



AFTER 5 DAYS RETURN TO

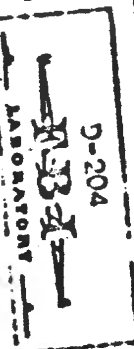
MIDLAND TEXAS



TO MR. J. EDGAR HOOVER, THE HEAD OF THE  
FBI, IN CARE OF THE WHITE HOUSE,  
WASHINGTON DC.

MIDLAND TEXAS.  
APRIL 8th. 1964.

TO MR. J. EDGAR HOOVER, HEAD OF THE FBI. do you want to know who was behind  
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, in murder of PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY. well here he  
GOV. GEORGE C. WALLACE, of Alabama, that is your man. if you will have a lawful  
excuse to investigate his home you will find some connections between him  
and oswall, that all. its please pass this on to the warren investigating  
Committee it will be valuable.



## Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad *W.D.G.*

DATE: April 20, 1964

FROM : W. D. Griffith *W.D.G.*SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,  
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS

On 4/15/64, the evidence listed below was received in the Laboratory from Supervisor Richard D. Rogge.

Q575 Envelope postmarked "MIDLAND, TEX. APR 9 1964 PM," bearing typewritten address "TO MR. J. EDGAR HOOVER, THE HEAD OF THE FBI, INCARE OF THE WHITE HOUSE, WASHINGTON DC." and accompanying typewritten slip of paper beginning "MIDLAND TEXAS. APRIL 8th, 1964. TO MR. J. EDGAR HOOVER..." and ending "...it will be valuable."

The typewriting appearing on the envelope and letter in Q575 most closely resembles a Royal pica style of type spaced ten letter per inch. This typewriting was not identified in the Anonymous Letter File or in the ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~. Appropriate photographs of the typewriting will be added to these files.

No watermarks, indented writings, or other significant characteristics were noted in the envelope and letter which would indicate the source of the paper used to prepare Q575.

Q575 has been assigned exhibit number D-204. Six photographs of D-204 are being forwarded with a copy of this memorandum to Supervisor Rogge for appropriate dissemination.

The original evidence listed above is retained in the Laboratory.

It is noted that as a matter of policy, references to the ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ do not appear in Laboratory reports sent to the field, but are included on the administrative page.

RECOMMENDATION: That this memorandum be forwarded to the General Investigative Division for the attention of Supervisor Rogge for appropriate action.

ENCLOSURE

62-109060

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 2 - Mr. Rosen (Mr. Rogge, Room 5730) Enclosures

cc: kw (8)

APR 23 1964

Tolson	
Belmont	
Mohr	
Casper	
Callahan	
Conrad	
Felt	
Gale	
Rosen	
Sullivan	
Tavel	
Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Holmes	
Gandy	

SAC, El Paso (89-52)

4/21/64

Director, FBI (62-109060)

1 - Mr. C. L. McGowan

**ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY**

11/22/63

DALLAS, TEXAS

MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Enclosed for El Paso is one copy and Dallas four copies of a photograph of a self-explanatory typewritten letter and envelope postmarked at Midland, Texas, 4/9/64, which was received at the Bureau on 4/13/64.

The envelope and letter have been designated Q575 and assigned Exhibit Number D-204 by the FBI Laboratory.

The typewriting appearing on the envelope and letter in Q575 most closely resembles a Royal pica style of type, spaced ten letters per inch. This typewriting was not identified in the Anonymous Letter File or in the [REDACTED]

No watermarks, indented writings, or other significant characteristics were noted on the envelope and letter which would indicate the source of the paper used to prepare Q575. Appropriate photographs of this typewriting will be added to the above files and the original evidence is being retained in the Laboratory. As a matter of policy, reference to the [REDACTED] does not appear in Laboratory reports sent to the Field but is included on the Administrative Page.

El Paso is instructed to conduct logical investigation in an effort to identify the anonymous writer. This would include a check of your indices for similar communications as well as a check with those agencies who would likely receive anonymous communications, such as the local Secret Service Office.

For your information, the original documents in this matter are available at the Laboratory for latent fingerprint examination should a logical suspect or suspects be developed.

Enclosure

2 - Dallas (89-43) (Enclosures 4)

3 - Mr. J. C. Cadigan  
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan  
1 - Mr. S. F. Latona

See Note Page 2

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

BDR:Job

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

To: SAC, El Paso  
Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT

The results of this investigation as well as details regarding the mailing and receipt of this communication should be incorporated in an appropriate insert, 25 copies of which should be furnished to Dallas for incorporation in a report under the above caption.

NOTE: Details concerning this matter can be found in W. D. Griffith to Mr. Conrad memo dated 4/20/64, captioned, "ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS," JCC:kw.

If and when a logical suspect is developed, the original document will be processed for latent fingerprints.

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad *Conrad*

DATE: 4/20/64

FROM : R. H. Jevons *Jevons*

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN F. KENNEDY; 11/22/63  
DALLAS, TEXAS

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
Felt \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

As a matter of record, the President's Commission returned to the Laboratory on 4/20/64, evidence items numbered C254 and C261.

The delivery of the above items has been previously confirmed by appropriate letter to the Commission.

## ACTION:

For information.

62-109060

1-Mr. Belmont  
1-Mr. Rosen  
1-Mr. Sullivan  
1-Mr. Malley

NOTE: C254 - "Val-Pak" type suitcase  
C261 - Sea bag  
(both of these items were  
Oswald's property)

REN:fch  
(10)

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

REC-6

EX-109

25 APR 22 1964

APR 23 1964

38 APR 27 1964

2965

- 1 - Mr. Belmont  
1 - Mr. Rosen  
1 - Mr. Sullivan  
1 - Mr. Malley  
1 - Mr. Rogge  
1 - Mr. Conrad

April 18, 1964

**By Courier Service**

Honorable J. Loo Rankin  
General Counsel  
The President's Commission  
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated April 9, 1964, covering transmittal to the FBI Laboratory of Governor John Connally's coat, shirt, trousers and tie and requesting an examination of these items. The results of the examinations are set forth below.

For your information the coat has been designated C311, the trousers C312, the shirt C313 and the tie C314.

Each hole in Governor John Connally's coat, shirt and trousers has the general appearance of a bullet hole and could have been made by a bullet. No hole was found in the tie.

The hole in the back of the coat is approximately 1/4" by 5/8", being elongated in a horizontal direction. The elongation could be due to one or more of the following:

- (1) a bullet passed through the cloth at an angle to the surface,
- (2) the cloth was folded when a bullet struck (3) the hole was made by a mutilated bullet or (4) a bullet struck sideways.

The hole in the front of the coat is approximately 3/8" in diameter and circular in shape.

The hole in the sleeve is approximately  $3/8"$  by  $5/8"$  being elongated in a horizontal direction. The elongation of this hole could be due to one or more of the aforementioned

NOTE: Based on memo Jevons to Mr. Conrad 4/15/64, re  
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS,  
11/22/63.

TELETYPE UNIT

RAF: KO (10)



Honorable J. Leo Rankin

It is to be noted that holes corresponding to the three holes referred to above were found in the shirt. Due to the excessive tearing of the cloth, none of these holes were well defined.

The hole in the left trouser leg is approximately 1/4" in diameter and roughly circular in shape.

It was determined from the locations of the holes in the coat and shirt that a bullet entering the back, passing undeflected through the body and leaving the front, would have passed through Governor Connally at an angle of approximately 35 degrees downward from the horizontal and approximately 20 degrees from right to left if he was sitting erect and facing forward at the time he was shot. These angles are such that it would have been possible for Governor Connally's right arm and left leg to have been in direct line with the projectile. Any change in Governor Connally's position would affect the angles set out above. The possibility should not be overlooked that garments can shift from their normal position on the body. There is no way of determining, from an examination of the clothing, whether such a bullet may have followed a straight line path or may have been deflected in the body.

Nothing was found to indicate which holes were entrances and which were exits. The coat, shirt and trousers were cleaned prior to their receipt in the Laboratory, which might account for the fact that no foreign deposits of metal or other substances were found on the cloth surrounding the holes. Further, no characteristic position of the fibers of the cloth around the holes, which is one of the factors considered in determining whether a hole is an entrance or an exit hole, was found. The sizes of the holes in the clothing do not necessarily aid in this determination since a hole can be enlarged if a bullet strikes at an angle, sideways or partially sideways, or if it passes through a fold in the cloth. Also, if a bullet is irregularly mutilated, an entrance hole could be larger than an exit hole.

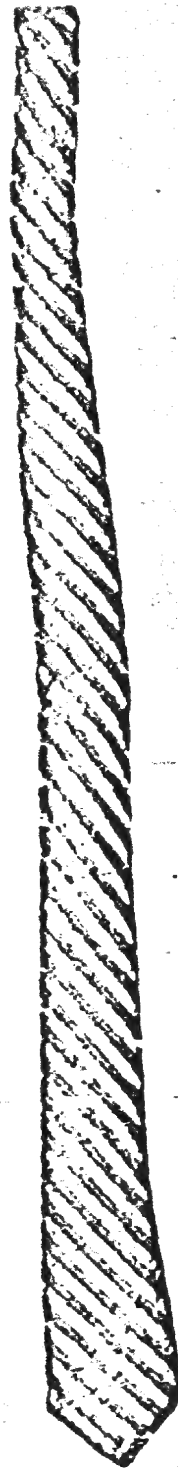
It was not possible from an examination of the clothing to determine whether or not all of the holes were made by the same projectile or projectile fragments.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

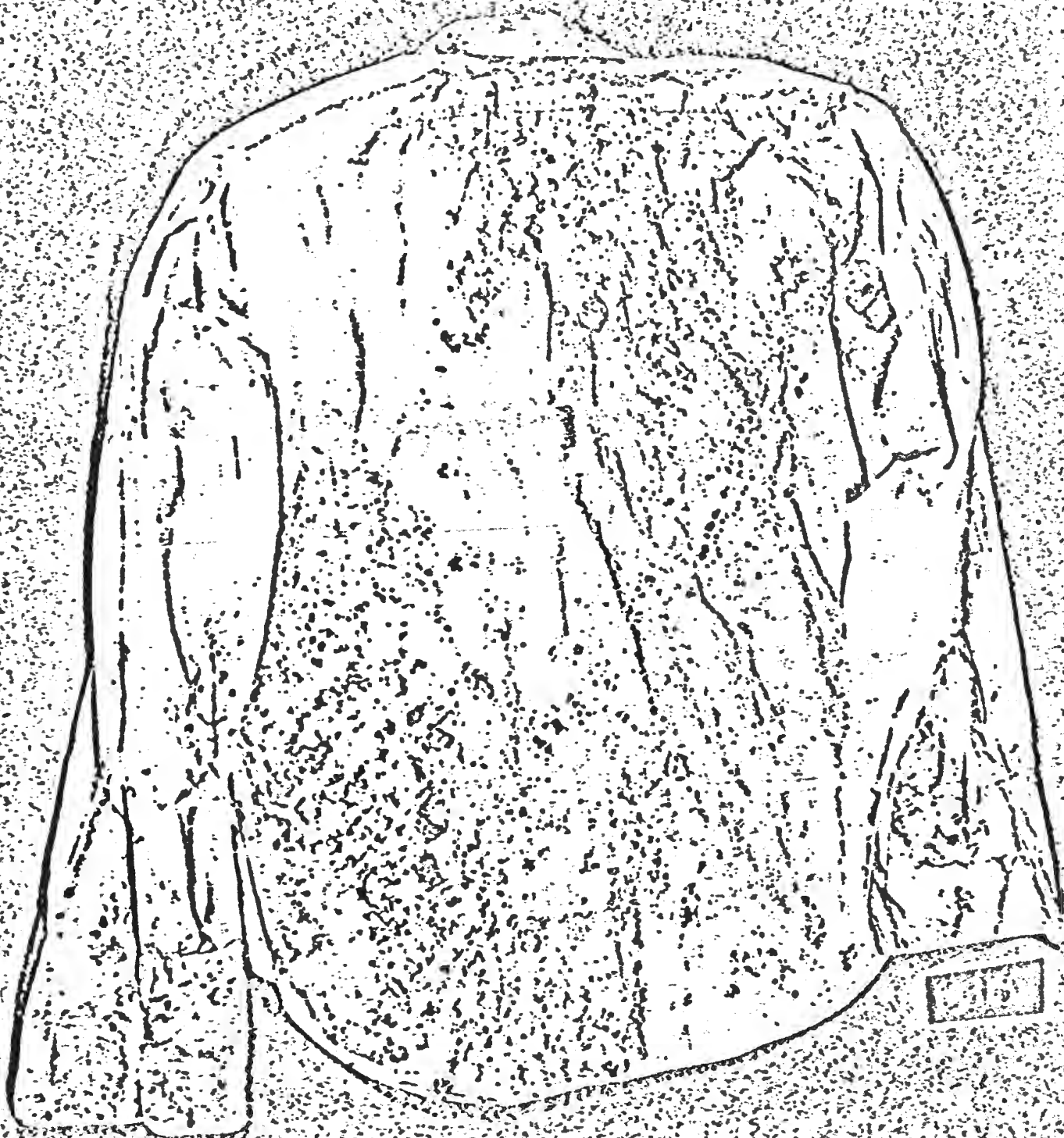
Enclosures (14) (Enclosures are two copies each of seven photographs of Items C311 through C314)

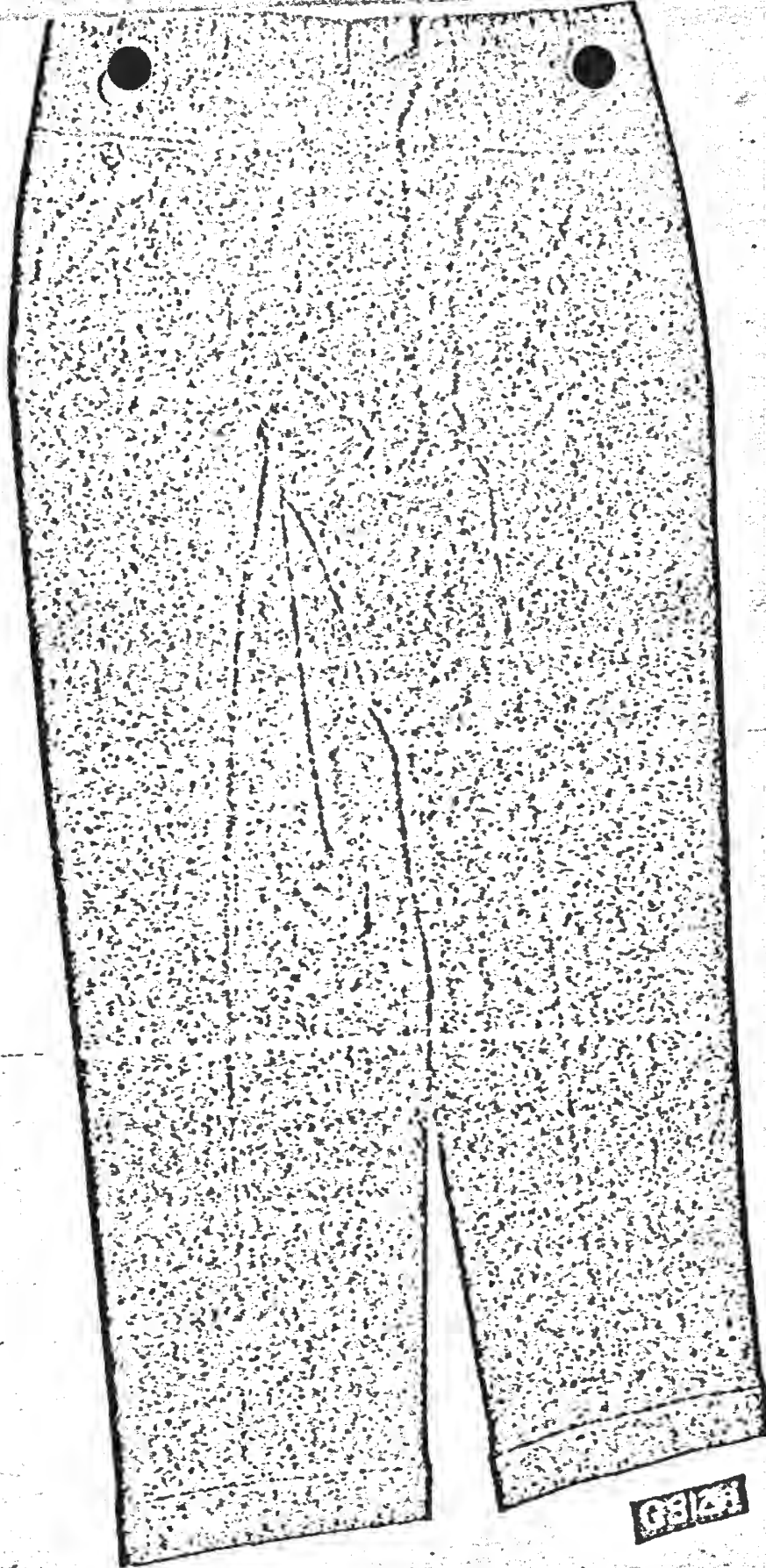




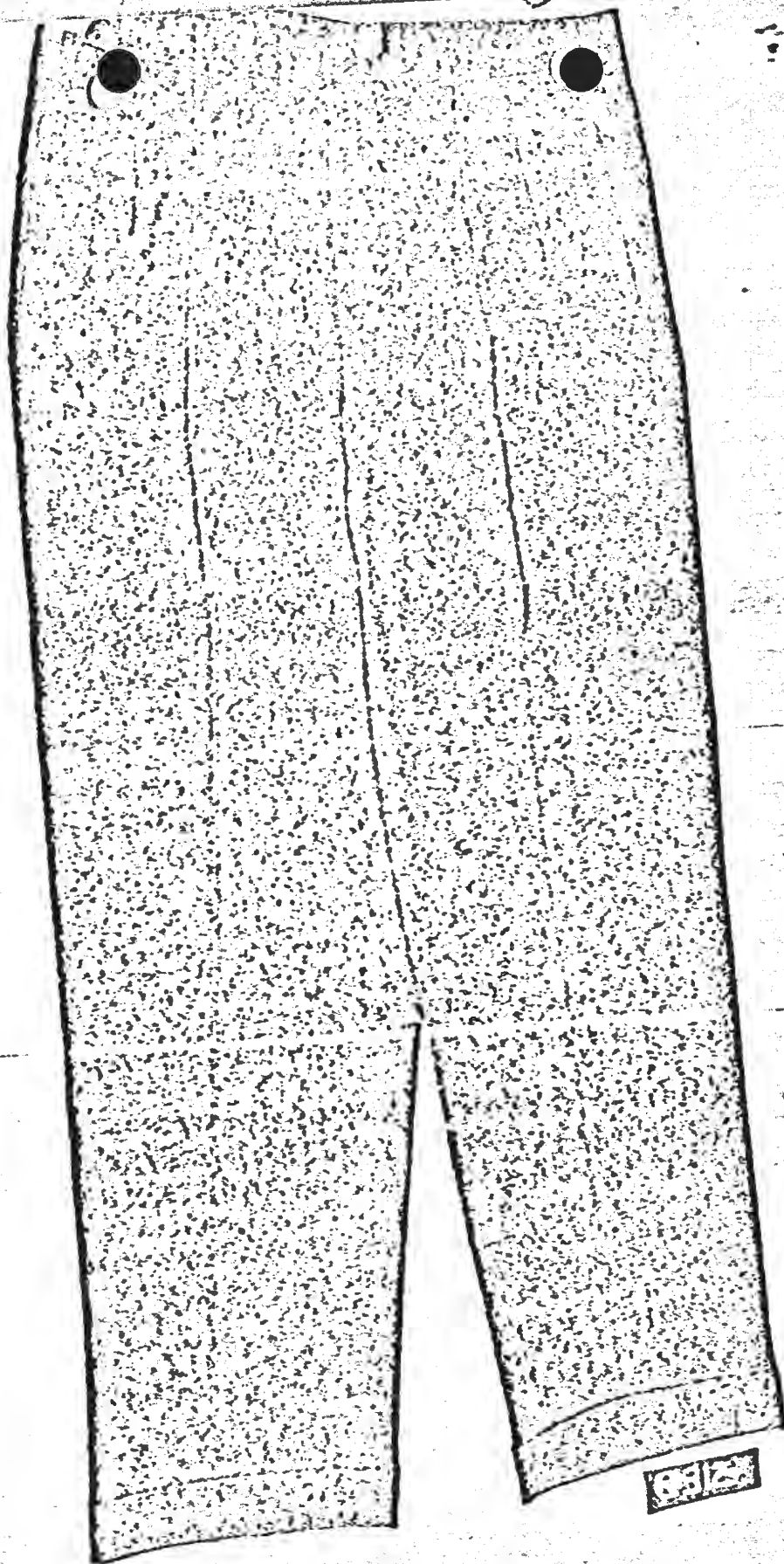
CRK

SECTION

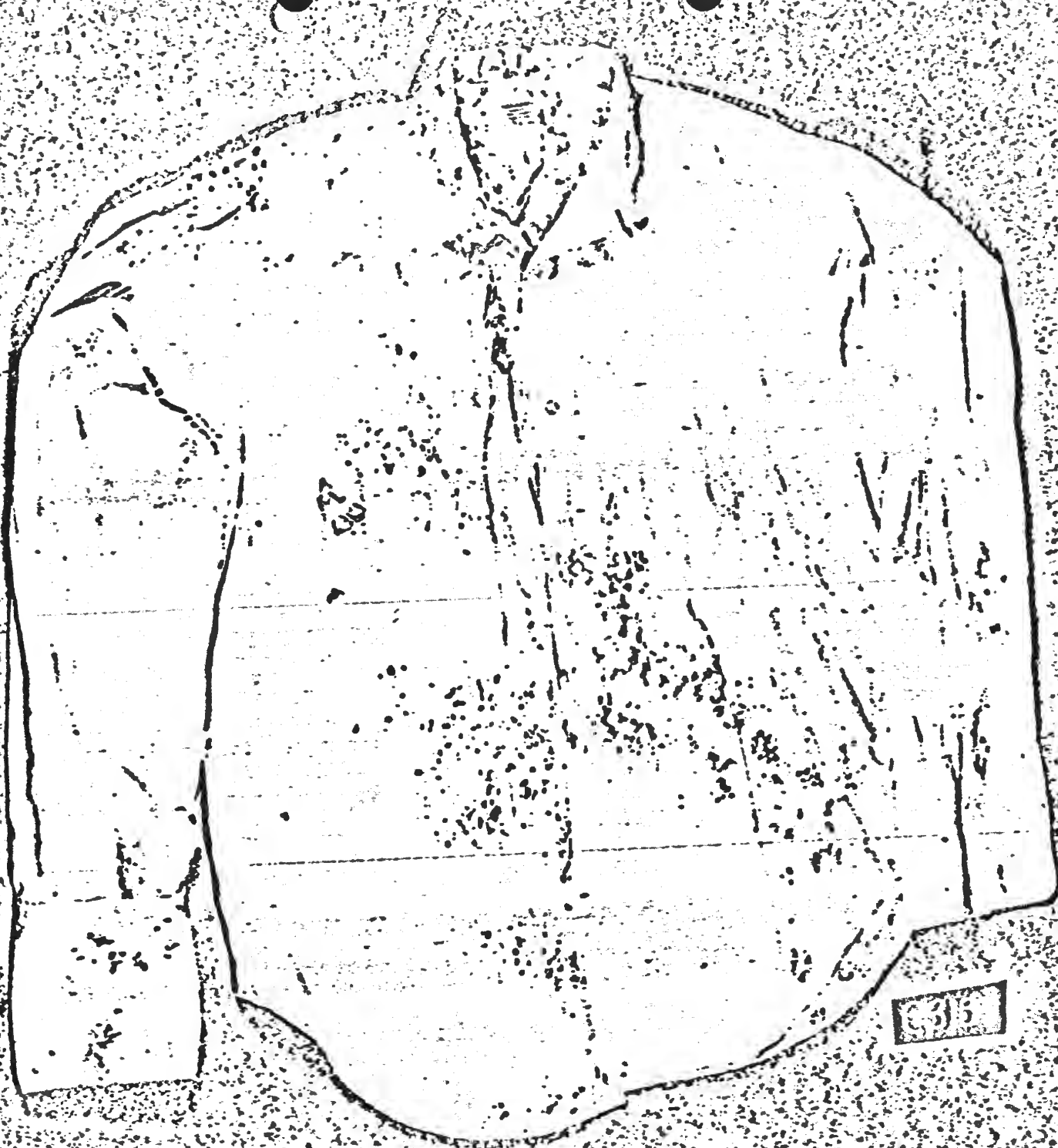




08/29



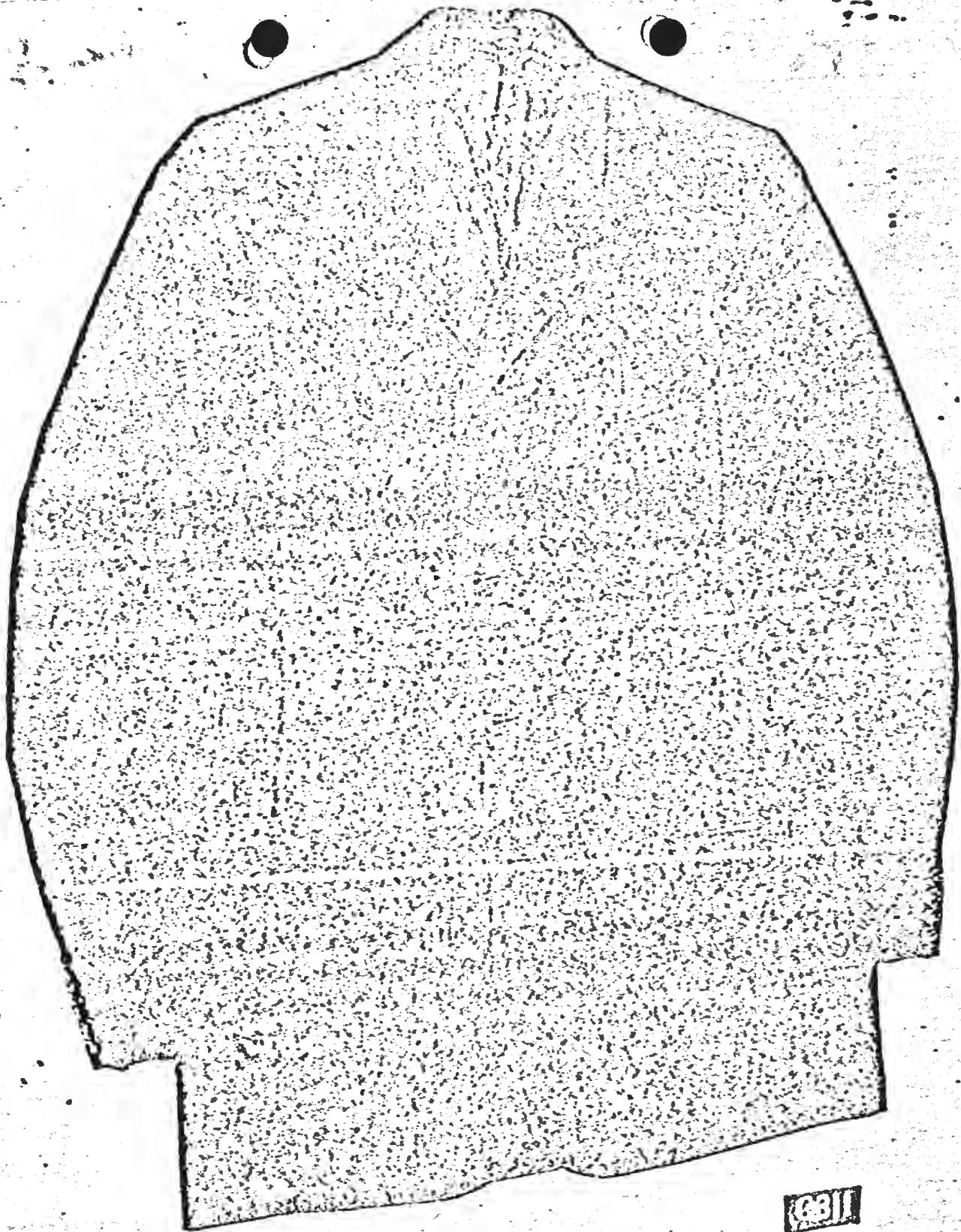




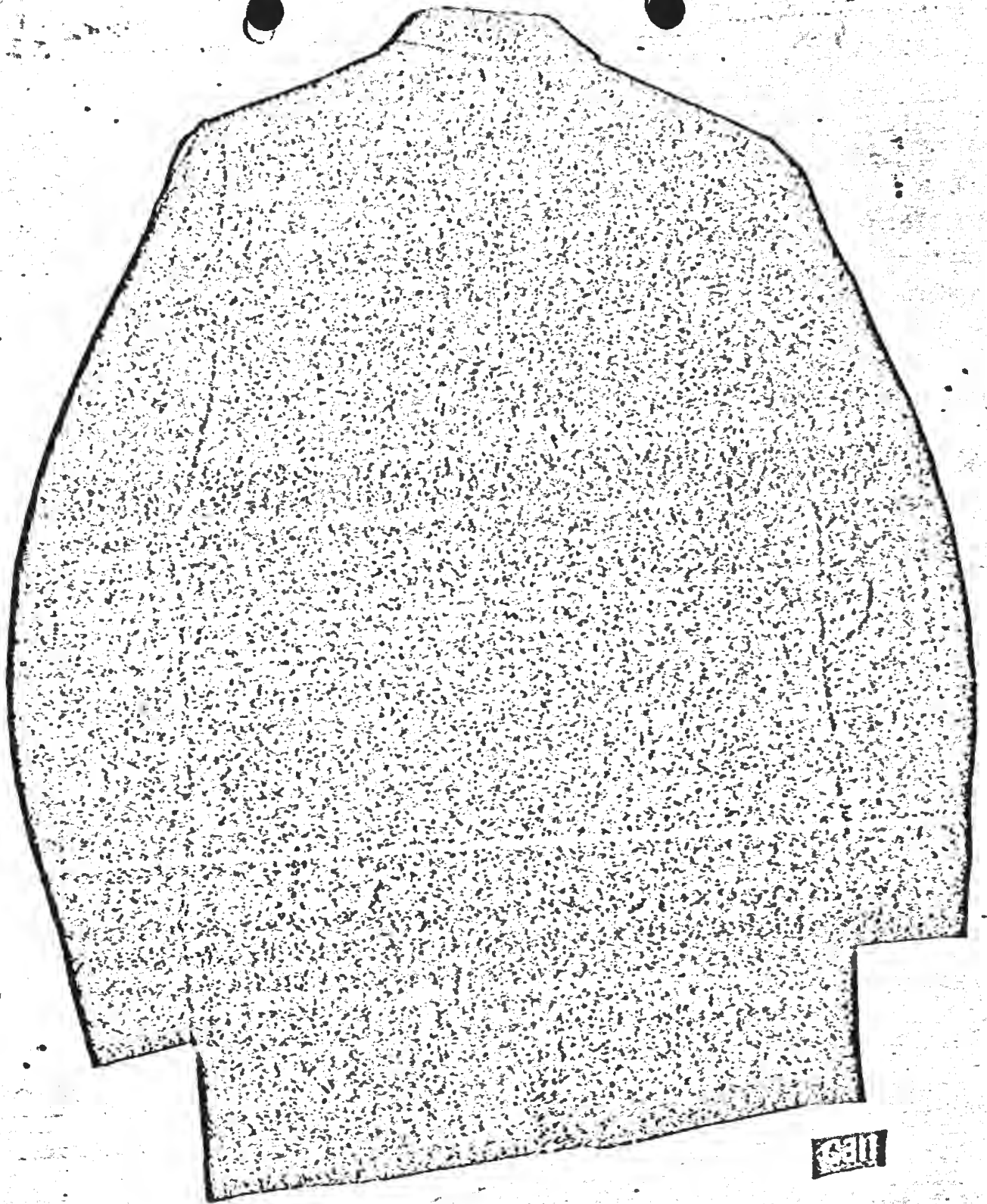
6315

WIND TUNNEL

EXPERIMENTAL



Q311



1611

INTERFELL



FBI

Date: 4/20/64

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL  
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)  
ATTN: INSPECTOR JAMES R. MALLEY

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN  
FITZGERALD KENNEDY, 11/22/63,  
DALLAS, TEXAS  
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING  
OO: DL

"The Dallas Morning News," of 4/19/64, carried an article captioned, "Police Will Testify For Warren Probe," which article states that Police Chief JESSE E. CURRY and Detective Captain WILL FRITZ and Lt. CARL DAY, of the Crime Scene Search Section, were to appear before the President's Commission, on Wednesday, 4/22/64.

The article also stated that Texas Governor JOHN CONNALLY and his wife would be heard by the Commission on Tuesday, 4/21/64, and also to appear on Tuesday, 4/21/64, were Doctor CHARLES GREGORY and Doctor ROBERT SHAW, of Parkland Hospital.

The above is for the Bureau's information.

3 - BUREAU  
2 - DALLAS  
RPG:eah  
(5)

EX-102

REC 21

62-109060-2967

17 APR 23 1964

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_ Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_  
Special Agent in Charge

C. E. Wick

## Memorandum

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
 Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
 Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
 Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
 Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
 Felt \_\_\_\_\_  
 Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
 Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
 Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
 Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
 Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
 Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: 4/15/64

FROM : R. H. Jevons

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
 JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS  
 11/22/63

By letter dated 4/9/64, the President's Commission submitted the clothing worn by Governor John Connally on 11/22/63, at the time he was shot in the upper right back, right wrist and left leg while riding with President Kennedy. The clothing consisted of a black suit coat, black suit trousers, white dress shirt and a tie. It was requested that information be furnished, in so far as it could be determined, as to bullet entrance and exit holes and the paths of the bullet or bullets through the coat, shirt and trousers.

The detailed results of the Laboratory examinations are set forth on the attached pages. The locations of all holes found are described; however, because all of the clothing had been cleaned prior to its receipt, it cannot be stated that the holes, actually are bullet holes or, if they are, which holes were entrance or exit holes. It was determined if these holes are bullet holes that one bullet could have caused all of them if the bullet entered the back at a downward angle of approximately 35 degrees and an angle of approximately 20 degrees from right to left. Governor Connally's arm and leg could have been in the path of this bullet.

It was noted that the hole in the coat sleeve was slightly larger than the hole in the front chest area (possible exit hole) of the coat. This could be due to the bullet striking sideways or passing through a fold in the cloth or could have been due to an irregularly shaped mutilated bullet. It should be noted that one or more bullets or bullet fragments could have caused Governor Connally's wounds.

The above information is being furnished to the President's Commission by letter along with photographs of each item of clothing and by Laboratory report along with photographs to the Dallas Office.

## ACTION:

For information.

18 APR 23 1964

Enclosure sent 4-16-64  
 62-109060

1 - Mr. Belmont

1 - Mr. Rosen

1 - Mr. Sullivan

1 - Mr. Malley

1 - Mr. Rogge

7-2 APR 30 1964  
 62-109060 (9)

REC 27  
 62-109060-2968  
 18 APR 23 1964  
 SIX

4/15/64

### DETAILS

Each hole in Governor John Connally's coat, shirt and trousers has the general appearance of a bullet hole and could have been made by a bullet. No hole was found in the tie.

The hole in the back of the coat is approximately  $1/4$ " by  $5/8$ ", being elongated in a horizontal direction. The elongation could be due to one or more of the following: (1) a bullet passed through the cloth at an angle to the surface, (2) the cloth was folded when a bullet struck (3) the hole was made by a mutilated bullet or (4) a bullet struck sideways.

The hole in the front of the coat is approximately  $3/8$ " in diameter and circular in shape.

The hole in the sleeve is approximately  $3/8$ " by  $5/8$ " being elongated in a horizontal direction. The elongation of this hole could be due to one or more of the aforementioned causes.

It is to be noted that holes corresponding to the three holes referred to above were found in the shirt. Due to the excessive tearing of the cloth, none of these holes were well defined.

The hole in the left trouser leg is approximately  $1/4$ " in diameter and roughly circular in shape.

It was determined from the locations of the holes in the coat and shirt that a bullet entering the back, passing undeflected through the body and leaving the front, would have passed through Governor Connally at an angle of approximately 35 degrees downward from the horizontal and approximately 20 degrees from right to left if he was sitting erect and facing forward at the time he was shot. These angles are such that it would have been possible for Governor Connally's right arm and left leg to have been in direct line with the projectile. Any change in Governor Connally's position would affect the angles set out above. The possibility should not be overlooked that garments can shift from their normal position on the body. There is no way of determining, from an examination of the clothing, whether such a bullet may have followed a straight line path or may have been deflected in the body.

Nothing was found to indicate which holes were entrances and which were exits. The coat, shirt and trousers were cleaned prior to their receipt in the Laboratory, which might account for

the fact that no foreign deposits of metal or other substances were found on the cloth surrounding the holes. Further, no characteristic position of the fibers of the cloth around the holes, which is one of the factors considered in determining whether a hole is an entrance or an exit hole, was found. The sizes of the holes in the clothing do not necessarily aid in this determination since a hole can be enlarged if a bullet strikes at an angle, sideways or partially sideways, or if it passes through a fold in the cloth. Also, if a bullet is irregularly mutilated, an entrance hole could be larger than an exit hole.

It was not possible from an examination of the clothing to determine whether or not all of the holes were made by the same projectile or projectile fragments.

FBI

Date: 4/9/64

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_

PLAIN TEXT

(Type in plain text or code)

AIRTEL

AIRMAIL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DETROIT (62-3550)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, 11/22/63  
DALLAS, TEXAS  
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re Bureau cablegram to Legats Mexico and Ottawa, dated 4/1/64

Enclosed for the Bureau are 14 copies of LHM reflecting contact with established informants familiar with FPCC activities regarding the alleged disappearance of two FPCC members. Also enclosed for New York are two copies, and for Dallas one copy of same LHM.

[redacted] is [redacted] Detroit  
[redacted] source - protect per her request.

7 Bureau (Enc. 14) (REGISTERED)

(1 - Legat, Mexico)

(1 - Legat, Ottawa)

(1 - 100-343413 REYA FRANK BERNSTEIN)

(1 - 100-68623 JOSEPH BERNSTEIN)

1 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 1) (Info) (REGISTERED)

2 - New York (89-75) (Enc. 2)

(1 - 105-38431)

3 - Detroit

(1 - 100-14749 REYA FRANK BERNSTEIN)

(1 - 100-1817 JOSEPH BERNSTEIN)

RIS:jd CTA, STATE 3 encls. per  
(13) R/S - 5/4/64 with encls.  
LH/JSF

ENCLOSURE

ICC-645

MAY 11 1964

APPROVED

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

Sent

Per

Clair P. King

UNRECORDED

100-61623-97.1119

APR 10 1964

0-12 Legats Mexico and Ottawa

Relegations by Joseph Bernstein

LH/JSF

MAY 18 1964

[redacted] source] - protect), [redacted] Detroit, Mich., advised on April 6, 1964, that she knew of no information regarding the contents of referenced cablegram;

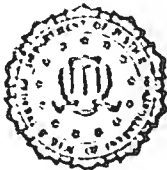
The confidential informants referred to herein, as contacted by the Detroit Office, are the following:

<u>Date of Contact</u>	<u>Identity of Source</u>
April 7, 1964	[redacted]
April 7, 1964	Former [redacted]
April 7, 1964	[redacted]
April 7, 1964	[redacted]

LHM is stamped confidential to protect the identity of the source utilized who has furnished reliable information in the past.

A review of the files in the Detroit Office and contact with logical established sources failed to indicate any information regarding the BERNSTEINS making any similar statements as those set forth in referenced cablegram in the Detroit area.

It is noted that two copies of the 'Detroit News' articles mentioned in LHM were sent to the Bureau.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

Detroit, Michigan  
April 9, 1964

Assassination of President  
John Fitzgerald Kennedy  
November 22, 1963  
Dallas, Texas

*Mr. J. Edgar Hoover*

*[redacted]* who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on April 6, 1964, that Reva Bernstein had said she and her husband had been in Mexico for two months having recently returned; and had been in Canada over the Easter weekend 1964 to visit her mother who, according to *[redacted]* was believed to reside in Hamilton, Ontario, Canada. *[redacted]* could give no additional information regarding the Bernsteins.

On April 7, 1964, confidential informants, who have furnished reliable information in the past, and who are familiar with Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC) activities, were contacted by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, but advised that they did not have any knowledge or information concerning the alleged disappearance of two FPCC members. They also said they had not heard any statements by the Bernsteins in the Detroit area regarding interviews by newspaper reporters or anyone else; or their travel in Canada since the assassination of President Kennedy.

A characterization of the FPCC is attached hereto. (DETROIT BRANCH)

Page 19-A, Final 4 Star Edition, dated November 25, 1963, of the "Detroit News", a daily metropolitan newspaper, contained an article captioned "Cuba Fair Play Group Faded in Detroit Activity", which states in part that Joseph and his

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

WAS 1/14/68 12/4/75

*DeLoach*

GROUP 1  
Excluded from automatic  
downgrading and  
declassification



Re: Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy

wife, Reva, Bernstein were two of six witnesses at a public hearing into the affairs of the FPCC by a sub-committee of the Senate Internal Security Committee. The Washington hearing was notable for the fact that the six Detroit witnesses invoked the Fifth Amendment 100 times on grounds that any statement they might make about the committee or their activities might tend to incriminate them.

Mrs. Bernstein said that neither she nor her husband had ever been members of the Cuba committee. "We can't tell you anything", she said. "But I do want to say that my husband and I are deeply saddened by the death of President Kennedy." The article states that others who appeared before the Senate committee were not available for comment. The article did not state the date of the hearing in Washington, or the date of the interview of Mrs. Bernstein.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

APPENDIXFAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE,  
DETROIT BRANCH

On November 7, 1960, a source reported that ED SHAW, Detroit Branch, Socialist Workers Party (SWP) member, was Detroit Branch SWP representative of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC) and was in the process of establishing the Detroit Chapter of the FPCC, the national office of which is in New York City.

On January 29, 1961, the "Detroit News" published an article stating that the Detroit Branch of the FPCC had been organized in Detroit with an office at the residence of ED SHAW, 1057 East Grand Boulevard, Detroit, and that an Executive Board had been elected with ED SHAW named the Chairman of the board.

According to the article, the Detroit Branch, FPCC, was affiliated with the national organization and listed among its purposes "general efforts to create a better understanding between the peoples of the United States and Cuba." The article further stated that public meetings and discussions on Cuban-American relations were planned by the group in a "forceful and dynamic program to bring the truth about Cuba to the people of Michigan."

A second source on October 17, 1961, advised that activities of the Detroit Chapter, FPCC, had slowed down considerably and that during the summer and early fall very few activities were sponsored by this group.

This source further reported on June 22, 1962, that the FPCC activities in Detroit, Michigan, were at a standstill and that there were no plans for future activities.

The first source advised on October 4, 1962, that EDWARD SHAW was scheduled to leave Michigan on October 8 or 9, 1962, for Mountain Spring Camp in Washington, New Jersey, where he was to be an instructor for the next session of the Trotsky School.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

2

The second source advised on October 4, 1962, that there had been no activities connected with the FPCC and that as far as the source knew this committee was defunct.

- 4 -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FBI

Date: 4/3/64

Transmit the following in AIRTEL  
(Type in plain text or code)

Via \_\_\_\_\_  
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)  
FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (89-75)  
SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY  
November 22, last  
Dallas, Texas.  
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re Bureau cablegram to Legats Mexico and  
Ottawa 4/1/64.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 12 copies of LHM  
reflecting New York Office contact of established infor-  
mants familiar with FPCC activities regarding the alleged  
disappearance of two FPCC members. Also enclosed for  
Dallas and Detroit are one copy each of same LHM.

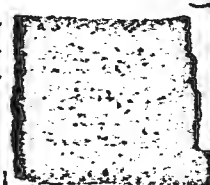
The confidential informants referred to herein  
as contacted by the New York Office are the following:

3 copies  
with copies

Date of Contact \_\_\_\_\_ Identity of Source \_\_\_\_\_

4/2/64  
4/2/64  
4/3/64  
4/3/64  
4/3/64

AGENCY CIA, STATE  
REQ. REC'D  
DATE FORW. 4/7/64  
HOW FORW. 100  
BY LLA/114



ENCLOSURE

- 5-Bureau (RM) (Encs. 12)
  - (1-Legat, Mexico)
  - (1-Legat, Ottawa)
- 1-Dallas (RM) (89-43) (Enc. 1)
- 1-Detroit (RM) (Enc. 1)
- 2-New York
  - (1-105-38431)

Copy to Legats, Mexico & Ottawa  
by routing slip for  
☒ info ☐ action  
date 4-7-64  
by LLA/114

JFF:efo

(100-645)

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_  
Special Agent in Charge

APR 13 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

EX-103

2970



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York  
April 3, 1964

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

Lee Harvey Oswald  
Internal Security - R . - Cuba

On April 2 and 3, 1964 confidential informants, who have furnished reliable information in the past, and who are familiar with Fair Play for Cuba activities, were contacted by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, but advised that they did not have any knowledge or information concerning the alleged disappearance of two Fair Play for Cuba Committee members. U.S.

A characterization of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC) is attached hereto.

COPIES DESTROYED

44 JAN 2 1973

1.

APPENDIX

FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE

The April 6, 1960, edition of "The New York Times" newspaper, contained a full-page advertisement captioned "What Is Really Happening In Cuba," placed by the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC). This advertisement announced the formation of the FPCC in New York City and declared the FPCC intended to promulgate "the truth about revolutionary Cuba" to neutralize the distorted American press.

"The New York Times" edition of January 11, 1961, reported that at a hearing conducted before the United States Senate Internal Security Subcommittee on January 10, 1961, Dr. CHARLES A. SANTOS-BUCH identified himself and ROBERT TABER as organizers of the FPCC. He also testified he and TABER obtained funds from the Cuban Government which were applied toward the cost of the afore-mentioned advertisement.

On May 16, 1963, a source advised that during the first two years of the FPCC's existence there was a struggle between Communist Party (CP) and Socialist Workers Party (SWP) elements to exert their power within the FPCC and thereby influence FPCC policy. However, during the past year this source observed there has been a successful effort by FPCC leadership to minimize the role of these and other organizations in the FPCC so that today their influence is negligible.

On May 20, 1963, a second source advised that the National Headquarters of the FPCC is located in Room 329 at 799 Broadway, New York City. According to this source, the position of National Office Director was created in the Fall of 1962 and was filled by VINCENT "TED" LEE, who now formulates FPCC policy. This source observed LEE has followed a course of entertaining and accepting the cooperation of many other organizations including the CP and the SWP when he has felt it would be to his personal benefit as well as the FPCC's. However, LEE has indicated to this source he has no intention of permitting FPCC policy to be determined by any other organization. LEE feels the FPCC should advocate resumption of diplomatic relations between Cuba and the United States and support the right of Cubans to manage their revolution without interference from other nations, but not support the Cuban revolution per se.

The CP and the SWP have been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

# Memorandum

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
Felt \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

TO : Mr. Rosen

DATE: 4/21/64

FROM : J. R. Malley

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT  
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS

SAC Shanklin of Dallas telephonically advised today the U. S. Attorney at Dallas had received a book containing a number of depositions taken by the staff of the President's Commission in Dallas. Included were depositions taken from Special Agents Clements and Bookhout. The U. S. Attorney's office had been instructed by the President's Commission to have various individuals read the depositions and sign same.

Special Agents Bookhout and Clements, on reading their depositions, advised Shanklin there were a substantial number of typographical errors in the depositions and they did not want to sign them in view of the number of errors appearing therein.

This matter was discussed with Howard Willens of the President's Commission staff and he advised that there would be no objection to the necessary corrections being made in ink and then the Agents signing the depositions. SAC Shanklin was so advised.

JRM:mpd (3)

APR 24 1964

REC-25

25 APR 23 1964

53 APR 29 1964

PER'S. REC. UNIT

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN



Mr. Belmont  
1 - Mr. Rosen  
1 - Mr. Sullivan  
1 - Mr. Malley

April 23, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel  
The President's Commission  
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast  
Washington, D. C.

*Assassination  
of President  
John F.  
Kennedy*

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In accordance with the telephonic request  
of Mr. Melvin Eisenberg on April 22, 1964, evidence  
item number D1 was delivered to Mrs. Julia T. Eide  
on that same date.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.

94 APR 23

COMM-FBI

62-109060

REC-52

APR 24 1964

19 APR 23 1964

NOTE: This request was made to Section Chief Roy H. Jevons  
on April 22, 1964. The item number D1 is a known specimen  
of wrapping paper and tape from the Texas Book Depository,  
Dallas, Texas.

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

REN:bsm (10)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 105-2255-1  
100-109060

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT  
**Memorandum**

TO : Mr. Conrad *JWC*

DATE: 4/20/64

FROM : R. H. Jevons *RHJ*

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN F. KENNEDY; 11/22/63  
DALLAS, TEXAS

*Copy 1*  
Mr. Tolson ☒  
Mr. DeLoach ☒  
Mr. Mohr ☒  
Mr. Bishop ☒  
Mr. Casper ☒  
Mr. Callahan ☒  
Mr. Conrad ☒  
Mr. Felt ☒  
Mr. Gale ☒  
Mr. Rosen ☒  
Mr. Sullivan ☒  
Mr. Tavel ☒  
Mr. Trotter ☒  
Tele. Room ☒  
Mr. Holmes ☒  
Miss Gandy ☒

On 4/20/64, Mr. Melvin Eisenberg, Staff Counsel, the President's Commission, gave SA Robert E. Neill the following items of evidence for Laboratory examination:

- (1) Piece of gummed paper tape
- (2) Piece of brown wrapping paper
- (3) Selective Service System Notice of Classification bearing name of A. J. Hidell
- (4) Armed Forces Certificate of Service bearing name of A. J. Hidell

Mr. Eisenberg requested that items numbered 1 and 2 be compared with the paper bag which Oswald's rifle was allegedly carried in and to ascertain if they are of a common source.

Items numbered 3 and 4 are to be examined to ascertain if forged. Eisenberg requested the results of the forgery examination by Monday, 4/27/64. It was also requested that all items be retained in the Bureau's custody.

Eisenberg further advised that none of these items had been in the Bureau's custody heretofore and stated that the paper and tape were obtained from Ruth Paine, Marina Oswald's landlady and that items 3 and 4 were from the U. S. Secret Service.

Mr. Eisenberg stated specifically that there was no definite time by which he wanted the results of the tape and paper examinations; however, these examinations will be handled expeditiously. Upon completion of the examinations, the Commission and the Dallas Office will be advised of the results.

6 ACTION: 2 For information.

62-109060

1-Mr. Belmont

1-Mr. Rosen

REN:ch (12)

1-Mr. Sullivan

1-Mr. Malley

REC-56 62-109060-2973

(See Addendum page 2)

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

ADDENDUM; WDG:mb

With reference to the requested forgery examination of Items 3 and 4 it should be noted this will involve comparison with approximately twenty-four negatives, Item D44, which previous examinations have indicated were used by Oswald in photographically preparing forged credentials. Item D44 is presently in the possession of The Commission and accordingly SA W. D. Griffith contacted Mr. Eisenberg at The Commission 4/20/64 to ascertain if Item D44 is available. Mr. Eisenberg said he is using this item and cannot release it at this time and accordingly we would have to hold up on the requested comparison until these negatives become available.

*WDE*  
*W*

1-Mr. Belmont  
1-Mr. Rosen  
1-Mr. Sullivan  
1-Mr. Malley

April 21, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel  
The President's Commission  
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In accordance with the telephonic request of Mr. Melvin Eisenberg on April 17, 1964, evidence items numbered D30, B1 and D77 were delivered to Mr. Eisenberg on April 20, 1964.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC

0-0 APR 21

COMM-FBI

62-109060

NOTE: This request was made to SA Roy H. Jeyons on 4/17/64. The items are described as follows:

D30 - Letter from Marina Oswald

D77 - Microfilm reel of Klein's Sporting Goods company invoices

B1 - Wallet and contents belonging to Oswald.

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

APR 21

1 50 PM '64

REC'D-READING ROOM

REC-56

62-109060-2974

APR 24

[illegible]

Received by

1872

Kidul

Date \_\_\_\_\_

4/20/64

62-10772

ENCLOSURE

Brown Whipping paper &  
gunned tape from  
Mrs Ruth Paine -  
Marina Land Lady -

Examined to creation of  
it comes from the same  
source as the bag in which  
the rifle was carried.

News been in Bureau -  
possession - To  
Conn. Exhibit #/no  
deadline - has requested  
we keep items w/ rest of  
inventory.

news in Times Journal  
two documents & letter.

Also  
#1 SSS notice of Complaint  
#2 Certificate of arrest  
in armed Jones -  
check for Johnny -  
11.17.17 in next Monday

1 - Mr. Belmont  
1 - Mr. Rosen  
1 - Mr. Sullivan  
1 - Mr. Malley

April 22, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel  
The President's Commission  
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In accordance with the telephonic request of Mr. Melvin Eisenberg on April 20, 1964, evidence items numbered C40, D155 and C10 were delivered to Mr. Eisenberg on April 21, 1964.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

REC-56

62-109060-2975

EX 101

19 APR 27 1964

BY COURIER SVC.

92 APR 22

COMM-FBI

62-109060

NOTE: This request was made to Section Chief Roy H. Jevons on 4/20/64. The items are described as: C40 Four cardboard cartons from Texas Book Depository; D155 Clipboard; C10 Handmade wrapping paper bag

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

UCC: [illegible]

REX:bsm (10)

66 APR 27 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN



SAC, Chicago (62-6115)

4/23/64

Director, FBI (62-109060)

7 ST  
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY  
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS  
MISC. - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re Bureau airtel 2/6/64 and Chicago teletype  
2/18/64, 8:00 a.m., relating to Olla or Mrs. Preston  
Wells.

Advise date and identity of communication  
which furnished Bureau and Dallas results of Chicago  
investigation into this matter.

- 1 - Dallas (89-43)
- 1 - Legat, Mexico City

REC-56

62-109060-2976

- 1 - [17-46404 (Olla Wells)]

19 APR 24 1964

RDR:vhm  
(6)

NOTE: Full details concerning this matter appear in  
R. I. Shroder to Mr. Rosen memorandum dated 2/4/64,  
same caption, WB:hw.

Briefly, Wells, who is believed to be a mental  
case, telephonically contacted the Bureau and indicated  
she had information regarding the assassination. This  
information allegedly was that a Mexican meat company  
had offered a \$500,000 reward for the President's  
assassination and that Oswald had dropped a cigarette  
lighter at the scene of the crime which had the name  
of the meat company on it. In view of allegation, CG  
was instructed to run this matter out. CG by teletype  
2/18/64 stated efforts to locate Wells unsuccessful,  
however they were still trying to locate her.

Review of lead card and other related material  
maintained in connection with this case failed to  
indicate this matter has been concluded.

MAILED 10  
APR 23 1964  
COMM-FBI

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
Malone \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

MAIL ROOM ☐

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Malley
- 1 - Mr. Shroder
- 1 - Mr. Rogge

April 24, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel  
The President's Commission  
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated February 18, 1964, and my most recent letter to you dated April 20, 1964, relating to Mrs. Shirley Martin also known as Mrs. Mark E. Martin of Hominy, Oklahoma.

Enclosed for your information are two copies of a self-explanatory communication from our Dallas Office dated April 20, 1964, relating to the receipt of another communication postmarked at Hominy, Oklahoma, and bearing the name of Mrs. Mark E. Martin.

Sincerely yours,

62-109060  
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

Enclosures (2)

- 1 - SAC, Oklahoma City (89-41)
- 1 - SAC, Dallas (89-43)

- 1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. J. E. Herington
- 1 - Mr. I. W. Conrad
- 1 - Mr. R. Frazier
- 1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS

MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

RECORDED WITH INDEX

Oklahoma City and Dallas see note page two.

RDR/vhm (16)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

- Tolson
- Belmont
- Mohr
- Casper
- Callahan
- Conrad
- DeLoach
- Evans
- Gale
- Rosen
- Sullivan
- Tavel
- Trotter
- Tele. Room
- Holmes
- Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

APR 24 1 32 PM '64  
REC'D-READING ROOM

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

BY COURIER SVC.  
97 APR 27  
COMM-FBI

APR 27 1964

*[Handwritten signatures and initials]*

NOTE TO  
SACS OKLAHOMA CITY AND DALLAS:

Re Dallas airtel 4-15-64 and Bureau letter 4-20-64 to the President's Commission concerning Mrs. Mark E. Martin's telephonic contact with the Dallas Office on 4-11-64. The above is being furnished for your information.

NOTE:

Shirley Martin has been characterized as a "bright nut," and is well known to the Bureau due to the fact she has written numerous offensive and insulting communications to the Bureau. Since the assassination, she has engaged in her own investigation of the events.

Full details concerning her background have been furnished in several prior memoranda, the latest two being:

M. A. Jones to Mr. DeLoach memorandum 4-2-64, captioned, "Mrs. Mark E. Martin, Hominy, Oklahoma, " ELR/eab.

A. Rosen to Mr. Belmont memorandum 4-20-64, captioned, "Mrs. Mark E. Martin, aka. Shirley Martin, Box 566, Hominy, Oklahoma, Information Concerning," RDR/vhm.

The attached communication from Dallas discloses the receipt of an additional letter from Hominy, Oklahoma, captioned, "World Press" apparently authored by Martin bearing the date 4-16-64. This was received by Dallas on 4-17-64 and in effect states the rifle used to kill President Kennedy could not have fired all three shots and <sup>implies</sup> ~~there~~ there must be a second rifle. The communication cautions the "Warren" Commission to not cease its inquiry until this matter is thoroughly checked out.

This is another in a series of crank-type letters <sup>authored and</sup> apparently being disseminated by Mrs. Martin. An SAC Letter has been prepared to alert the field to her activities.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION  
ON THE  
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

20 Maryland Ave. N.E.  
Washington, D.C. 20002  
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN,  
Chairman  
RICHARD B. RUSSELL  
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER  
HALE BOGGS  
GERALD R. FORD  
JOHN J. MCCLOY  
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN,  
General Counsel

APR 17 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover  
Director, Federal Bureau  
of Investigation  
Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

We would like to view the moving pictures and slides  
of the assassination at the Commission beginning at 9:30 a.m.  
on April 21, 1964. We would appreciate it if Inspector Leo  
Gauthier and Mr. Lyndal L. Shaneyfelt could be present at  
that time.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel

*See memo  
Griffith to Conrad  
4-27-64*

REC-22

XEROX

APR 27 1964

61 APR 28 1964

8 APR 29 1964

EXP. PROC. 33

33 APR 20 1964

NOTED COPY DESTROYED

2978

1 - Mr. Belmont  
1 - Mr. Rosen  
1 - Mr. Tolley  
1 - Mr. Shroder  
1 - Mr. Raupach

April 24, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel  
The President's Commission  
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

I am referring to you a copy of a letter file forwarded to our Phoenix, Arizona, Office by Mr. John M. McGowan, Administrative Assistant to Governor Paul Fannin of Arizona.

The letters in this file bear the name Reyes M. Bustamante and also reveal comments concerning President Kennedy and Lee Harvey Oswald. For your additional information, the handwritten notations which appear in several instances were on the letters when received.

Reyes M. Bustamante has in the past addressed a letter to this Bureau which was not acknowledged. A copy of this communication is incorporated in the enclosed letter file. He has not been investigated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and no further action is being initiated in this matter unless specifically requested by you.

Sincerely yours,  
J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.  
97 APR 27  
COMM-FBI

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

APR 27 1964

Enclosures (15)

62-109060

63-8448

KMR:vhm

APR 28 1964

REC'D SEE NOTE PAGE TWO  
MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

REC-22

19 APR 27 1964

READING ROOM

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-441100-1

*Assassination of President J.F.K.*

NOTE:

Phoenix received a letter file from the Office of the Arizona Governor written by Bustamante. The letters are addressed to prominent Government officials and Robert Oswald complaining of misuse and unauthorized use of electrical equipment which affected him and the fact he had not received answers to his letters. He claimed if his letters had been answered President Kennedy would be alive today. He wrote to Robert Oswald making the same complaints and also said "If Mr. Oswald killed President Kennedy he did it in self defense." Bustamante appears to be a mental case and a prolific letter writer. His comments concerning President Kennedy and Oswald have no bearing whatsoever on the assassination investigation. These letters are being submitted to the Commission for information.

Bureau files reveal a letter written by Bustamante [dated 5/12/63 and no acknowledgement was furnished (63-8148)]

63-8448

April 9, 1960

AMERICAN INVESTIGATION  
KEEP ENVELOPE ATTACHED

J. Edgar Hoover,  
Washington, D.C.

Honorable Sir, - I would like a copy  
of Mr. McIllicuddy's report to see  
if it is completely accurate with  
the documented evidence I have. If  
it is going into the record I think  
it only just that I have the  
privilege as a citizen.

Kindly return this letter from the  
Commission. Thank you.

Wm. A. Keen  
to be returned 4-16-64 Very truly yours,  
RDR/jib  
1100 returned to Mr. John Taylor Tolman  
1100 to 85-110, 07-10 4-16-64 RDR/jib

P.S. I think our nation is in  
critical condition when a Director of  
Internal Revenue can seize our home  
paychecks and defame our character  
from the Atlantic to the Pacific  
on thirteen deliberate lies and

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 9-1-1572

EXP. PROC.

33-APR-13-1964

ENCLOSURE

REC-22 62-104060-2380

APR 13 1964

ENCLOSURE



only 22.1 million. avenue left for a  
citizen to show his character.

I hold the highest record in my  
denomination world wide doing the  
same work Billy Graham does.

Barred from a Federal Court, denied  
the right to buy time on television,  
to buy space in a newspaper to  
clear my character.

I don't like people walking up to  
me and saying, "Rev. Holman, what  
evil have you done that you can't  
preach any more."

I am pastor of the church but the  
government refuses to let me take  
a salary. This is slavery.

I know that this is an election  
year and the whole power of the  
government is being used to keep  
this dastardly act of the United  
States Government from getting

li. open.  
The new paper contracted with me for  
space and cost of printing. but pressure  
is being brought to pass to stop it.

Mrs. Holman gave the government one  
statement; "The Bible says, 'Touch not mine  
anointed, and do my prophets no  
harm,' and if you lay hands on  
my husband you will pay a dear price  
for it."

When the degradation of stealing her  
pay check came to pass she went into  
a state of shock and hung between  
life and death for an hour. When  
she came to she said, "Daddy, don't  
worry, <sup>I will repay</sup> 'Vengeance is mine, saith the  
Lord."

The government paid a dear price  
for this dastardly act against a  
servant of God

When King Ahab and Queen Jezebel  
stole Naboth's home they paid for it

from a violent death.

When President Kennedy had the documented evidence in his office in brochure form of a check issued by the First National of Portland, Portland Maine he didn't dare endorse the lie on that check because it would make him a criminal.

When the second large brochure check arrived with lie # 2 he or Robert Kennedy, Senator Smith and Senator Muskie and Martin Caplin didn't dare sign the lie.

Read Mr. Mc Gillicuddy's report. a more perfect gentleman couldn't come into a man's home.

He turned to Mrs. Holman and said, 'I am glad that you still have a sense of humor after what you have gone through.

He took me by the hand and

...in, they couldn't take  
your God from you, could they?

I get no help anywhere outside of  
the business men, bankers and  
citizens in this area who are shocked  
that such a thing could happen  
in the United States of America. They  
want me to arrest the President  
and senators for violation of their  
oath of office.

I was going to Washington to make  
a civilian arrest of President Kennedy  
but God got ahead of me.

I think if the government defamed  
my character they should clear it. The  
bank president said this same thing.

This has cost me money which I  
cannot afford to spend. I have had  
to remortgage my home at my age

for nearly fifty years in the country  
and no salary.

I have asked President Johnson for help  
also his wife but no help can be  
found anywhere in the United States.

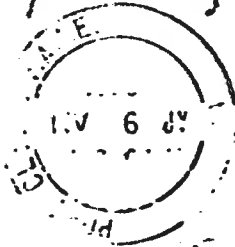
What procedure do I take to arrest  
the President and six to eight  
senators? They have given me the  
brush off and I am not taking  
it.

I have proved to the government that  
every statement was a lie.

J. D. H.

Chas. John Jayson Holman

Post Office - Maine



Mr. J. Edgar Hoover,

Federal Bureau of Investigation,

Pennsylvania Ave. & 9th St. N. W.

Washington,

D. C.

TRUE COPY

Fort Clyde, Maine  
April 9, 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover,  
Washington, D. C.

Honorable Sir, -

I would like a copy of Mr. McGillicuddy's report to see if it is completely accurate with the documented evidence I have. If it is going into the record I think it only just that I have this privilege as a citizen.

Kindly return this letter from the Commission,  
Thank you.

Very truly yours,

/s/

Rev. John Taylor Holman

P.S. I think our Nation is in a critical condition when a Director of Internal Revenue can seize our home, paychecks and defame our characters from the Atlantic to the Pacific on thirteen deliberate lies and there isn't an avenue left for a citizen to clear his character.

I hold the highest record in my denomination world wide doing the same work Billy Graham does.

Barred from a Federal Court, denied the right to buy time on Television to buy space in a newspaper to clear my character.

I don't like people wailing up to me and saying, "Rev. Holman, what evil have you done that you can't preach any more."

I am pastor of the church but the government refuses to let me take a salary. This is slavery.

ENCLOSURE

APR 23 1964

SEALED

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN -



I know that this is an election year and the whole power of government is being used to keep this dastardly act of the United States Government from getting out in the open.

The newspaper contracted with me for space and cost of printing but pressure is being brought to pass to stop it.

Mrs. Holman gave the government one statement: "The Bible says, 'Touch not mine anointed, and do my prophets no harm; and if you lay hands on my husband you will pay a dear price for it.'"

When the degradation of stealing her pay check came to pass she went into a state of shock and hung between life and death for an hour. When she came to she said, "Daddy, don't worry," Vengeance is mine I will repay saith the Lord.

The government paid a dear price for this dastardly act against a servant of God

When King Ahab and Queen Jezebel stole Naboth's home they paid for it with a violent death.

When President Kennedy had this documented evidence in his office in brochure form of a check issued by the First National of Portland, Rockland, Maine he didn't dare endorse the lie on that check because it would make him a criminal.

When the second large brochure check arrived with lie #2 he or Robert Kennedy, Senator Smith and Senator Muskie and Mortimer Caplin didn't dare sign the lie.

Read Mr. McGillicuddy's report. A more perfect gentleman couldn't come into a man's home.

He turned to Mrs. Holman and said, "I am glad that you still have a sense of humor after what you have gone through

He took me by the hand and said, "Rev. Holman, They couldn't take your God from you, could they?"

TRUE COPY

I get no help anywhere outside of the business men, bankers and citizens in this area who are shocked that such a thing could happen in the United States of America. They want me to arrest the President and Senators for violation of their oath of office.

I was going to Washington to make a civilian arrest of President Kennedy but God got ahead of me.

I think if the government defamed my character they should clear it. The bank president said this same thing.

This has cost me money which I cannot afford to spend. I have had to remortgage my home at my age after nearly fifty years in the ministry and no salary.

I have asked President Johnson for help. Also his wife but no help can be found anywhere in the United States.

What procedure do I take to arrest the President and six to eight Senators? They have given me the brush off and I am not taking it.

I have proved to the government that every statement was a lie.

/s/ J.T.H.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: April 16, 1964

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY  
11/22/63  
DALLAS, TEXAS  
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

PURPOSE: To advise you "Reverend" John Taylor Holman, 67, of Port Clyde, Maine, has again contacted our Boston Office and communicated with the Bureau. Holman has been characterized as "a nut," "an erratic with a wild imagination," and "different." It is recommended his most recent letter not be acknowledged and no further action taken.

BACKGROUND: Bureau files disclose Reverend Holman has written to the Director on several occasions in the past wherein he referred matters to our attention which were not within our investigative jurisdiction. Although he was so advised he protested our reply; however, we reasserted our position (94-4-1572).

On 2/18/64, Rankin forwarded to us a letter from Holman indicating Holman had "vital" information. We interviewed Holman on 2/21/64, and he had no information whatsoever of value. At this time it was determined that individuals knowing him characterize him as "a nut," "an erratic with a wild imagination," and "different." It appears Holman, since 1959, has experienced some difficulty with the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) when they disallowed a sum in excess of \$600 which he claimed as a minister. Because of this action Holman has been writing to various Government agencies, including the President, claiming he was treated unfairly. During interview, Holman stated President Kennedy was the third person he had "turned over to God" resulting in their death for treating him unfairly. Rankin was furnished the results of interview with Holman by Bureau letter 2/26/64.

DETAILS: Boston, by letter 4/9/64, advised on 3/23/64 Holman had written to the Boston Office and requested a response. SA John J. McGillicuddy's "report" on his interview. Holman again wrote Boston on 4/2 reiterating his request and asking for the return of "his testimony and his documented evidence." Holman has never furnished any documented or other evidence to us. Holman was again

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach  
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan

1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan  
1 - Mr. J. E. Herington

RDR:job  
(11)

ENCLOSURE

1964

Kemo from Mr. Rosen to Mr. Belmont

interviewed by SA McGillicuddy on 4/6/64, at which time he was advised of the confidential nature of Bureau files and the inability of the Bureau to comply with his request.

Holman, by letter 4/9/64, wrote to the Director and made the same request. His letter, which is approximately one paragraph in length, contained a five-page postscript wherein he recounts his unsatisfactory dealings with the IRS, the U. S. Government in general, including the President of the United States.

OBSERVATIONS: It would appear Holman may be suffering from some mental instability. He has been previously advised of the confidential nature of our files by personal interview by a Boston Agent. It is quite apparent from his most recent letter to the Director he is only incidentally interested in a copy of SA McGillicuddy's report but more interested in seeking a sympathetic ear for his alleged unfair treatment by the IRS and the U. S. Government in general. It is felt acknowledgement of his letter will merely stimulate and encourage future letters from him. He has furnished no information of value relating to the assassination and the President's Commission is aware of the results of our interview with him, as is Secret Service.

RECOMMENDATIONS: 1. That no further action be taken in this matter and that Holman's letter not be acknowledged.

2. That a copy of Holman's most recent letter to the Director be furnished Boston for its information.

*advise Secret Service 4-14*

*here and at Boston*

*COPY OF HOLMAN'S  
LETTER ATTACHED*

FBI

Date: 4/23/64

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL  
(Priority)

75  
TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)  
FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (89-75)  
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY  
NOVEMBER 22, 1963  
DALLAS, TEXAS  
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re: Bureau airtel to Los Angeles, 4/16/64.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 5 copies of a letterhead memorandum, captioned "GERTRUDE TRACY; CHARLOTTE RANDALL MC ELFRESH."

Enclosed for Dallas are 25 copies of an insert, captioned "GERTRUDE TRACY; CHARLOTTE RANDALL MC ELFRESH."

For the information of the Bureau, GERTRUDE TRACY could not furnish any additional specific information regarding the allegations made by her in her letter. When questioned as to specifics, she was extremely vague and evasive and displayed a hostile attitude. She expressed a strong dislike for CHARLOTTE REGAN.

It is also noted that MARVIN KAPLAN stated that GERTRUDE TRACY had expressed a dislike for CHARLOTTE REGAN to him. He stated that in his opinion, CHARLOTTE REGAN is

3 - Bureau (Encl. 5)  
2 - Dallas (89-435) (Encl. 25)  
1 - Los Angeles  
JEE:gcw  
(6)

Approved: K

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

M

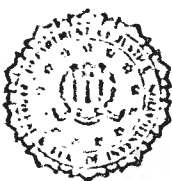
Per

59 APR 29 1964

LA 89-75

It is pointed out that CATHERINE BLAINE BOND was not interviewed, as her present whereabouts is unknown. However, the facts developed thus far reflect that there is no apparent basis for the allegations in Mrs. TRACY's letter, and when interviewed, Mrs. TRACY attributed all derogatory and violent remarks made concerning former President KENNEDY to CHARLOTTE REGAN and, therefore, no additional investigation is being conducted to locate and interview CATHERINE BLAINE BOND, UACB.

The source who requested her identity not be divulged and who furnished information regarding CHARLOTTE RANDALL MC ELFRESH, reflected in the attached enclosures, is [REDACTED] Bufile 100-374664. It should be noted that



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Los Angeles, California

April 23, 1964

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

GERTRUDE TRACY;  
CHARLOTTE RANDALL MC ELFRESH

The following letter was directed to "J. Edgar Hoover, Director of Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, District of Columbia." The return address on the envelope was "G. Tracy, P. O. Box 57337, Los Angeles, California 90057:"

"Los Angeles, California  
4-9-1964

J. Edgar Hoover

Dear Sir,

Some facts that may have determined the investigation or been the cause of the assassination of John F. Kennedy, late president of the United States of America. MARVIN KAPLAN, who has a business that installs aluminum siding on houses employed about the eighth month of the year 1963, a lady supposedly retired as a movie picture extra, to solicit appointments on one of his phones.

Said lady, alias Charlotte Regan, preferred to be called Randy, claimed to be 68 years old and receiving social security pension.

Two weeks before the assassination of John F. Kennedy Charlotte started telling people on the phones that she talked to, that she was from Texas and had a brother still living in Texas. Then she would rant and rave over the phone that John F. Kennedy was a communist and that he was giving wheat to the Russians and selling out, our United States to Russia. Then a young girl, Catherine came back to work at the company. (she got married while away), and on the lunch hour, Charlotte told Catherine that John F. Kennedy was no good and Catherine said she hoped somebody would shoot and kill John F. Kennedy.

COPIES DESTROYED

44 JAN 2 1973



GERTRUDE TRACY;  
CHARLOTTE RANDALL MC ELPRESH

They were happy and laughing after the assassination and then Charlotte accused and said Catherine's friends tampered with her auto so she would get hurt. Shortly after Catherine quit.

January, 1964, Marvin Kaplan closed down the business then opened up in Santa Ana, Orange County, March, 1964. Charlotte then alias Miss Patrice went to work at Chevron Builders, owned by a former partner of Marvin Kaplan. Stanley Meyers charge of phone room.

Marvin Kaplan is a young man whose dad owns Bay City Builders.

Marvin Kaplan  
9109 W. Pico Blvd, 90035  
W. 37998 Los Angeles, Calif

Business phone  
Santa Ana 5415325

P.S. Also suggest investigate the man that managed office building at 700 S. La Brea Ave that has since been torn down but is still managing office building at 5371 Wilshire Blvd whom Marvin Kaplan rented from.

Mrs. GERTRUDE TRACY, 2215 West 6th Street, Los Angeles, California, advised on April 22, 1964 she directed the above letter to Mr. HOOVER. Mrs. TRACY stated she could furnish no additional information in which she could be more specific regarding her allegations. She stated that she had worked with CHARLOTTE REGAN as a telephone solicitor for MARVIN KAPLAN. She stated during the time she and CHARLOTTE REGAN were working for KAPLAN, she overheard CHARLOTTE REGAN state over the telephone to prospective customers of KAPLAN that JOHN F. KENNEDY was selling out the United States to Russia and she wished he would drop dead or someone would shoot him.

Mrs. TRACY stated that during the time these remarks were made by CHARLOTTE REGAN, a young girl who was approximately 16 years of age by the name of CATHERINE, was also working for

GERTRUDE TRACY;  
CHARLOTTE RANDALL MC ELFRESH

MARVIN KAPLAN. Mrs. TRACY stated that CATHERINE and CHARLOTTE REGAN conversed together a great deal, and CATHERINE seemed to agree with CHARLOTTE REGAN in that she believed former President KENNEDY was selling out the United States to Russia.

It was pointed out to Mrs. TRACY that in her letter to Mr. HOOVER, she alleged that CATHERINE had made the statement that she wished someone would shoot President KENNEDY. In reply to this statement, Mrs. TRACY stated she is sure CHARLOTTE REGAN made the remarks and CATHERINE just laughed and gave the appearance of agreeing with CHARLOTTE REGAN.

Mrs. TRACY stated that she is a member of the Catholic faith, and that CHARLOTTE REGAN was very out spoken against Catholics in general. She stated that CHARLOTTE REGAN was very loud in addition to being out spoken, and continually divulged her personal problems to everyone. Mrs. TRACY stated that she, herself, is quiet and does not like to discuss her personal problems and, therefore, does not enjoy listening to other people's problems. She stated that she told CHARLOTTE REGAN many times that she should keep her personal problems to herself.

Mrs. TRACY stated that she had no additional information regarding CATHERINE, and she had no idea as to where she was working or residing.

Mrs. TRACY stated that she did not engage in conversation with CHARLOTTE REGAN, and she could not be more specific in relating why she believes CHARLOTTE REGAN may have some information regarding the assassination of former President KENNEDY. She stated all the remarks made by CHARLOTTE REGAN were remarks which she overheard her make to prospective customers of KAPLAN. She stated her letter to Mr. HOOVER relates the only information which she has in this regard, and stated that the Federal Bureau of Investigation has offices throughout the United States, and it is the job of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to determine if CHARLOTTE REGAN has any information regarding the assassination of former President KENNEDY.

GERTRUDE TRACY;  
CHARLOTTE PANDALL MC ELFRESH

Mrs. TRACY stated that she had never heard of LEE HARVEY OSWALD prior to the assassination of former President KENNEDY, and that she had never heard CHARLOTTE REGAN or CATHERINE mention the name LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

MARVIN KAPLAN, 6106 Cashio Street, Los Angeles, advised on April 22, 1964 that GERTRUDE TRACY, 2215 West 6 Street, CHARLOTTE REGAN, 6228 De Longpre Street, and CATHERINE BLAINE BOND, 7237 Franklin Avenue, were all employed by him as telephone solicitors during 1963. He stated GERTRUDE TRACY and CHARLOTTE REGAN were employed by him for a much longer period of time than was CATHERINE BLAINE BOND. He stated that he employed approximately 15 other employees as telephone solicitors, and that he had a very rapid turnover among his employees. He stated that Mrs. TRACY was a good telephone solicitor; however, she did not get along well with his other employees. He stated that for some reason, she had a strong dislike for CHARLOTTE REGAN, and in fact, she called him approximately two weeks ago inquiring about a job, and stated that she would not work for him if CHARLOTTE REGAN was employed by him. He stated that he does not know why Mrs. TRACY and Mrs. REGAN do not get along. He stated they are both approximately 70 years of age, and they both have their differences. He stated that he would not say that Mrs. TRACY was mentally instable, however, she could be slightly. He stated, however, that in his opinion, CHARLOTTE REGAN is a [redacted]. He stated that in his opinion, CHARLOTTE REGAN is both [redacted].

Mr. KAPLAN stated that CHARLOTTE REGAN has used several names, however, the only two names he is familiar with are CHARLOTTE REGAN and PATRICIA REGAN.

Mr. KAPLAN stated he had never heard Mrs. TRACY, Mrs. REGAN or Mrs. BOND make any derogatory or violent remarks regarding former President KENNEDY or anyone else. He stated that he had never received any complaints from any of his prospective customers regarding remarks made by Mrs. TRACY, Mrs. REGAN or Mrs. BOND.

GERTRUDE TRACY;  
CHARLOTTE RANDALL MC ELFRESH

Mr. KAPLAN stated that CHARLOTTE REGAN is very loud and out spoken, Mrs. TRACY is very quiet, and Mrs. BOND appeared very young and immature.

Mrs. A. J. RANDIS, Manager of the apartments located at 7237 Franklin Avenue, Los Angeles, California, advised on April 22, 1964 that CATHERINE BLAINE BOND and her husband, DAVID BOND, formerly resided at this address, however, they were requested to move for non-payment of rent. She stated DAVID BOND was employed as a mechanic for Mercedes-Benz of Hollywood, located at 6465 Sunset Boulevard, Los Angeles, California. She stated that the BONDS moved to 11546 1/2 Riverside Drive, North Hollywood, California when they moved from 7237 Franklin Avenue.

It was determined that Mr. and Mrs. DAVID BOND resided at 11546 1/2 Riverside Drive, North Hollywood, California, for approximately one month, and they were asked to move for non-payment of rent. No forwarding address was left by the BONDS when they moved from 11546 1/2 Riverside Drive.

Investigation at Mercedes-Benz of Hollywood, 6465 Sunset Boulevard, revealed that DAVID BOND was employed as a mechanic on October 28, 1963, and he terminated his employment during November, 1963. He reflected his address as 7237 Franklin Avenue, Los Angeles, California, and his Social Security Number as 457-64-6893.

CHARLOTTE RANDALL MC ELFRESH, 6228 De Longpre Street, Apartment 11, Los Angeles, California, advised on April 22, 1964 she had never made any derogatory or violent remarks regarding former President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY. She stated she had never told anyone that former President KENNEDY was a communist or that he was selling out the United States to Russia. She stated she had never remarked to anyone that she wished someone would shoot former President KENNEDY. She stated she cannot recall ever having heard anyone else say that they wished someone would shoot former President KENNEDY.

Mrs. MC ELFRESH stated that during 1963, she was employed by MARVIN KAPLAN as a telephone solicitor, however, she had never made any remarks regarding former President KENNEDY during her telephone contacts with prospective customers.

GERTRUDE TRACY;  
CHARLOTTE RANDALL MC ELFRESH

Mrs. MC ELFRESH stated she has had many personal problems during her life time. She stated that she has a daughter, PATRICIA JANE WELCH, and she has had many problems with her. She stated that she does not know where her daughter presently resides. She stated that in addition to the problems with her daughter, she has been married several times and has had problems with some of her former husbands. She stated that due to her personal problems, she has used the last names RANDE, DELANEY, PATRICK, MC ELFRESH and REGAN. She stated her maiden name is CHARLOTTE RANDALL, and she was last married to an individual by the name of MC ELFRESH and, therefore, her present name is CHARLOTTE RANDALL MC ELFRESH. Mrs. MC ELFRESH declined to furnish the names of her former husbands or their present locations.

Mrs. MC ELFRESH stated that she was born and reared in Dallas, Texas, however, she had lived the majority of her life in California. She stated that she has a brother, whom she declined to identify, however, she stated he does not live in Dallas, Texas. She declined to furnish the address of her brother, stating that she and her brother do not visit each other and that she actually does not know where he presently resides.

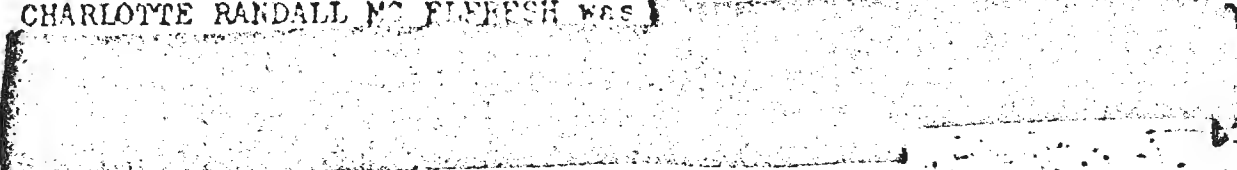
Mrs. MC ELFRESH stated that she is a patriotic American, and there is nothing she would not do for her country. She stated she voted for RICHARD NIXON in 1960 and she is an ardent Republican. She stated that as she is an ardent Republican, she naturally did not like former President KENNEDY being elected President. She stated, however, that by being a patriotic American, she definitely would not advocate violence in any form.

Mrs. MC ELFRESH stated that she did not know LEE HARVEY OSWALD and had never heard of him prior to the assassination. She stated that she had no information regarding the assassination of former President KENNEDY, and if she did have any information, she would have reported the information promptly.

A review of the files of the Los Angeles Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, reflected that an individual,

GERTRUDE TRACY;  
CHARLOTTE RANDALL MC ELFRESH

who requested her identity not be divulged, but who has  
furnished reliable information in the past, advised that  
CHARLOTTE RANDALL MC ELFRESH was





1 - Mr. Belmont  
1 - Mr. Rosen  
1 - Mr. Malley  
1 - Mr. Shroder  
1 - Mr. Rogge

Mr. Belmont

4/20/64

A. Rosen

MRS. MARK E. MARTIN, AKA.  
SHIRLEY MARTIN  
BOX 566, HOMINY, OKLAHOMA  
INFORMATION CONCERNING

PURPOSE:

To recommend the attached SAC letter be prepared and disseminated to the field alerting them to Mrs. Mark E. Martin of Hominy, Oklahoma, with whom we have had unsatisfactory dealings in the past and who recently endeavored to obtain information regarding the assassination through a telephonic pretext.

BACKGROUND:

We have handled numerous communications from Mrs. Martin, the mother of four children, whose husband reportedly is the manager of a grain elevator.

Since the assassination Mrs. Martin has been engaged in her own investigation of the events relating to the assassination and has succeeded in receiving publicity in a local Oklahoma newspaper. On 1/10/64 she was interviewed by an Agent of our Oklahoma City Office in connection with an official matter at which time she made insulting remarks concerning the Director and appeared argumentative and antagonistic. Mrs. Martin has been interviewing principals connected with the assassination investigation and has been characterized by one of these principals as a "bright nut." She apparently has been authoring communications which are afforded wide dissemination to prominent individuals including the President's Commission, members of Congress and other Government agencies. These communications have been critical of the FBI.

Enclosure.

- ① - 62-109060 (Assassination Pres. Kennedy)  
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)  
1 - Mr. DeLoach  
1 - Mr. Casper  
1 - Mr. Sullivan

RDR:vha  
(11)

John F.

162-109060-  
NOT RECORDED  
199 APR 29 1964

79 MAY 4 1964



Memorandum to Mr. Belmont  
RE: MRS. MARK E. MARTIN, AKA

On 4/11/64 Mrs. Martin telephonically contacted our Dallas Office from Oklahoma and endeavored to "pump" information out of one of our Agents concerning the assassination rifle. She claimed she was a member of a ladies garden club in which each of the women in the club were to contribute something to the program by finding out what she could about the assassination. However, our Agent was alert and would not be deceived. On 4/13/64 our Dallas Office received a communication apparently authored and disseminated by Mrs. Martin which in effect was a transcript of her conversation with our Dallas Agent.

Since it is possible she may endeavor to contact other Bureau offices in an effort to elicit information and to embarrass us, it is felt the field should be alerted to her activities.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached SAC letter be approved and sent.

(Typed April 20, 1964)

PERSONAL ATTENTION

Letter to All Special Agents in Charge:

RE: MRS. MARK E. MARTIN, AKA.  
SHIRLEY MARTIN  
BOX 866, HOKIY, OKLAHOMA  
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Dear Sir:

Mrs. Martin is currently engaged in a campaign of disseminating to FBI Offices, Federal agencies, members of Congress and other prominent individuals, communications apparently authored by her. These communications relate to the assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy and are critical of the FBI. She reportedly is conducting her own investigation of the assassination which has included telephonic and personal interviews of principals connected with this investigation.

Mrs. Martin has been previously interviewed and exhibited an insulting, argumentative and antagonistic attitude toward the FBI and its personnel. She recently contacted one of our Southwest offices by telephone and although identifying herself, endeavored to elicit information pertinent to the assassination by using the pretext of belonging to a ladies garden club. Two days later this office received a communication which in effect was a transcript of Mrs. Martin's telephone conversation with our Agent.

It would appear Mrs. Martin is endeavoring to embarrass the FBI and may possibly telephone your office under pretext. You should be extremely circumspect in any dealings with her and be particularly alert to the possibility she may be recording your conversation. Any contacts with Mrs. Martin or pertinent data developed relating to her should be promptly furnished to the Bureau. Letters from Mrs. Martin are not being acknowledged by the Bureau.

*Worked for the attention of the Crime Records Division.*

- 1 - 62-109060 (Assassination Pres. Kennedy)
- 1 - 62-109090 (Pres. Commission)
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Casper
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan

RDR:vhm

(13)

John Edgar Hoover  
Director

NOTE: No manual change is necessary. See A. Rosen to Mr. Belmont memorandum, 4/20/64, RDR:vhm, captioned as above.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

## Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: 4/20/64

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: MRS. MARK E. MARTIN, AKA.  
SHIRLEY MARTIN  
BOX 566, HOMINY, OKLAHOMA  
INFORMATION CONCERNING

PURPOSE:

To recommend the attached SAC letter be prepared and disseminated to the field alerting them to Mrs. Mark E. Martin of Hominy, Oklahoma, with whom we have had unsatisfactory dealings in the past and who recently endeavored to obtain information regarding the assassination through a telephonic pretext.

BACKGROUND:

We have handled numerous communications from Mrs. Martin, the mother of four children, whose husband reportedly is the manager of a grain elevator.

Since the assassination Mrs. Martin has been engaged in her own investigation of the events relating to the assassination and has succeeded in receiving publicity in a local Oklahoma newspaper. On 1/10/64 she was interviewed by an Agent of our Oklahoma City Office in connection with an official matter at which time she made insulting remarks concerning the Director and appeared argumentative and antagonistic. Mrs. Martin has been interviewing principals connected with the assassination investigation and has been characterized by one of these principals as a "bright nut." She apparently has been authoring communications which are afforded wide dissemination to prominent individuals including the President's Commission, members of Congress and other Government agencies. These communications have been critical of the FBI.

Enclosure.

- 1 - 62-109060 (Assassination Pres. Kennedy)
- 1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Casper
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan

RDR:vhm  
(11)

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
Felt \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

BRIGAN  
Lundberg

REC-21

APR 27 1964

APR 29 1964

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont  
RE: MRS. MARK E. MARTIN, AKA

On 4/11/64 Mrs. Martin telephonically contacted our Dallas Office from Oklahoma and endeavored to "pump" information out of one of our Agents concerning the assassination rifle. She claimed she was a member of a ladies garden club in which each of the women in the club were to contribute something to the program by finding out what she could about the assassination. However, our Agent was alert and would not be deceived. On 4/13/64 our Dallas Office received a communication apparently authored and disseminated by Mrs. Martin which in effect was a transcript of her conversation with our Dallas Agent.

Since it is possible she may endeavor to contact other Bureau offices in an effort to elicit information and to embarrass us, it is felt the field should be alerted to her activities.

**RECOMMENDATION:**

**That the attached SAC letter be approved and sent.**

R Jam. ris  
 OK. P  
 PR ✓  
 DA  
 L. 15th

## Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont *WLB*

DATE: April 17, 1964

FROM : Mr. W. C. Sullivan *WCS*

SUBJECT: PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION

Mr. Rosen's memorandum, 4/14/64, reported information furnished by Lee Rankin indicating that representatives of the Secret Service had said that Secret Service would have had Oswald under surveillance on 11/22/63 if they had been furnished information concerning him. As approved by the Director in Mr. Rosen's memorandum 4/15/64, Liaison supervisor Bartlett discussed this with Secret Service Chief Rowley today, 4/17/64, and Rowley was shocked and indignant. He said that only four Secret Service employees have appeared before the Commission to date, these all being men who were in the Presidential motorcade in Dallas and whose testimony was limited to description of the events surrounding the assassination. Rowley said that at no time was any question raised by the Commission concerning a possible surveillance nor was there any comment ever concerning this made by his men. He said that the only persons who could speak for Secret Service in this regard were himself and Special Agent in Charge Robert I. Bouck of the Protective Research Section. Bouck is to appear before the Commission on 4/23/64 for the first time and Rowley said he will thoroughly brief him in advance. Rowley stated flatly, in addition, that there would be no such statement made by Secret Service because there was no information indicating the possibility of physical violence on the part of Oswald and he would not, therefore, have been placed under surveillance. He further stated that had the Secret Service checked the building they would have taken no action concerning Oswald inasmuch as he was employed in the building.

Rankin also indicated to Malley that Secret Service had been asked what requests had been made of the FBI in writing for the type of information Secret Service desired to assist in protection of the President. Mr. Rowley said he had received no such request from the Commission. He added that to the best of his knowledge Secret Service has made no request of this type of FBI or any other agency because they have been interested in specific information relating to threats against the President and FBI and other agencies have been furnishing this type of data for many years. Nevertheless, to satisfy ourselves we have conducted an exhaustive search of our

58 MAY 6 1964

WCB/GAD:mab  
(9)

- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Malley
- 1 - Mr. Branigan
- 1 - Mr. Bland
- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Liaison

1 - Mr. Bartlett

11 MAY 1 1964

102 10000  
100 10000

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont  
Re: PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION

files and have reviewed 783 references to pertinent subject matters as well as every serial in the various files containing material concerning threats against the Presidents, relations with the Secret Service and the like. We have found only one item possibly pertinent. This is a letter of 10/14/42 from Frank Wilson, then the Secret Service Chief, who asked that we furnish that agency the originals rather than copies of letters threatening the President. We have adhered to this practice.

**ACTION:**

It appears that the information furnished by Rankin was in error. Liaison will, however, stay close to Rowley in order that we may be promptly informed in the event inquiries affecting us are received from the Commission.

W.C.S. W.C.S. ✓

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO  
ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. unrec after 2982

PAGE NO.                     

NO. OF PAGES 3

SECTION NO.

63

CIA

REFERRAL



FBI

Date: 4/20/64

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_

(Type in plain text or code)

Via

AIRTEL

AIR MAIL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,  
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS  
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re Dallas airtel to Bureau, 4/15/64, enclosing a letterhead memorandum concerning information pertaining to Mrs. SHIRLEY MARTIN, also known as Mrs. MARK E. MARTIN, Hominy, Oklahoma.

Enclosed herewith are ten copies of a letterhead memorandum containing information received at the Dallas Office from Mrs. MARTIN, which is being furnished to the Bureau for possible dissemination to the President's Commission.

One copy of this letterhead memorandum is being furnished the Oklahoma City Office for its information in view of the fact that Mrs. MARTIN resides in that Division.

The information contained in the enclosed letterhead memorandum will not be included in any report, UACB.

- 3 - Bureau (Enc. 10)
- 1 - Oklahoma City (105-783) (Enc. 1) (Info.)
- 2 - Dallas

RPG/ds  
(6)

5 9 APR 29 1964

Approved:

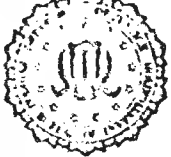
Special Agent in Charge

Sent

M

Per

C. C. Wick



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

Dallas, Texas.  
April 20, 1964

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,  
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

On April 17, 1964, the Dallas Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation was in receipt of the following quoted communication contained in an envelope postmarked Hominy, Oklahoma, April 16, 1964, bearing the return address "Box 566, Hominy, Oklahoma":

"World Press

"We are sure the Warren Commission will not fold their portfolios and silently steal away without first explaining to the 'American people and the world' the shot-sequence which occurred in Dallas on November 22, 1963.

"It is now fixed historical record that the time expended between the second shot and the third shot (fired at Governor Connally and the President) was NOT sufficient for the manipulation of a bolt-action rifle. Therefore, since the time between these two shots cannot be reconciled to the use of a 6.5 mm Italian Mannlicher Carcano (with or without a clip), WHAT RIFLE DID FIRE THE FATAL THIRD SHOT at President John F. Kennedy?

"If the Warren Commission upholds the mythology concerning the Carcano, will it not be exposing itself to the ultimate in historical embarrassment along with the present President of the United States whose injunction initially instigated the Commission investigation?

COPIES DESTROYED

44 JAN 2 1973

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,  
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

"Mrs. Mark E. Martin and Children  
Hominy, Oklahoma  
4/16/64

"cc: 100 Europe, Asia, Americas, Anzac Countries"

# Memorandum

TO : Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

DATE: April 23 1964

FROM : *70* Herbert J. Miller, Jr., Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division

SUBJECT: Letter from Miss Berta Phillips,  
2517 Taft Street  
Houston 6, Texas

Enclosed for your information is a letter received from the subject individual.

*msc Filko Hyatt*  
*402 Valentine*  
*apt 1008*  
*Houston, Texas*

*all info Syndicate*

*House of Ax*

*US*

*Mittel to HS 4-27-64*  
*1200 to HS DL*  
*one knife*

*2-* ENCLOSURE  
ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

REC-35

*62-109060-2984*

18 APR 24 1964

*EX-102*

*Asake*

*32 APR 24 1964*

*EX-102*

*33*

*[Handwritten signature]*

The lady mentioned in letter, lived next door to me in same Apt building, in 1963; she is German, but came to America about 1935.

I am well known in city; Captain Willis of Police Dept. knows me well.

Berta Phillips

Houston, Texas, April 17, 1964.

RECEIVED

APR 21 1964

CRIMINAL DIVISION

Honorable Attorney General,  
Mr. Robert Kennedy,  
Hickory Hill, McLean, Va.

Dear Sir ;

I am enclosing the address of a lady who says she has important information concerning the death of your brother, the late President. The assassination she claims, is still well guarded secret. It was a Plot, --carried out by the members of the Highest Echelon of the Syndicate, called The Members of the 'House of Ax.'

Details are available by --Mrs Filmo Hyatt, -402 Valentine, - Apt. 1008, -Houston, Texas. Telephone RA 3 1765.

She has tried again and again to bring this to your attention; she has called your office five times and left her number three times. Feb. second, 1964, she called the WHITE HOUSE and left eight-thirty and nine, and asked for you, but was refused.

She also claims her mail has been sabotaged since June 1959, when she first tried to bring the technique of the Syndicate to the attention of Mr Herbert Hoover. She asked me to refer this knowledge to you for her. She has the information, but will not discuss it with anyone but you. If you can get in touch with her, you may get some valuable information. "Why don't you go to the F.B.I. ?" I asked. "I was there November 13th, 1963."

Mr Kennedy, please, I do not want any publicity; I know nothing about these Organizations, -am just trying to help, I hope. My impression is it is family affair, -She spoke of book that is being written.

With best wishes, am,  
sincerely,

*Berta Phillips*  
Miss Berta Phillips,  
2517 Taft Street,  
Houston, 5, Texas.

128-11	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
31	APR 22 1964
RECORDS BRANCH	
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE	

Philips  
7 to 10  
1st  
Tues.

RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

MR ROBERT KENNEDY, ATTORNEY  
HICKORY HILL,  
MCLEAN, VIRGINIA.

REGISTERED  
NO 322140

RETURN RE

Donat.



**AIRTEL**

EX-102

REC-35

2984

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY  
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS  
MISC. - INFORMATION CONCERNING

By letter dated 4/23/64 Mr. Herbert J. Miller, Jr., Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, furnished a letter received from [Miss Berta Phillips], a copy of which is enclosed for Houston and Dallas.

The letter is self-explanatory and Bureau files do not reveal any information concerning Miss Phillips or Mrs. Filko Hyatt.

Houston is instructed to interview [Miss Phillips] and Mrs. Hyatt regarding this matter. Furnish the Bureau letterhead memoranda suitable for dissemination to the Department and Secret Service. Include the text of the [Phillips] letter plus any information revealed in your files or from logical sources which may reflect on Mrs. Hyatt's credibility.

Prepare 25 copies of an appropriate insert incorporating the same information and furnish to Dallas which will be furnished to the President's Commission in subsequent report.

Handle promptly.

**Enclosure**

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont 1 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc.)  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

KMR:vhm  
(5)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

59 APR 28 1964

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

KMR : yhm

(5)

SEE NOTE /PAGE TWO.

5 9 APR 28 1971 TELETYPE UNIT ☐

*R*

*Kud*

*ms*

SENT BY AIR  
MAY 1968

MAY 1968

NOTE:

The letter from Miss Phillips which was addressed to the Attorney General indicated that Mrs. Hyatt had information concerning the assassination which is still well guarded. This information is allegedly a plot carried out by members of the "Highest Echelon of the Synddicate, called The Members of the 'House of Ax.'" According to the information furnished by Miss Phillips Mrs. Hyatt has attempted to contact the Attorney General and the White House on several occasions regarding this matter. It was also claimed Mrs. Hyatt's mail had been sabotaged since 1959. It appears there may be some question as to Mrs. Hyatt's mental stability.

# Memorandum

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Walters \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
Felt \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

TO : Mr. Conrad *SWC*

DATE: April 22, 1964

FROM : W. D. Griffith *W.D.G.*

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY  
REQUEST OF THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION

At the request of the President's Commission, Inspector J. R. Malley of the General Investigative Division, Inspector L. J. Gauthier of the Administrative Division and Special Agent Lyndal L. Shaneyfelt of the Laboratory on 4/21/64 were at the Commission for a review of the Zapruder film of the assassination. Purpose of this review was to determine from Governor and Mrs. John Connally, who were present, whether or not it could be established at what point in the film the Governor was shot. The following individuals were also present:

*Dr. Gregory and Dr. Shaw who examined Governor Connally at Parkland Hospital in Dallas*

*Dr. F. W. Light, Jr., and Dr. A. G. Olivier from the Wound Assessment and Wound Ballistics Department of Edgewood Arsenal*

*Dr. Joseph Dolce, consultant to the Biophysics Division, of Edgewood Arsenal*

It is noted that representatives of the Secret Service who have attended past reviews were not present.

The principal fact brought out by the Governor and Mrs. Connally was their selection of a portion of the film where "he has been hit"; however, they could not pin point the exact frame of the motion picture film where the bullet struck. The portion of the sequence they selected is only one-fourth to one-half second after the approximate point where the President

62-109060

EX-162

REC-35

2985

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Rosen (Mr. Malley Room 5710)
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan (Mr. Lenihan Room 645 RB)
- 1 - Mr. Mohr (Mr. Gauthier Room 331 OPO)

APR 27

68 MAY 1 1964 APR 28 1964

SEVEN

7/1

Memo to Mr. Conrad  
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY  
62-109060

was believed to have been shot at the base of the neck. Allowing for variations in reaction times, this lends support to the theory that one bullet passed through the President's neck, the Governor's chest, hit in the Governor's leg and lodged in his clothing.

Both the Governor and Mrs. Connally stated that they heard the first shot and the second shot was the one that hit the Governor, however, neither of them saw the President between the first and third shots or can state that the President was actually hit by the first shot.

RECOMMENDATION: None. For information only.

*Car* *V* *JWC*  
*W* *6/10*

1 - Mr. Belmont  
1 - Mr. Rosen  
1 - Mr. Sullivan  
1 - Mr. Malley, Room 5710

1 - Mr. Conrad  
1 - Mr. Griffith  
1 - Mr. Shaneyfelt

April 24, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel  
The President's Commission  
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

At the request of the Commission, evidence item numbers D33, B3, D145 and D145A, were delivered to Mr. Melvin Eisenberg on April 22, 1964.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: This request was made to SA Lyndal Shaneyfelt on April 21, 1964, during a conference preparatory to testimony. The items delivered are described as follow:

D33 Two photographs showing Oswald holding the rifle

B3 Negative of one of the photographs in Item D33

D145 Oswald's twin lens Duo Reflex camera

D145A A negative exposed in the D145 camera by SA Shaneyfelt

BY COURIER SVC.

97 APR 24

COMM-FBI

62-109060

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
Felt \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

ELIS:KW (9)

REC'D DIRECTOR

APR 24 8 05 AM '64

REC'D DIRECTOR

REC-35

62-109060-298

APR 27 1964

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR

68 MAY 1 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: April 14, 1964

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD  
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

Memorandum Rosen to Belmont dated April 4, 1964, set forth information concerning the contact with Mr. Rankin, stating that Mr. Rankin would personally see to it that no exhibits were made available to the Bureau for safekeeping unless there was a very special reason.

The Director stated that the agency preparing the exhibits should act as custodian.

Malley again discussed this matter with Mr. Rankin on April 13, 1964, the first occasion he was available for interview. Rankin advised that henceforth the Bureau would not be requested to maintain any exhibits unless the exhibits were items that had previously been in the possession of the Bureau.

ACTION:

The matter of the Commission requesting the Bureau to maintain custody of exhibits will be very closely followed and you will be advised of any request that is received which is not in accordance with the foregoing.

1 - Mr. Conrad

JRM:hw  
(6)

✓ 162-104060 -  
NOT RECORDED  
155 APR 30 1964

APR 29 1964

79 MAY 4 1964

## Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

DATE: 4/10/64

FROM LEGAT, MEXICO CITY (89-6) (RUC)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,  
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS -  
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

ENCLOSURES:

Enclosed are 37 copies of a letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above, of which 25 copies are for the Dallas Office, one copy for the Detroit Office, and one copy for the New York Office. 1

## REFERENCES:

Mexico City letter dated 3/11/64, entitled "REVA FRANK BERNSTEIN, SM - C" (Bufile 100-343413, DE file 100-1817, MC file 100-2363) and "JOSEPH BERNSTEIN, SM - C" (Bufile 100-58623, DE file 100-1817, MC file 100-2367); Dallas airtel to Bureau dated 3/19/64, with triple caption of instant case; "LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka, IS - R - CUBA" (Bufile 105-82555, DL file 100-10461); and "JACK L. RUBY, aka; LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka (deceased) - VICTIM, CIVIL RIGHTS" (Bufile 44-24016, DL file 44-1539); concerning reporting procedures to be followed; Bureau cable #20, dated 4/1/64; and Mexico City cable #523, dated 4/3/64. *ACCORD - CIVIL RIGHTS*

ADMINISTRATIVE:

11 1001196

14 - Bureau (Encs. - 37) ST-115  
 { 1 - Liaison Section  
 { 2 - Dallas, 89-43, Encs. - 25)  
 STROYER { 1 - Detroit, Info., Enc. - 1)  
 { 1 - New York, Info., Enc. - 1)  
 1 - Mexico City

COPIES OF ERRESCIGN

(15)

4 JAN 2 1973

REC-9 2982  
ST-115  
25 APR 1964  
cs. - 25)  
nc. - 1)  
Enc. - 1)  
Classified by 2355 NTS  
Exempt from GDS, Category 2  
Date of Declassification Indefinite  
CONFIDENTIAL

5/1/67 4/22/67 S/S - 4/22/67

ENCLOSURE  
Spec. Pres. Comm.  
5-11-69 - 4:37 PM

UNRECORDED & UNINDEXED



MC 89-6

[REDACTED] C

That cable requested that [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] be pinned down regarding specifics. These informants were recontacted on 4/2/64 and furnished the additional details set forth in the enclosure. These informants have explained that, inasmuch as REVA FRANK BERNSTEIN (Bufile 100-343413, MC file 100-2363) and JOSEPH BERNSTEIN (Bufile 100-68623, MC file 100-2367) are not presently in the [REDACTED] Area, further details are unavailable. Also, as is pointed out in the enclosure about REVA FRANK BERNSTEIN, the informants advised that the BERNSTEINS, as well as ELIZABETH CATLETT MORA (Bufile 100-395934, MC file 100-939), are not individuals who will answer direct questions and, when questioned directly, they are known to terminate the discussion. J

With regard to documentation in the enclosure on GEORGE WILLIAM CROCKETT, JR. (Bufile 100-367743, MC file 100-1820), it is noted that the Mexico City file is incomplete on this and that the Bureau has access to proper documentation. U

[REDACTED] U

SOURCES:

[REDACTED] U

The second source is [REDACTED] U

The third source is [REDACTED] (Address of ELF) U

CLASSIFICATION:

[REDACTED] U

MC 89-6

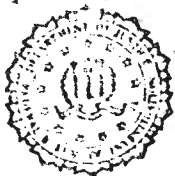
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

COPIES:

Twenty-five copies of the enclosed letterhead memorandum are being designated for Dallas, the domestic office of origin, according to instructions set forth in referenced Dallas airtel. u

Inasmuch as the Detroit and New York Offices are being furnished additional instructions by the Bureau, one copy of the enclosed letterhead memorandum is being furnished for the information of each of these offices. u

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

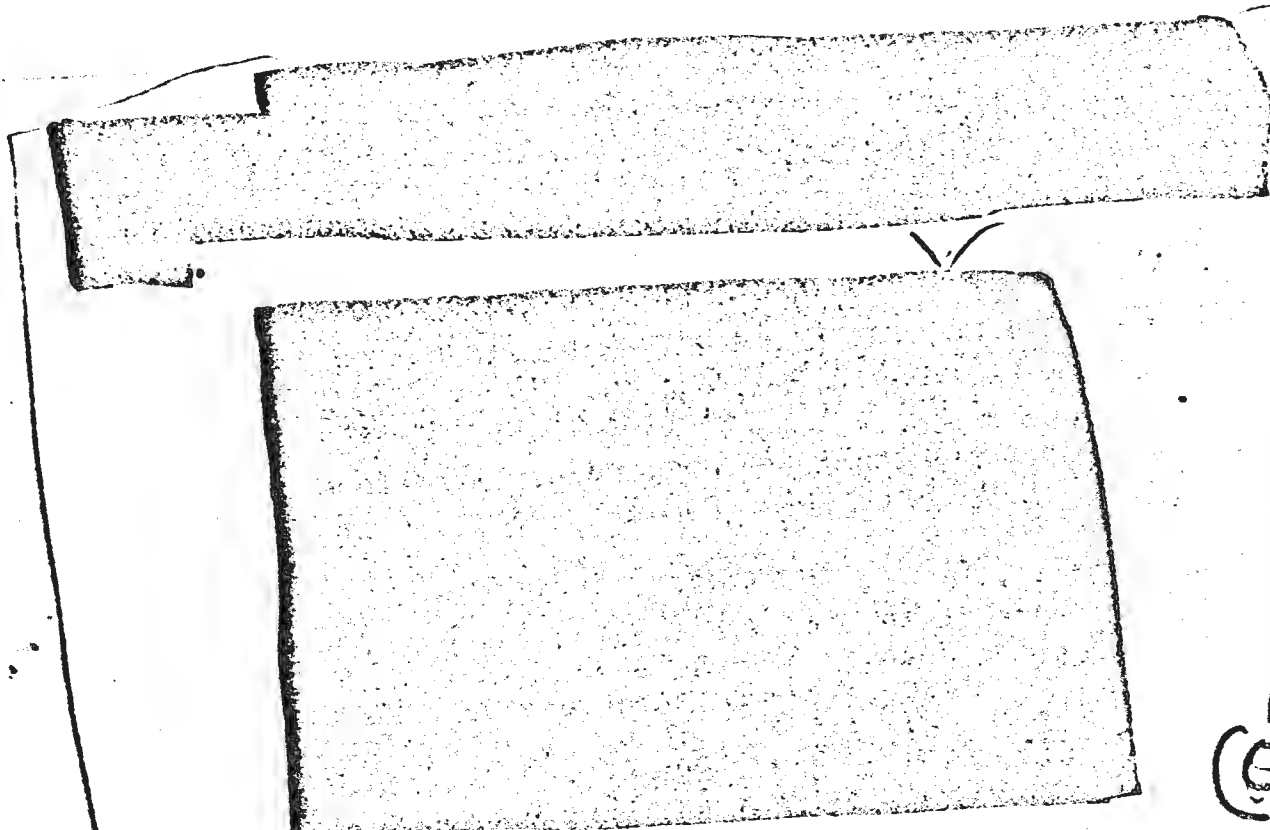
CONFIDENTIAL

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

April 10, 1964

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,  
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,  
DALLAS, TEXAS



Classified by 2040  
Exempt from GDS  
Date of Declassification Indefinite  
JWC 7/8/77

classified  
by Prographs 7-5-77  
by 2040  
JWC

MAY 13 1964

CONFIDENTIAL

298